

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Fifty-seventh Legislature - Second Regular Session

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March 31, 2026

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Fifty-seventh Legislature - Second Regular Session

CAUCUS AGENDA

March 31, 2026

| Bill Number | Short Title | Committee | Date | Action |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|------|--------|
|-------------|-------------|-----------|------|--------|

Committee on Artificial Intelligence & Innovation

Chairman: Justin Wilmeth, LD 2

Vice Chairman: James Taylor, LD 29

Analyst: Tasja McMaster

Intern:

[SB 1786](#)^(BSI) artificial intelligence; content verification

SPONSOR: PETERSEN, LD 14

All 3/26/2026 DPA (4-2-0-1)
(No: TRAVERS, VILLEGAS Abs: CAVERO)

Committee on Commerce

Chairman: Jeff Weninger, LD 13

Vice Chairman: Michael Way, LD 15

Analyst: Paul Benny

Intern: Zane Ellwood

[SB 1206](#)^(BSI) ~~storm related insurance claims~~

(Now: storm related insurance claims; adjusters)

SPONSOR: CARROLL, LD 28

COM 3/24/2026 DPA (8-0-0-4)
(Abs: CARTER N, WILLOUGHBY, CAVERO, VOLK)

[SB 1254](#)^(BSI) real property conveyances; formal requirements

SPONSOR: MESNARD, LD 13

COM 3/24/2026 DPA/SE (8-0-0-4)
(Abs: CARTER N, WILLOUGHBY, CAVERO, VOLK)

[SB 1290](#)^(BSI) agricultural property; inspections; notice.

SPONSOR: SHAMP, LD 29

COM 3/24/2026 DPA/SE (8-2-0-2)
(No: AGUILAR, VOLK Abs: CARTER N, CAVERO)

[SB 1421](#)^(BSI) undocumented aliens; financial services

SPONSOR: ROGERS, LD 7

COM 3/24/2026 DP (6-2-0-4)
(No: AGUILAR, VILLEGAS Abs: CARTER N, WILLOUGHBY, CAVERO,

VOLK)

[SB 1432](#)^(BSI) central bank digital currency; ban

SPONSOR: HOFFMAN, LD 15

COM 3/24/2026 DP (6-3-0-3)
(No: AGUILAR, VILLEGAS, VOLK Abs: CARTER N, DIAZ, CAVERO)

[SB 1515](#)^(BSI) industrial commission; revisions
SPONSOR: DUNN, LD 25
COM 3/24/2026 DPA/SE (6-2-0-4)
(No: AGUILAR, DIAZ Abs: CARTER N, WILLOUGHBY, CAVERO, VOLK)

[SB 1563](#)^(BSI) barbering and cosmetology board; continuation
SPONSOR: DUNN, LD 25
COM 3/24/2026 DP (7-1-0-4)
(No: WAY Abs: CARTER N, WILLOUGHBY, CAVERO, VOLK)

[SB 1649](#)^(BSI) digital assets strategic reserve fund
SPONSOR: FINCHEM, LD 1
COM 3/24/2026 DP (7-3-0-2)
(No: AGUILAR, VILLEGAS, VOLK Abs: CARTER N, CAVERO)

[SB 1670](#)^(BSI) municipalities; counties; occupation; licensure; prohibition
SPONSOR: BOLICK, LD 2
COM 3/24/2026 DP (9-0-0-3)
(Abs: CARTER N, WILLOUGHBY, CAVERO)

[SB 1671](#)^(BSI) gaming; racing; boxing; conflict-of-interest continuation
SPONSOR: BOLICK, LD 2
COM 3/24/2026 DPA (9-0-1-2)
(Abs: CARTER N, CAVERO Present: WAY)

Committee on Education

Chairman: Matt Gress, LD 4

Vice Chairman: Michele Peña, LD 23

Analyst: Chase Houser

Intern: Jasmine Dominguez

[SB 1009](#)^(BSI) high school students; AED training
SPONSOR: KAVANAGH, LD 3
ED 3/24/2026 DP (6-4-0-2)
(No: GUTIERREZ, HERNANDEZ L, SIMACEK, GARCIA Abs: MARSHALL, ABEYTIA)

[SB 1074](#)^(BSI) classroom management; students; temporary removal
SPONSOR: KAVANAGH, LD 3
ED 3/24/2026 DP (7-3-0-2)
(No: GUTIERREZ, SIMACEK, GARCIA Abs: MARSHALL, ABEYTIA)

[SB 1143](#)^(BSI) public schools; safety; reporting requirements
SPONSOR: BOLICK, LD 2
ED 3/24/2026 DP (7-3-0-2)
(No: GUTIERREZ, SIMACEK, GARCIA Abs: MARSHALL, ABEYTIA)

[SB 1315](#)^(BSI) public schools; interoperable communications; requirements
SPONSOR: PAYNE, LD 27
ED 3/24/2026 DPA (7-1-2-2)
(No: GARCIA Abs: MARSHALL, ABEYTIA Present: GUTIERREZ, SIMACEK)

[SB 1423](#)^(BSI) WICHE; continuation
SPONSOR: ANGIUS, LD 30
ED 3/24/2026 DP (8-1-0-3)
(No: OLSON Abs: MARSHALL, ABEYTIA, FINK)

[SB 1684](#)^(BSI) school liability; bullying; serious injury
SPONSOR: BOLICK, LD 2
ED 3/24/2026 DPA (6-3-0-3)
(No: GUTIERREZ, SIMACEK, GARCIA Abs: MARSHALL, ABEYTIA,
FINK)

[SB 1711](#)^(BSI) age-appropriate resources; inappropriate contact; schools
SPONSOR: SHAMP, LD 29
ED 3/24/2026 DP (7-3-0-2)
(No: GUTIERREZ, SIMACEK, GARCIA Abs: MARSHALL, ABEYTIA)

[SB 1754](#)^(BSI) ADE; special education; parent complaints
SPONSOR: FINCHEM, LD 1
ED 3/24/2026 DPA (9-0-0-3)
(Abs: MARSHALL, ABEYTIA, FINK)

[SB 1763](#)^(BSI) school districts; funds; financial reports
SPONSOR: DUNN, LD 25
ED 3/24/2026 DPA (8-1-0-3)
(No: OLSON Abs: BIASIUCCI, MARSHALL, ABEYTIA)

Committee on Federalism, Military Affairs & Elections

Chairman: John Gillette, LD 30 **Vice Chairman:** Rachel Keshel, LD 17
Analyst: Grey Gartin **Intern:** Aidan Walker

[SB 1060](#)^(BSI) voter registration; temporary absence
SPONSOR: ROGERS, LD 7
FMAE 3/25/2026 DP (4-2-0-1)
(No: DE LOS SANTOS, MÁRQUEZ Abs: HERNANDEZ L)

[SB 1275](#)^(BSI) ~~mandatory prison sentences; judicial discretion~~
(Now: diversion program; military members; veterans)
SPONSOR: GOWAN, LD 19
FMAE 3/25/2026 DPA (4-1-1-1)
(No: MÁRQUEZ Abs: HERNANDEZ L Present: DE LOS SANTOS)

[SB 1327](#)^(BSI) ~~ABOR; foreign countries; restrictions; penalties~~
(Now: ABOR; research security policy)
SPONSOR: FARNSWORTH, LD 10
FMAE 3/25/2026 DP (4-2-0-1)
(No: DE LOS SANTOS, MÁRQUEZ Abs: HERNANDEZ L)

[SB 1429](#)^(BSI) board of directors; commerce authority.
SPONSOR: MESNARD, LD 13
FMAE 3/25/2026 DPA/SE (4-2-0-1)
(No: DE LOS SANTOS, MÁRQUEZ Abs: HERNANDEZ L)

Committee on Government

Chairman: Walt Blackman, LD 7 **Vice Chairman:** Lisa Fink, LD 27
Analyst: Montse Lavender **Intern:** Madeleine Nseir

[SB 1011](#)_(BSI) medical examiners; sudden infant death
 SPONSOR: SHAMP, LD 29
 GOV 3/25/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
 (No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

[SB 1013](#)_(BSI) public employees; merit; hiring practices
 SPONSOR: SHAMP, LD 29
 GOV 3/25/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
 (No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

[SB 1015](#)_(BSI) gender transition procedures; provider liability
 SPONSOR: SHAMP, LD 29
 GOV 3/25/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
 (No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

[SB 1021](#)_(BSI) chiropractic board; complaints; training; authority
 SPONSOR: SHAMP, LD 29
 GOV 3/25/2026 DPA/SE (4-3-0-0)
 (No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

[SB 1167](#)_(BSI) cities; towns; counties; posting; website
 SPONSOR: ANGIUS, LD 30
 GOV 3/25/2026 DPA (4-3-0-0)
 (No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

[SB 1186](#)_(BSI) document retention; proposals; donations
 SPONSOR: SHOPE, LD 16
 GOV 3/26/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
 (No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

[SB 1212](#)_(BSI) health insurance; reimbursement rates; vaccines
 SPONSOR: SHAMP, LD 29
 GOV 3/25/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
 (No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

[SB 1246](#)_(BSI) ~~homeowners' associations; foreclosure process~~
 (Now: HOAs; expense liens; special assessment)
 SPONSOR: ROGERS, LD 7
 GOV 3/26/2026 DP (7-0-0-0)

[SB 1338](#)_(BSI) state; local public benefits; eligibility
 SPONSOR: ROGERS, LD 7
 GOV 3/26/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
 (No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

[SB 1437](#)_(BSI) public records; format; fees
 SPONSOR: HOFFMAN, LD 15
 GOV 3/26/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
 (No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

[SB 1501](#)_(BSI) agencies; statutory authority
 SPONSOR: GOWAN, LD 19
 GOV 3/25/2026 DPA/SE (7-0-0-0)

[SB 1620](#)_(BSI) Arizona space commission; board; membership
SPONSOR: GOWAN, LD 19
GOV 3/25/2026 DPA/SE (7-0-0-0)

[SB 1662](#)_(BSI) ~~probation supervision; least restrictive conditions~~
(Now: probation supervision; reasonably necessary conditions)
SPONSOR: BOLICK, LD 2
GOV 3/25/2026 DP (7-0-0-0)

[SB 1664](#)_(BSI) signatures required; nomination petitions
SPONSOR: BOLICK, LD 2
GOV 3/26/2026 DP (7-0-0-0)

[SB 1805](#)_(BSI) quitclaim deeds; notaries; county recorder
SPONSOR: GOWAN, LD 19
GOV 3/25/2026 DPA/SE (7-0-0-0)

[SB 1808](#)_(BSI) homeowners' associations; allied countries' flags
SPONSOR: GOWAN, LD 19
GOV 3/26/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

Committee on Health & Human Services

Chairman: Selina Bliss, LD 1

Vice Chairman: Ralph Heap, LD 10

Analyst: Ahjahna Graham

Intern: Logan Kilbey

[SB 1052](#)_(BSI) assisted living; hyperbaric oxygen therapy
SPONSOR: ROGERS, LD 7
HHS 3/23/2026 DP (7-5-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, HERNANDEZ A, MATHIS, LIGUORI, LUNA-NÁJERA)

[SB 1121](#)_(BSI) radiation protection systems; medical procedures
SPONSOR: WERNER, LD 4
HHS 3/23/2026 DPA (9-2-0-1)
(No: MATHIS, LIGUORI Abs: HERNANDEZ A)

[SB 1124](#)_(BSI) health boards; evaluations; notice
SPONSOR: WERNER, LD 4
HHS 3/23/2026 DP (7-4-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, LIGUORI, LUNA-NÁJERA Abs: WENINGER)

[SB 1171](#)_(BSI) AHCCCS; dual enrollment; notice
SPONSOR: WERNER, LD 4
HHS 3/23/2026 DPA/SE (7-1-3-1)
(No: MATHIS Abs: GRESS Present: CONTRERAS P, LIGUORI, LUNA-NÁJERA)

[SB 1172](#)_(BSI) DCS; intake hotline; multiple reports
SPONSOR: WERNER, LD 4
HHS 3/23/2026 DPA/SE (11-0-0-1)
(Abs: GRESS)

[SB 1174](#)_(BSI) DCS; intake hotline: case history
 SPONSOR: WERNER, LD 4
 HHS 3/23/2026 DPA (11-0-0-1)
 (Abs: GRESS)

[SB 1175](#)_(BSI) DCS caseworkers; investigations; child photographs
 SPONSOR: WERNER, LD 4
 HHS 3/23/2026 DP (11-0-0-1)
 (Abs: GRESS)

[SB 1214](#)_(BSI) ~~stem cells; birth tissue; therapy~~
 (Now: stem cells; regenerative therapy)
 SPONSOR: SHAMP, LD 29
 HHS 3/23/2026 DPA (9-3-0-0)
 (No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, LIGUORI)

[SB 1233](#)_(BSI) administrative deficiencies; cure period
 SPONSOR: WERNER, LD 4
 HHS 3/23/2026 DP (12-0-0-0)

[SB 1235](#)_(BSI) EMS reciprocity; compact.
 SPONSOR: KAVANAGH, LD 3
 HHS 3/23/2026 DPA (10-0-0-2)
 (Abs: LIGUORI, WENINGER)

[SB 1316](#)_(BSI) Arizona rural health transformation fund
 SPONSOR: ANGIUS, LD 30
 HHS 3/23/2026 DP (6-5-0-1)
 (No: CONTRERAS P, HERNANDEZ A, MATHIS, LIGUORI, LUNA-
 NÁJERA Abs: HEAP)

[SB 1345](#)_(BSI) health facilities; anonymous complaints; prohibition
 SPONSOR: WERNER, LD 4
 HHS 3/23/2026 DPA (7-5-0-0)
 (No: CONTRERAS P, HERNANDEZ A, MATHIS, LIGUORI, LUNA-
 NÁJERA)

[SB 1372](#)_(BSI) medicaid; dental benefit study committee
 SPONSOR: SHOPE, LD 16
 HHS 3/23/2026 DPA/SE (9-2-0-1)
 (No: PINGERELLI, LIGUORI Abs: HEAP)

[SB 1399](#)_(BSI) prepaid capitated contractors; cost reports
 SPONSOR: SHAMP, LD 29
 HHS 3/23/2026 DP (8-3-0-1)
 (No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, LIGUORI Abs: HEAP)

[SB 1494](#)_(BSI) ~~technical correction; open pit mining~~
 (Now: health insurance; patient steering; prohibition)
 SPONSOR: WERNER, LD 4
 HHS 3/23/2026 DP (8-1-1-2)
 (No: MATHIS Abs: CONTRERAS P, HERNANDEZ A Present: LUNA-
 NÁJERA)

[SB 1496](#)_(BSI) DCS; policies; procedures
SPONSOR: WERNER, LD 4
HHS 3/23/2026 DPA (6-4-0-2)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, LIGUORI, LUNA-NÁJERA Abs:
HERNANDEZ A, HEAP)

[SB 1564](#)_(BSI) electronic monitoring; long-term care
SPONSOR: DUNN, LD 25
HHS 3/23/2026 DP (11-0-0-1)
(Abs: HEAP)

[SB 1631](#)_(BSI) DCS; sexual abuse allegations; interviews
SPONSOR: WERNER, LD 4
HHS 3/23/2026 DP (10-0-0-2)
(Abs: HERNANDEZ A, HEAP)

[SB 1668](#)_(BSI) disposition; remains; authorization; legal decision-making
SPONSOR: BOLICK, LD 2
HHS 3/23/2026 DPA/SE (11-0-0-1)
(Abs: HEAP)

[SB 1814](#)_(BSI) substance use disorder treatment; committee
SPONSOR: WERNER, LD 4
HHS 3/23/2026 DPA (9-1-1-1)
(No: KUPPER Abs: HEAP Present: CONTRERAS P)

[SB 1821](#)_(BSI) DCS; training; child placement; management
SPONSOR: FARNSWORTH, LD 10
HHS 3/23/2026 DP (11-0-0-1)
(Abs: HEAP)

Committee on Judiciary

Chairman: Quang H. Nguyen, LD 1

Vice Chairman: Khyl Powell, LD 14

Analyst: Nathan McRae

Intern: Nicholas Putrow

[SB 1004](#)_(BSI) ~~ESA students; interscholastic activities; requirements~~
(Now: excessive absences; exemptions)
SPONSOR: KAVANAGH, LD 3
JUD 3/25/2026 DPA/SE (5-3-0-2)
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, POWELL Abs: GARCIA, WAY)

[SB 1012](#)_(BSI) concealed weapons; notice; repeal
SPONSOR: SHAMP, LD 29
JUD 3/25/2026 DP (6-2-0-2)
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A Abs: GARCIA, WAY)

[SB 1100](#)_(BSI) patient rights; health care services
SPONSOR: CARROLL, LD 28
JUD 3/25/2026 DPA/SE (8-0-0-2)
(Abs: GARCIA, WAY)

[SB 1170](#)_(BSI) narcotic drugs; sales; minor; sentencing
SPONSOR: WERNER, LD 4
JUD 3/25/2026 DP (5-2-0-3)
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A Abs: GARCIA, WAY, REIM)

[SB 1213](#)_(BSI) probation; immigration enforcement; court notification
 SPONSOR: SHAMP, LD 29
 JUD 3/25/2026 DP (6-2-0-2)
 (No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A Abs: GARCIA, WAY)

[SB 1402](#)_(BSI) crimes against children; probation; monitoring
 SPONSOR: SHAMP, LD 29
 JUD 3/25/2026 DP (6-2-0-2)
 (No: CONTRERAS L, POWELL Abs: GARCIA, WAY)

[SB 1413](#)_(BSI) ~~technical correction; veterans; tuition deferment~~
 (Now: moving violation; restitution cap removal)
 SPONSOR: BOLICK, LD 2
 JUD 3/25/2026 DPA (8-0-0-2)
 (Abs: GARCIA, WAY)

[SB 1416](#)_(BSI) missing; kidnapped children; reporting requirements
 SPONSOR: BOLICK, LD 2
 JUD 3/25/2026 DP (9-0-0-1)
 (Abs: GARCIA)

[SB 1476](#)_(BSI) child neglect; prenatal substance exposure
 SPONSOR: BOLICK, LD 2
 JUD 3/25/2026 DP (7-2-0-1)
 (No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A Abs: GARCIA)

[SB 1511](#)_(BSI) ~~commercial vehicles; operator; lawful presence~~
 (Now: nondomiciled commercial drivers license; validity)
 SPONSOR: CARROLL, LD 28
 JUD 3/25/2026 DP (6-2-0-2)
 (No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A Abs: GARCIA, WAY)

[SB 1573](#)_(BSI) judicial determinations; religious sectarian laws
 SPONSOR: ROGERS, LD 7
 JUD 3/25/2026 DP (7-2-0-1)
 (No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A Abs: GARCIA)

[SB 1709](#)_(BSI) dangerous crimes; children; probation revocation
 SPONSOR: SHAMP, LD 29
 JUD 3/25/2026 DP (5-3-0-2)
 (No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, POWELL Abs: GARCIA, WAY)

[SB 1723](#)_(BSI) domestic violence; release conditions
 SPONSOR: MESNARD, LD 13
 JUD 3/25/2026 DP (9-0-0-1)
 (Abs: GARCIA)

[SB 1725](#)_(BSI) marijuana smoke; public; private nuisance
 SPONSOR: MESNARD, LD 13
 JUD 3/25/2026 DP (8-1-0-1)
 (No: CONTRERAS L Abs: GARCIA)

[SB 1751](#)^(BSI) death sentence; choice; firing squad.

SPONSOR: PAYNE, LD 27

JUD 3/26/2026 DP (6-2-1-1)
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A Abs: GARCIA Present: BLISS)

Committee on Land, Agriculture & Rural Affairs

Chairman: Lupe Diaz, LD 19

Vice Chairman: Michele Peña, LD 23

Analyst: Corbin Wright

Intern: Harrison Culverhouse

[SB 1198](#)^(BSI) Arizona beef council; continuation

SPONSOR: DUNN, LD 25

LARA 3/23/2026 DPA (4-3-1-0)
(No: PESHAKAI, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON Present: KESHEL)

[SB 1199](#)^(BSI) veterinary medical examining board; continuation

SPONSOR: DUNN, LD 25

LARA 3/23/2026 DPA/SE (5-3-0-0)
(No: PESHAKAI, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON)

[SB 1683](#)^(BSI) landownership; foreign adversary; prohibition

SPONSOR: CARROLL, LD 28

LARA 3/23/2026 DP (5-3-0-0)
(No: PESHAKAI, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON)

Committee on Natural Resources, Energy & Water

Chairman: Gail Griffin, LD 19

Vice Chairman: Chris Lopez, LD 16

Analyst: Corbin Wright

Intern: Harrison Culverhouse

[SB 1137](#)^(BSI) underground facilities; excavations; notification

SPONSOR: KAVANAGH, LD 3

NREW 3/24/2026 DPA (10-0-0-0)

[SB 1335](#)^(BSI) water banking; annual report; posting

SPONSOR: DUNN, LD 25

NREW 3/24/2026 DPA/SE (5-4-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI Abs: MARTINEZ)

[SB 1336](#)^(BSI) state land department; continuation; oversight

SPONSOR: DUNN, LD 25

NREW 3/24/2026 DP (5-4-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI Abs: CARTER P)

[SB 1445](#)^(BSI) water quality; testing; on-site

SPONSOR: ROGERS, LD 7

NREW 3/24/2026 DPA (6-4-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

Committee on Public Safety & Law Enforcement

Chairman: David Marshall, Sr., LD 7

Vice Chairman: Pamela Carter, LD 4

Analyst: Nathan McRae

Intern: Nicholas Putrow

[SB 1215](#)^(BSI) firefighters; occupational disease; cancers

SPONSOR: PAYNE, LD 27

PSLE 3/23/2026 DPA (11-0-1-2)
(Abs: ABEYTIA, REIM Present: POWELL)

[SB 1270](#)^(BSI) correctional officers; supplemental contributions
SPONSOR: GOWAN, LD 19
PSLE 3/23/2026 DPA (10-1-2-1)
(No: CREWS Abs: ABEYTIA Present: AUSTIN, SIMACEK)

[SB 1400](#)^(BSI) public safety employees; counseling; wellness
SPONSOR: PAYNE, LD 27
PSLE 3/23/2026 DP (10-1-2-1)
(No: POWELL Abs: ABEYTIA Present: KOLODIN, AUSTIN)

[SB 1538](#)^(BSI) ~~moving violation; citation; AZPOST-certified officer~~
(Now: moving violations; AZPOST-certified officer; prosecutors)
SPONSOR: PAYNE, LD 27
PSLE 3/23/2026 DPA/SE (7-3-1-3)
(No: AUSTIN, CREWS, SIMACEK Abs: KOLODIN, TSOSIE, ABEYTIA
Present: CARTER P)

[SB 1627](#)^(BSI) schools; prohibition; unmanned aircraft
SPONSOR: MESNARD, LD 13
PSLE 3/23/2026 DP (6-5-0-3)
(No: AUSTIN, CREWS, SIMACEK, VOLK, REIM Abs: KOLODIN,
TSOSIE, ABEYTIA)

Committee on Rural Economic Development

Chairman: Teresa Martinez, LD 16 **Vice Chairman:** Chris Lopez, LD 16
Analyst: Paul Benny **Intern:** Zane Ellwood

[SB 1016](#)^(BSI) employers; medical products; religious exemption
SPONSOR: SHAMP, LD 29
RED 3/26/2026 DPA/SE (5-0-1-1)
(Abs: HERNANDEZ C Present: PESHAKAI)

[SB 1133](#)^(BSI) candidate financial disclosures; public officers
SPONSOR: GOWAN, LD 19
RED 3/26/2026 DP (5-0-0-2)
(Abs: HERNANDEZ C, WILMETH)

[SB 1401](#)^(BSI) special plate; golf tournament charity
SPONSOR: PAYNE, LD 27
RED 3/26/2026 DPA/SE (5-1-0-1)
(No: PESHAKAI Abs: HERNANDEZ C)

Committee on Rules

Chairman: Laurin Hendrix, LD 14 **Vice Chairman:** Neal Carter, LD 15
Analyst: **Intern:** Brintley Spencer, Brooke Paz

[SB 1613](#)^(BSI) reviser's technical corrections; 2026
SPONSOR: SHOPE, LD 16

Committee on Science & Technology

Chairman: Beverly Pingerelli, LD 28 **Vice Chairman:** Justin Wilmeth, LD 2
Analyst: Diana Clay **Intern:**

[SB 1046](#)^(BSI) telecommunications infrastructure; equipment requirements
SPONSOR: ROGERS, LD 7
ST 3/25/2026 DP (5-1-0-3)
(No: LIGUORI Abs: AGUILAR, CAVERO, CONNOLLY)

Committee on Transportation & Infrastructure

Chairman: Leo Biasiucci, LD 30 **Vice Chairman:** Teresa Martinez, LD 16
Analyst: Luca Moldovan **Intern:** Izaak Carlebach

[SB 1332](#)^(BSI) ~~light rail expansion; participation; prohibition~~
(Now: light rail expansion; feasibility review)
SPONSOR: KAVANAGH, LD 3
TI 3/25/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, TSOSIE, LUNA-NÁJERA)

[SB 1452](#)^(BSI) cargo theft task force
SPONSOR: PAYNE, LD 27
TI 3/25/2026 DPA (5-0-0-2)
(Abs: BLISS, TSOSIE)

[SB 1456](#)^(BSI) ADOT; primitive roads; designation
SPONSOR: FARNSWORTH, LD 10
TI 3/25/2026 DPA/SE (4-2-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS P, LUNA-NÁJERA Abs: CARTER P)

[SB 1549](#)^(BSI) ultralight vehicles; definition
SPONSOR: FARNSWORTH, LD 10
TI 3/25/2026 DP (5-2-0-0)
(No: TSOSIE, LUNA-NÁJERA)

[SB 1552](#)^(BSI) ADOT; revisions.
SPONSOR: FARNSWORTH, LD 10
TI 3/25/2026 DPA (6-0-1-0)
(Present: CONTRERAS P)

Committee on Ways & Means

Chairman: Justin Olson, LD 10 **Vice Chairman:** Nick Kupper, LD 25
Analyst: Vince Perez **Intern:** Conor Sakata

[SB 1042](#)^(BSI) public monies; investment; virtual currency
SPONSOR: ROGERS, LD 7
WM 3/25/2026 DP (5-3-0-0)
(No: BLATTMAN, CREWS, LUNA-NÁJERA)

[SB 1043](#)^(BSI) ~~state agencies; payments; cryptocurrency~~
(Now: state agencies; virtual currency payments)
SPONSOR: ROGERS, LD 7
WM 3/25/2026 DP (5-3-0-0)
(No: BLATTMAN, CREWS, LUNA-NÁJERA)

[SB 1067](#)^(BSI) county abatement liens; notice; priority
SPONSOR: ROGERS, LD 7
WM 3/25/2026 DPA (8-0-0-0)

[SB 1180](#)_(BSI) DOR; income tax forms; conformity
SPONSOR: MESNARD, LD 13
WM 3/25/2026 DPA (5-3-0-0)
(No: BLATTMAN, CREWS, LUNA-NÁJERA)

[SB 1221](#)_(BSI) tax laws; interpretation; application; hearing
SPONSOR: MESNARD, LD 13
WM 3/25/2026 DPA (5-3-0-0)
(No: BLATTMAN, CREWS, LUNA-NÁJERA)

[SB 1292](#)_(BSI) PSPRS; investments
SPONSOR: MESNARD, LD 13
WM 3/25/2026 DP (7-0-0-1)
(Abs: LUNA-NÁJERA)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: JUDE DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 17-13-0-0

House: AII DPA 4-2-0-1

SB 1786: artificial intelligence; content verification **Sponsor: Senator Petersen, LD 14**

Overview

Requires providers of generative artificial intelligence (AI) systems include provenance data in any media that is created or materially altered by the generative AI system.

History

Artificial Intelligence (AI) means a machine-based system that can, for a given set of human-defined objectives, make predictions, recommendations or decisions influencing real or virtual environments. AI systems use machine and human-based inputs to:

- 1) perceive real and virtual environments;
- 2) abstract such perceptions into models through analysis in an automated manner; and
- 3) use model inference to formulate options for information or action ([15 U.S.C. 9401](#)).

Provenance data refers to the source of the AI materials, the origin of data or AI system output and holding developers, deployers and users responsible for information integrity ([NTIA](#)).

GenAI refers to AI models, particularly those that use machine learning and are trained on large volumes of data, that can generate new content. GenAI, when prompted (often by a user inputting text), can create various outputs, including text, images, videos, computer code or music ([Congress](#)).

Provisions

1. Mandates that a covered provider includes provenance data in any video, image or audio content, or any combination of the three, in a generative AI system. (Sec. 1)
2. Instructs the covered provider to use commercially and technically reasonable methods to ensure the provenance data is difficult to remove or alter. (Sec. 1)
3. Stipulates that a covered provider can make use of a commonly supported technical standards for watermarking and metadata to comply with the provisions of this bill. (Sec.1)
4. Clarifies that the content is not considered materially altered if there is a minor modification that does not significantly change the content or its meaning. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires the covered provider include any information relating to an identified or identifiable individual in provenance data that is included in created content or materially altered by the generative AI system. (Sec. 1)
6. Contains a legislative findings clause. (Sec. 2)
7. Defines key terms. (Sec. 1)

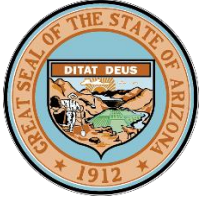
Amendments

Committee on Artificial Intelligence and Innovation

1. Changes a covered provider to include provenance data in any video, image or audio content.
2. Includes that the content created or altered by the GEN AI system is available to be shared with users outside of the GEN AI system.
3. Excludes content that is generated because of an interactive experience from the provenance data in generated AI content.

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note

4. Asserts that a covered provider cannot include any information relating to an identified or reasonable identified individual, to the extent that it is commercially and technically reasonable and can be provided if the user of the GEN AI to elect to include the information.
5. Excludes any product, service, internet website or application that does the following:
 - a. exclusively provides non-user generated television, music, streaming, movies, video games or interactive experiences; or
 - b. provides for the sale of goods or services directly to consumers through the internet and allows customer to browse, select and buy items virtually.
6. Stipulates that a covered provider is not forced to disclose any trade secret or confidential material about the design or use of an AI system.
7. Modifies key terms.
8. Contains an effective date of February 1, 2027.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: FIN DPA 5-1-1-0 | Third Read 29-0-1-0-0

House: COM DPA 8-0-0-4

SB1206: storm related insurance claims; adjusters

Sponsor: Senator Carroll, LD 28

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes prohibitions on adjusters and contractors for storm related insurance claims.

History

An *adjuster* is any person who, for compensation, fee or commission, either adjusts, investigates or negotiates settlement of claims arising under property and casualty insurance contracts on behalf of either the insurer or the insured or holds oneself out to perform such services. Adjusters must be licensed by the Department of Insurance and Financial Institutions (A.R.S. §§ [20-321](#), [20-321.01](#)).

Statute outlines specific regulations regarding contracts for residential repair or replacement of damage resulting directly from a catastrophic storm, including a property owner's right to cancel a contract within 72 hours of an insurance claim denial or within four business days of signing the contract. A contractor may not act on a property owner's behalf to negotiate settlement of claim or loss or make assurances of insurance policy coverage. Failing to comply with regulations regarding contracts for residential repair or replacement of damage resulting directly from a catastrophic storm subjects the contractor's license to suspension or revocation ([A.R.S. § 32-1158.02](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits an adjuster from:
 - a. proposing to any insured that the adjuster represents the insured while a loss-producing occurrence is continuing or while public safety services are engaged in a public safety emergency response at the damaged premises;
 - b. participating in the restoration, reconstruction or repair of damaged premises or property that is the subject of a claim adjusted by the adjuster; and
 - c. endorsing payment instruments issued to an insured as a result of a claim arising under an insurance contract without the insured's direct endorsement and signature. (Sec. 2)
2. Stipulates a contractor, for an insured owner who submits a claim with the insurer for residential repair or replacement, cannot advertise to pay, issue payment for or promise to pay any deductible payable on the policy or issue any rebate deductible either directly or indirectly. (Sec. 3)
3. Prohibits a contractor providing post-storm repair or replacement contracting services from acting as an adjuster on behalf of the insured for the claim. (Sec. 3)
4. Prohibits a contractor from proposing to any person that the person sign an agreement for work on any damaged premises while a loss-producing occurrence is continuing or while public safety services are engaged in a public safety emergency response at the damaged premises. (Sec. 3)
5. Modifies the definition of *adjuster* to include a person who directly or indirectly solicits business from, investigates or advises an insured about claims arising pursuant to property and casualty insurance contracts for a person that performs adjustment services (Sec. 1)
6. Defines *adjust.* (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Commerce

1. Adds that the prohibition for a contractor to propose to any person that the person sign an agreement for work

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note

on the property does not prevent a contractor from providing services to a homeowner in order to maintain or restore essential services to the premises or to prevent further immediate damage to the premises.



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Majority Research Staff

Senate: FIN DP 6-0-1-0 | Third Reading 27-0-3-0-0

House: COM DPA/SE 8-0-0-4

SB 1254: real property conveyances; formal requirements

S/E: industrial commission; revisions

Sponsor: Senator Mesnard, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB 1254

Overview

Makes various revisions to statutes governing the Industrial Commission of Arizona regulations.

History

The [Industrial Commission of Arizona](#) (ICA) is responsible for enforcing labor laws, ensuring workplace safety and administering worker's compensation in Arizona. Additionally, the ICA has the power to conduct workplace investigations, collect labor statistics and protect the financial privacy of self-insured entities. The ICA is also authorized to license and supervise the work of private employment offices, bring together employers seeking employees and working people seeking employment and make known the opportunities for employment in the state ([A.R.S. § 23-107](#)).

The Arizona Division of Occupational Safety and Health (ADOSH) is established within the ICA and, on behalf of the ICA: 1) recommends all standards, rules or changes to the standards or rules to the ICA; 2) has the authority to enforce all ICA-adopted standards or rules; 3) implements an occupational safety and health program that includes outlined duties and responsibilities, such as providing consultation training services to employers and employees and conducts inspections of workplaces; and 4) administers the requirements for safety conditions for boilers and safety conditions for elevators and conveyances. The ICA appoints a director as the administrative head of the ADOSH under the control of the ICA ([Title 23, Chapter 2, A.R.S.](#)).

Provisions

Industrial Commission of Arizona

1. Removes the ICAs authority to:
 - a. license and supervise the work of private employment offices;
 - b. bring together employers seeking employees and working people seeking employment; and
 - c. make known the opportunities for employment in the State. (Sec. 1)
2. Transfers and clarifies certain responsibilities of an employed ombudsman to a resource officer. (Sec. 2)
3. Adds that the resource officer may provide information about the labor programs un the ICA's purview and rules governing the ICA proceedings for related matters. (Sec. 2)
4. Instructs the ICA to post the schedule of fees for workers' compensation on its website and prepare and file a notice of public information with the website address to be published in the Arizona Administrative Register. (Sec. 25)

Division of Occupational Safety and Health

5. Renames the ADOSH Director as the ADOSH Chief (Sec. 3)
6. Replace statutory references of director with chief. (Sec. 3-14)

Boiler Division

7. Defines *chief* as the chief of the boiler division of the ICA. (Sec. 15)

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8. Redefines *division* as the boiler division of the ICA. (Sec. 15)
9. Removes the definition of *director*. (Sec. 15)
10. Requires the ICA to administer boiler safety regulations through the boiler division, rather than through the ADOSH. (Sec. 16)
11. Replace statutory references of director with chief. (Sec. 17, 18)

Elevator Division

12. Defines *chief* as the chief of the elevator division of the ICA. (Sec. 19)
13. Redefines *division* as the elevator division of the ICA. (Sec. 19)
14. Removes the definition of *director*. (Sec. 19)
15. Requires the ICA to administer elevator safety regulations through the elevator division rather than through ADOSH. (Sec. 21)
16. Replaces statutory references of director with chief. (Sec. 20, 22, 23)

Miscellaneous

17. Modifies pertinent terms. (Sec. 3, 15, 19)
18. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1-24)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: FIN DP 4-2-1-0 | Third Reading 17-12-1-0-0

House: COM DPA/SE 8-2-0-2

SB 1290: agricultural property; inspections; notice.

S/E: open meeting; planned communities

Sponsor: Senator Shamp, LD 29

Caucus & COW

Overview

Specifies that any portion of a meeting of an association may be closed only if that closed portion of the meeting is limited to specified considerations *without action*.

History

Statute requires all meetings of a planned community association to be open to all members of the association and provide the members in attendance the opportunity to speak during the deliberations and proceedings. Any portion of a meeting may be closed only if that closed portion of the meeting is limited to consideration of: 1) legal advice from an attorney; 2) pending or contemplated litigation; 3) personal, health or financial information about a member or an employee or a contractor of the association; 4) matters relating to the job performance, health records or specific complaints against an employee or contractor of the association; or 5) discussion of a member's appeal of a violation ([A.R.S. § 33-1804](#)).

Provisions

1. Clarifies that any portion of a meeting of an association may be closed only if that closed portion of the meeting is limited to specified considerations *without action*. (Sec. 1)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: MABS DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 16-12-2-0-0

House: COM DP 6-2-0-4

SB1421: undocumented aliens; financial services

Sponsor: Senator Rogers, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes prohibitions for financial institutions, check cashers and business entities regarding the acceptance of specific licenses or identification cards from unauthorized aliens or undocumented immigrants.

History

The Arizona [Department of Insurance and Financial Institutions](#) (DIFI) ensures public confidence by protecting the interest of depositors, borrowers and consumers through the enforcement of state laws. DIFI has the authority to adopt rules, investigate consumer complaints related to financial services and enforce compliance requirements for financial institutions and business entities through verification and reporting protocols.

At the federal level, the [Internal Revenue Service](#) (IRS) administers and enforces federal tax laws. The IRS issues individual taxpayer identification numbers (ITINs) to individuals who are required to have a U.S. taxpayer identification number but are ineligible for a Social Security Number (SSN). Federal regulations clarify that an ITIN is a tax processing number issued solely for federal tax reporting and compliance. An ITIN does not refer to a SSN or an account number for use in employment for wages ([26 C.F.R. § 301.6109-1](#)).

A *remittance transfer* is the transfer of funds requested by a sender located in any state to a designated recipient that is initiated by a remittance transfer provider, whether or not the sender holds an account with the remittance transfer provider or whether or not the remittance transfer is also an electronic fund transfer ([15 U.S.C. § 1693o-1](#)).

Provisions

Forms of Identification

1. Prohibits a financial institution from accepting, as a form of identification for opening any account, safe deposit box or receiving services, a license or identification card that is:
 - a. issued exclusively to an unauthorized alien or undocumented immigrant; or
 - b. substantially similar to a license or identification card issued to a U.S. citizen or resident or an individual who is lawfully present in the U. S. but that has markings indicating that the license or card holder did not present proof of lawful presence in the U.S. (Sec. 1)
2. Deems making a loan to an individual, for loan applications that allow the use of an ITIN as a method of identifying the loan recipient, unlawful. (Sec. 2)
3. Allows a lender, after executing a lawful loan agreement, to request the borrower's ITIN if the borrower is ineligible to receive an SSN. (Sec. 2)
4. Prohibits a check casher from accepting, as a form of identification, a license or identification card that is:
 - a. issued exclusively to an unauthorized alien or undocumented immigrant; or
 - b. substantially similar to a license or identification card issued to a U.S. citizen or resident or an individual who is lawfully present in the U.S. but that has markings indicating that the license or card holder did not present proof of lawful presence in the U.S. (Sec. 3)

Foreign Remittances of Monies

5. Prescribes requirements for business entities authorized to conduct foreign remittance transfers from Arizona to another country on behalf on an individual, including:
 - a. prohibiting the transfer of monies unless the individual provides documentary proof that the individual is not an unauthorized alien; and

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note

- b. requiring businesses to provide monthly confirmation to DIFI of individuals who provided the required documentation. (Sec. 4)
- 6. Directs DIFI to adopt rules for foreign remittance transfers, including specifying which forms of documentation are acceptable to verify an individual is not an unauthorized alien. (Sec. 4)
- 7. Authorizes DIFI to request records from a business entity at any time to verify the individual who requested the foreign remittance transfer was not an unauthorized alien. (Sec. 4)
- 8. Allows any person who in good faith believes a business entity is violating foreign remittance regulations to file a complaint with DIFI. (Sec. 4)
- 9. Mandates DIFI, on receipt of a valid complaint that is substantiated by evidence, to notify the business entity of the complaint and the substantiated evidence. (Sec. 4)
- 10. Requires the business entity to pay the assessed civil penalty. (Sec. 4)
- 11. Requires DIFI to:
 - a. conduct random quarterly audits of business entities, beginning July 1, 2027, to ensure compliance of foreign remittance regulations; and
 - b. impose a civil penalty against a business entity for violations equal to 25% of the total transfer amount, excluding any fees or charges. (Sec. 4)
- 12. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec.4)



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Majority Research Staff

Senate: GOV DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Reading 16-11-3-0-0

House: COM DP 6-3-0-3

SB1432: central bank digital currency; ban

Sponsor: Senator Hoffman, LD 15

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prohibits federally recognized Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) from being recognized as *legal tender* or used as a medium of payment of any contract, security or other similar instrument.

History

CBDC is generally defined by the [Federal Reserve](#) as a digital form of central bank money that is widely available to the general public.

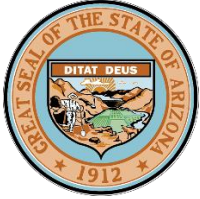
On January 23, 2025, [Executive Order 14178](#) prohibited agencies from undertaking any action to establish, issue or promote CBDCs within U.S. jurisdiction and terminated all CBDC related initiatives. The Executive Order defined CBDC as a form of digital money or monetary value, denominated in the national unit of account, that is a direct liability of the central bank.

Arizona's Uniform Commercial Code regulates commercial and secured transactions in Arizona, including sales of goods, leases of personal property, negotiable instruments, bank deposits and collections, rights and obligations connected with fund transfers, letters of credit, investment securities and secured transactions. Under the Uniform Commercial Code, *money* is defined as a medium of exchange currently authorized or adopted by a domestic or foreign government, including a monetary unit of account established by an intergovernmental organization or by agreement between two or more countries ([Title 47, A.R.S.](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits federally recognized CBDCs from being used as legal tender or from being the subject or medium of payment of any contract, security or other similar instrument in Arizona, including contracts relating to commercial transactions. (Sec. 1)
2. Establishes *legal tender* as any medium of exchange, including *specie*, that is authorized by the U.S. Constitution or Congress for the payment of debts, public charges, taxes and dues. (Sec. 1)
3. Defines *specie* as coins that have precious metal content. (Sec. 1)
4. Excludes federally recognized CBDC from the definition of *money* relating to the Uniform Commercial Code and from the definition of *legal tender*. (Sec. 1, 10)
5. Prohibits transfers made by an escrow agent from an escrow account from being settled or backed by federally recognized CBDC. (Sec. 2)
6. Establishes *legal tender and specie* as uniform statutory definitions. (Sec. 1)
7. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 3-10)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: RAGE DPA 7-0-0-0 | Third Reading 30-0-0-0

House: COM DPA/SE 6-2-0-4

SB 1515: industrial commission; revisions

S/E: public safety parity fund

Sponsor: Senator Dunn, LD 25

Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB 1515

Overview

Establishes the Public Safety Parity Fund (Parity Fund) to provide retention pay and benefits for Department of Public Safety (DPS) and State Department of Corrections (DOC) employees. Redirects a portion of Budget Stabilization Fund (BSF) investment earnings to the Parity Fund.

History

The BSF, colloquially known as Arizona's "Rainy Day Fund", was enacted in 1990 to set revenue aside during times of above-trend economic growth and to utilize this revenue during times of below-trend growth. The BSF is administered by the State Treasurer, who is responsible for transferring state General Fund (GF) monies into and out of the BSF. Additionally, the State Treasurer is allowed to invest up to 25% of the BSF in equity securities, in addition to its authority to invest and reinvest trust and treasury monies. Investment earnings are credited back to the BSF (A.R.S. §§ [35-144](#); [35-314.02](#)).

The Parity Compensation Fund is administered by DPS and is used to fund the salaries and benefits for law enforcement personnel. The fund consists of 1.51% of the portion of vehicle license tax revenues that are otherwise deposited in the State Highway Fund, and monies appropriated by the Legislature ([A.R.S. § 41-1720](#)).

Provisions

Public Safety Parity Fund

1. Establishes the Parity Fund to provide retention pay and benefits for DPS and DOC employees. (Sec. 2)
2. Specifies the Parity Fund:
 - a. is administered by DOC;
 - b. subject to legislative appropriations; and
 - c. consists of monies earned from investment from the BSF. (Sec. 2)
3. Instructs DOC, beginning June 30, 2027, and each fiscal year thereafter, to deposit 40% of Parity Fund monies in the Parity Compensation Fund. (Sec. 2)
4. Prescribes the method for determining the amount of the expenditures from the Parity Fund. (Sec. 2)
5. Directs DOC to distribute monies from the Parity Fund on July 1 and December 31 each year. (Sec. 2)
6. Limits the retention bonus that DOC may provide to employees to 3% from Parity Fund monies. (Sec. 2)

Parity Compensation Fund

7. Adds that DPS must spend Parity Compensation Fund monies to provide retention pay and benefits for department employees, in addition to providing salaries and benefits for law enforcement personnel. (Sec. 3)
8. Limits the retention bonus that DPS may provide to employees to 3% from monies deposited from the Parity Fund. (Sec. 3)

Budget Stabilization Fund

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9. Requires the first \$10,000,000 of investment earnings generated annually be credited to the BSF and the remaining investment earnings be deposited into the Parity Fund. (Sec. 1)



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Senate: RAGE DP 6-0-1-0 | Third Reading 25-3-2-0-0

House: COM DP 7-1-0-4

SB 1563: barbering and cosmetology board; continuation

Sponsor: Senator Dunn, LD 25

Caucus & COW

Overview

Reduces the statutory caps on certain fees established by the Arizona Barbering and Cosmetology Board (Board) and continues the Board for eight years.

History

In 2021, the Legislature consolidated the Arizona Board of Cosmetology and the Arizona Board of Barbers as the Arizona Barbering and Cosmetology Board ([Laws 2021, Chapter 334](#)). The Board is responsible for: 1) adopting rules for the sanitary and safety standards for the practices of barbering, cosmetology, aesthetics, nail technology and hairstyling; 2) prescribing minimum school curriculum requirements for barbers, cosmetologists, aestheticians, nail technicians, hairstylists and instructors; 3) issuing licenses and registrations; 4) investigating complaints and taking disciplinary actions; 5) administering and grading practical and written examinations; and 6) inspecting establishments and schools. The Board consists of the following nine Governor-appointed members: 1) one cosmetologist; 2) two school owners who do not own the same school and one of whom own a school for cosmetology and one for barbering; 3) five public members; and 4) one barber ([Title 32, Chapter 5, A.R.S.](#)).

The House of Representatives Commerce Committee of Reference ([COR](#)) met on January 13, 2026, to review the Auditor General's Performance Audit and Sunset Review Report ([25-107](#)) of the Board, consider the Board's responses to the statutorily-outlined sunset factors and receive public testimony.

The Commerce COR recommended that the Board be continued for six years.

The Board is statutorily set to terminate on July 1, 2026, unless legislation is enacted for its continuation ([A.R.S. § 41-3026.06](#)).

Provisions

Board Fees

1. Decreases the statutory caps on associated Board fees:
 - a. from \$100 to \$80, onetime fee for application of an initial personal license;
 - b. from \$200 to \$100, onetime fee for application for a personal reciprocity or universal license;
 - c. from \$250 to \$200, application for an establishment license, including change of name, ownership and location;
 - d. from \$100 to \$80, for personal license renewal;
 - e. from \$150 to \$100, for personal license delinquent renewal;
 - f. from \$100 to \$80, for establishment license renewal;
 - g. from \$150 to \$100, for establishment license delinquent renewal;
 - h. from \$500 to \$400, for school license renewal;
 - i. from \$600 to \$500, for school license delinquent renewal; and
 - j. from \$100 to \$75, for Board-administered educational classes. (Sec. 1)
2. Removes the \$150 fee for establishment license after a change of location. (Sec. 1)
3. Allows the Board to establish and collect delinquent penalties for each year or portion of a year for which the license was expired, rather than inactive. (Sec. 1)
4. Clarifies the application for school license and initial inspection fee includes a name change. (Sec. 1)

Continuation

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note

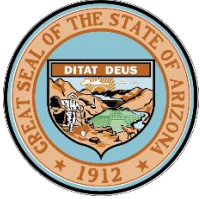
5. Continues, retroactive to July 1, 2026, the Board for eight years until July 1, 2034. (Sec. 4, 5, 7)

6. Repeals the Board on January 1, 2035. (Sec. 5)

Miscellaneous

7. Contains a purpose statement relating to the Board. (Sec. 6)

8. Restates and makes clarifying changes to statute relating to applications and qualifications for Board licensure. (Sec. 2, 3)



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57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: FIN DP 4-2-1-0 | Third Read 16-13-1-0-0

House: COM DP 7-3-0-2

SB1649: digital assets strategic reserve fund

Sponsor: Senator Finchem, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes the Digital Assets Strategic Reserve Fund (Fund), to be managed by the State Treasurer for the custody, investment and lending of state-held digital assets.

History

The State Treasurer is authorized to manage the investment and distribution of public monies for state and local agencies. The State Treasurer administers the Bitcoin and Digital Assets Reserve Fund which consists of any airdrops or rewards from staking the digit asset by a qualified custodian. The State Treasurer is responsible for depositing 10% of the digital assets held in the fund in the State General Fund, excluding bitcoin ([A.R.S. § 41-180](#)).

Provisions

1. Establishes the Fund consisting of digital assets that are held by, confiscated by or surrendered to this State. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the State Treasurer to administer the Fund and deposit digital assets in the Fund through the use of a secure custody solution by a qualified custodian or in a form of an exchange-traded product issued by an investment company registered in Arizona. (Sec. 1)
3. Authorizes the State Treasurer to:
 - a. invest the total amount of monies deposited in the Fund in any fiscal year; and
 - b. loan digital assets from the Fund to generate additional returns if the loan does not increase any financial risks to this State. (Sec. 1)
4. Expands the definition of *qualified custodian*, as used in statute relating to abandoned property, to include a technology provider of a secure custody solution. (Sec. 2)
5. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1, 2)
6. Contains a legislative findings clause. (Sec. 3)
7. Makes a technical change. (Sec. 2)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



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57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: RAGE DP 7-0-0-0 | Third Reading 18-9-3-0-0

House: COM DP 9-0-0-3

SB 1670: municipalities; counties; occupation; licensure; prohibition

Sponsor: Senator Bolick, LD 2

Caucus & COW

Overview

Preempts the regulation of persons subject to Registrar of Contractors (ROC) licensure and allows municipalities and counties (local governments) to issue journeyman licenses to individuals in specified occupations.

History

The ROC licenses and regulates residential and commercial contractors. The ROC is required to: 1) classify and qualify applicants for a license; 2) change the license classification in the case of a title reclassification; 3) conduct investigations to protect the health and safety of the public; and 4) establish written examinations to protect the health and safety of the public ([Title 32, Chapter 10, Article 1](#)).

Separate licenses are issued for commercial and residential work, and dual licenses that cover both commercial and residential, for each trade or field of a construction science profession. The ROC defines residential contracting as constructing, altering, repairing, adding to, subtracting from, improving, moving wrecking or demolishing any residential structure and any appurtenances on or within residential property lines. Residential construction also includes any appurtenances on or within residential property lines, connections to utility services and sewer lines, the installation of meters, and any mechanical or structural services for residential structures. Commercial contracting is considered to be anything other than residential contracting ([License Classifications; ROC](#)).

Provisions

1. Asserts the licensure of persons subject to ROC licensure is of statewide concern and is not subject to further regulation by a local government. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. Stipulates a local government cannot require a person who is subject to ROC licensure to obtain a journeyman license. (Sec. 1, 2)
3. Allows local governments to require licensure for, and issue journeyman licenses to, individuals in the following occupations:
 - a. plumbing;
 - b. pipe fitting;
 - c. mechanical trades;
 - d. HVAC installation; and
 - e. electrical or alarm system trades. (Sec. 1, 2)
4. Defines *licensure* and *occupation*. (Sec. 1, 2)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: RAGE DPA 5-0-2-0 | Third Reading 26-3-1-0-0

House: COM DPA 9-0-1-2

SB1671: gaming; racing; boxing; conflict-of-interest continuation

Sponsor: Senator Bolick, LD 2

Caucus & COW

Overview

Continues the Arizona Department of Gaming (ADG), Arizona Racing Commission (Racing Commission) and the Arizona State Boxing & Mixed Martial Arts Commission (Boxing & MMA Commission) for six years. Includes conflict-of-interest requirements.

History

Established in 1995, the ADG regulates and monitors tribal gaming activities in accordance with Arizona tribal-state gaming compacts as required by federal law and authorized by statute. The ADG's statutory responsibilities include: 1) licensing and regulation of event wagering and fantasy sports contests; 2) supporting programs to reduce problem gambling; 3) overseeing live horse racing, harness racing, pari-mutuel and simulcast wagering; and 4) providing staff support for the Racing Commission and Boxing & MMA Commission.

The Arizona Racing Commission regulates and supervises all racing meetings held and pari-mutuel wagering conducted in Arizona. The Racing Commission is statutorily required to: 1) issue racing dates; 2) prepare and adopt rules governing racing and pari-mutuel wagering; 3) conduct hearings on permit applications and rehearings on licensing and regulatory decisions; and 4) conduct all review of applications to construct capital improvements at racetracks.

The Boxing & MMA Commission is responsible for regulating and supervising all boxing, kickboxing, tough man, and mixed martial arts events in Arizona, including issuing licenses to referees, judges, matchmakers, promoters, trainers, ring announcers, timekeepers, ringside physicians, inspectors, mixed martial arts combatants, boxers, managers and seconds ([Title 5, Chapter 1, 2, and 6, A.R.S.](#))

The House of Representatives Commerce Committee of Reference ([COR](#)) met on January 13, 2026, to review the Auditor General's Performance Audit and Sunset Review Report ([25-106](#)) of the ADG, Racing Commission and Boxing & MMA Commission, consider the ADG's responses to the statutorily-outlined sunset factors and receive public testimony.

The Commerce COR recommended that the ADG be continued for two years and that the Racing Commission and Boxing & MMA Commission be continued for six years.

The ADG, Racing Commission and Boxing & MMA Commission are statutorily set to terminate on July 1, 2026, unless continued by the Legislature (A.R.S. §§ [41-3026.04](#), [41-3026.13](#), [41-3026.22](#)).

Provisions

Arizona Department of Gaming

1. Requires ADG, by December 17 of each year, to submit all audits conducted by third party auditors to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Governor. (Sec. 3)
2. Instructs ADG to create and implement a submission process and tracking system to track and monitor complaints to make the submission process available on ADG's website. (Sec. 4)
3. Requires ADG to submit an annual report to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Governor including information on the number of complaints that were received and dismissed or resolved. (Sec. 4)
4. Requires ADG to review all independent audits conducted since 2021 to determine if event wagering operators are

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Prop 105 (45 votes) <input type="checkbox"/> Prop 108 (40 votes) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency (40 votes) <input type="checkbox"/> Fiscal Note |
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the correct privilege fees and to correct any identified overpayments or underpayments. (Sec. 10)

Conflict-Of-Interest Requirements

5. Requires the director, deputy director, executive director, commissioners and all employees of the Division of Racing, the Boxing & MMA Commission and ADG to:
 - a. complete a conflict-of-interest disclosure form upon their initial appointment and hiring; and
 - b. submit an updated form annually if any conflict-of-interest information has changed. (Sec. 1, 2, 3)

Continuations

6. Continues, retroactive to July 1, 2026, the Racing Commission, the Boxing & MMA Commission and ADG for six years until July 1, 2032. (Sec. 5, 6, 11)
7. Repeals the Racing Commission, the Boxing & MMA Commission and ADG on January 1, 2033. (Sec. 6)

Miscellaneous

8. Contains purpose statements relating to the Racing Commission, the Arizona State Boxing & MMA Commission and ADG. (Sec. 7, 8, 9)
9. Adds that failure for the Division of Racing employees to comply with completing and submitting the conflict-of-interest information is grounds for dismissal. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Commerce

1. Removes certain ADG reporting requirements relating to the audits conducted by third-party auditors and complaints that were received, dismissed or resolved.
2. Requires ADG to submit an annual report that includes aggregate data of complaints that are received by the department relating to persons or entities that are licensed or regulated by ADG to the Legislature and the Governor by September 30.
3. Adds that the annual report relating to active licensees must include a statement that indicates the number of independent audit results that are required to be submitted by licensed event wagering operators and management service providers and include any corrective actions taken by the department regarding the overpayment or underpayment of privilege fees.
4. Removes the requirement for ADG to review all independent audits conducted since 2021.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: ED DP 5-2-0-0 | Third Read 16-10-4-0

House: ED DP 6-4-0-2

SB 1009: high school students; AED training

Sponsor: Senator Kavanagh, LD 3

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires school districts and charter schools to provide one or more training sessions in the use of automated external defibrillators (AEDs) to high school students.

History

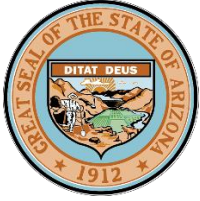
School districts and charter schools must provide students with one or more training sessions in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) during high school that: 1) are based on the most current national evidence-based emergency cardiovascular care guidelines for CPR; and 2) include the hands-on practicing of CPR. Students may be assigned homework to satisfy the CPR instruction requirement if a teacher or parent verifies that the student completed the homework. A student must be excused from CPR instruction if: 1) the student's parent or individualized education program team request the student to be excused; or 2) a student provides written documentation that they previously received CPR training or are currently CPR certified. CPR instruction that results in certification must be provided by a certified trainer, though a teacher or administrator who oversees the instruction is not required to be certified if the instruction does not result in CPR certification. Statute details the individuals that may provide the CPR instruction and training ([A.R.S. § 15-718.01](#)).

A person may claim the public school extracurricular activity fees credit for the amount of any fees paid or cash contributions to a public school for specified public school purposes, including CPR training ([A.R.S. § 43-1089.01](#)).

Provisions

1. Incorporates instruction in the use of AEDs into existing statute that requires school districts and charter schools to provide public school students with one or more training sessions in CPR. (Sec. 1)
2. Subjects instruction in the use of AEDs to the current statutory requirements for the instruction in CPR. (Sec. 1)
3. Stipulates the training in CPR and the use of AEDs must be based on current national evidence-based emergency cardiovascular care guidelines, consistent with national standards, for CPR and the use of AEDs. (Sec. 1)
4. Expands the purposes for which the public school extracurricular activity fees credit may be claimed to include training in the use of AEDs. (Sec. 2)
5. Defines *AED*. (Sec. 1)
6. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) [Fiscal Note](#)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: ED DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 16-10-4-0

House: ED DP 7-3-0-2

SB 1074: classroom management; students; temporary removal

Sponsor: Senator Kavanagh, LD 3

Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows a principal or designated administrator, if a teacher removes a student from a classroom, to direct the student to return to the classroom only if the principal or administrator provides the teacher a written certification that contains prescribed information.

History

Students must comply with the rules, pursue the required course of study and submit to the authority of the teachers, administrators and school district governing board (governing board). A teacher may send a student to the principal's office to maintain effective classroom discipline and the principal must employ appropriate discipline management techniques that are consistent with governing board rules. A teacher may remove a student from the classroom if the teacher has either: 1) documented that the student has repeatedly interfered with the teacher's ability to communicate effectively with other students or with the ability of other students to learn; or 2) determined that the student's behavior is so unruly, disruptive or abusive that it seriously interferes with the teacher's ability to communicate effectively with other students or with the ability of other students to learn ([A.R.S. § 15-841](#)).

A governing board must: 1) in consultation with teachers and parents, prescribe rules for the discipline, suspension and expulsion of students that are consistent with the constitutional rights of students; 2) support and assist teachers in implementing and enforcing discipline rules; 3) develop procedures to allow teachers and principals to temporarily remove disruptive students from class; and 4) delegate to the principal the authority to remove a disruptive pupil from the classroom ([A.R.S. § 15-843](#)).

Provisions

1. Stipulates that if a teacher removes a student from a classroom according to rules governing student conduct, the principal or designated school administrator may direct the student to return to the classroom only if the principal or administrator provides the teacher a written certification that:
 - a. states the principal or administrator is authorizing the student to be readmitted to the classroom; and
 - b. describes any disciplinary action taken in response to the behavior for which the student was removed.
2. Defines *classroom* and *rules governing student conduct*.

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: ED DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 16-10-4-0

House: ED DP 7-3-0-2

SB 1143: public schools; safety; reporting requirements

Sponsor: Senator Bolick, LD 2

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes annual school safety reporting requirements for public schools, local education agencies (LEAs) and the Arizona Department of Education (ADE).

History

The U.S. Department of Education Office for Civil Rights (OCR) administers the mandatory biennial Civil Rights Data Collection Survey (CRDC) to public LEAs and schools that receive federal financial assistance. The CRDC collects information about student access to courses, programs, resources, instructional and other staff and school climate factors, such as student discipline and harassment. OCR uses the data to enforce civil rights statutes that prohibit discrimination based on race, color, national origin, sex and disability ([OCR](#) and [CRDC](#)).

Both school district governing boards (governing boards) and charter school governing bodies are required to enforce policies and procedures for school personnel to report: 1) any suspected crime against a person or property that is a serious offense or that involves a deadly weapon, dangerous instrument or serious physical injury; and 2) any conduct that poses a threat of death or serious physical injury to a person on school property ([A.R.S. § 15-153](#)).

A governing board must enforce policies that prohibit students from harassing, intimidating and bullying other students on school property, on school buses, at school bus stops, at school-sponsored events and activities and through the use of specified electronic technology or communication. These policies must include requirements for the reporting, documenting and investigating of incidents of harassment, intimidation and bullying, as well as disciplinary procedures for students ([A.R.S. § 15-341](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires each public school and LEA to:
 - a. submit to ADE the most recent information the public school or LEA reported to OCR for the CRDC; and
 - b. include a statement in the school report card that indicates whether the public school or LEA complied with the submission requirement. (Sec. 1)
2. Instructs ADE, by December 15 annually, to submit a school safety report to specified individuals that contains the following information, as reported to OCR for the CRDC:
 - a. the number of school safety incidents;
 - b. the number of referrals to law enforcement; and
 - c. school climate data. (Sec. 2)
3. Instructs ADE to collect information for the school safety report from publicly available sources and the most recent information each public school reported to OCR and submitted to ADE. (Sec. 2)
4. Requires ADE to post the school safety report on its website in a format that is accessible to the public. (Sec. 2)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: PS DP 7-0-0-0 | Third Read 17-13-0-0

House: ED DPA 7-1-2-2

SB 1315: public schools; interoperable communications; requirements

Sponsor: Senator Payne, LD 27

Caucus & COW

Overview

Mandates each school district and charter school select technology, a system or a method to maintain interoperable communications capabilities as specified. Establishes affidavit and reporting requirements relating to interoperability readiness for school districts, charter schools and the Arizona Department of Education (ADE).

History

The Arizona Department of Administration must distribute School Safety Interoperability Fund (Fund) monies to a county, city or town sheriff that establishes a school safety program. Fund monies may only be used for a school safety program that: 1) encompasses schools throughout Arizona; 2) for a school safety program county, enables the deployment of a secure, multimedia data communications system to a user base consisting of public safety agencies and public schools; 3) provides a communications solution environment that allows for specified capabilities; 4) is capable of being deployed to end users on existing communications assets owned by participating entities; 5) allows each participating entity to maintain discretionary real-time control of all communications assets; 6) encrypts all media communications; 7) is certified as qualified anti-terrorism technology; 8) is compatible with the federal interoperable gateway system for disaster communications; 9) ensures student and staff privacy; and 10) enables integration to school access control systems to allow remote lockdown by law enforcement through the same multimedia system ([A.R.S. § 41-1733](#)).

A school district governing board and the charter of a charter school must ensure that an emergency response plan is developed for each school in conjunction with local law enforcement (LEA) and emergency response agencies and in accordance with the minimum standards developed by ADE and the Department of Emergency and Military Affairs. The plan must address how the school and emergency responders will communicate with and assist students with disabilities ([A.R.S. §§ 15-183](#) and [15-341](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires each school district and charter school to select or develop technology, a system or a method to establish and maintain interoperable communications capabilities that include mechanisms that enable:
 - a. designated school personnel to notify LEAs in real time if an emergency occurs;
 - b. designated school personnel to communicate with LEAs and officers in real time during an emergency at the school; and
 - c. the secure transmission of each current school campus map and school building floor plan to LEAs in a printable format.
2. Excludes, from the requirement to establish a new interoperable communications system, a school district or charter school that uses an existing secure, multimedia data communications system that is deployed according to Fund requirements and that satisfies the prescribed interoperable communications capabilities and mechanism requirements.
3. Instructs each school district and charter school, by July 1, 2027 and July 1 annually thereafter, to submit to ADE, in a form and manner prescribed by ADE, an affidavit attesting that the school district or charter school:
 - a. is maintaining the required interoperable communications capabilities;
 - b. has transmitted the current maps and floor plans to LEAs through the required mechanism; and
 - c. has tested each required mechanism to ensure the school district and charter school can communicate with the LEA in which the school district or charter school is located at least once during the preceding year.

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note

4. Directs ADE to develop guidelines and best practices to assist school districts and charter schools in meeting interoperable communications system requirements.
5. Requires ADE to compile the affidavits submitted by school districts and charter schools and provide an annual statewide interoperability readiness report to specified individuals.

Amendments

Committee on Education

1. Conditions the prescribed interoperable communications capabilities requirement on if there are sufficient monies available.
2. Adds that a school district or charter school must annually submit an affidavit attesting that the school district or charter school has not established the required interoperable communications capabilities because sufficient monies are not available.
3. Requires an LEA to notify each school district and charter school within the LEA's jurisdiction if there are monies available to establish and maintain the required interoperable communications capabilities.
4. Directs an LEA that does not have sufficient monies to establish and maintain the required interoperable communications capabilities with each school district and charter school within the LEA's jurisdiction to:
 - a. select school districts and charter schools for which sufficient monies are available to establish and maintain the interoperable communications capabilities; and
 - b. notify each selected school district and charter school that sufficient monies are available.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: ED DP 7-0-0-0 | Third Read: 28-2-0-0-0

House: ED DP 8-1-0-3

**[SB 1423](#): WICHE; continuation
Sponsor: Senator Angius, LD 30
Caucus & COW**

Overview

Continues the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) for 10 years.

History

In 1953, Arizona enacted the Western Regional Education Compact (Compact), which is a regional interstate compact among 15 western states, U.S. Pacific territories and freely associated states that facilitates resource sharing and regional cooperation in higher education. WICHE oversees the Compact and related programs to expand students' educational access and reduce students' higher education costs in participating Compact states and territories. WICHE may act on behalf of Arizona to arrange for the placement of students in higher learning institutions and programs in Compact states by negotiating and entering into contracts with the Arizona Board of Regents (ABOR), public and private educational institutions and agencies and other states. The governor of each participating state and territory appoints three resident members to serve on WICHE.

Currently, WICHE operates three programs: 1) the Western Undergraduate Exchange (WUE); 2) the Western Regional Graduate Program (WRGP); and 3) the Professional Student Exchange Program (PSEP). WUE and WRGP allow students to receive reduced out-of-state tuition at participating institutions in Compact states and territories. A student participating in PSEP must be enrolled in select healthcare degree programs and receives both admission preference and tuition subsidies. ABOR administers these three programs in Arizona ([A.R.S. Title 15, Chapter 13, Article 8](#)) ([WICHE](#)) ([ABOR](#)).

WICHE terminates on July 1, 2026. The House of Representatives Education Committee of Reference (COR) and Senate Education COR conducted separate reviews of WICHE and recommended that WICHE be continued for 10 years ([A.R.S. § 41-3026.10](#)) ([House Education COR Minutes](#)) ([Senate Education COR Report](#)).

Provisions

1. Continues WICHE until July 1, 2036. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. Repeals the Compact and WICHE on January 1, 2037. (Sec. 2)
3. Contains a purpose statement. (Sec. 3)
4. Makes the legislation retroactive to July 1, 2026. (Sec. 4)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: ED DP 4-2-1-0 | Third Read 16-12-2-0

House: ED DPA 6-3-0-3

SB 1684: school liability; bullying; serious injury

Sponsor: Senator Bolick, LD 2

Caucus & COW

Overview

Provides a student or student's parent a cause of action against a public school for damages caused by the public school's failure to address a threat to the student's safety if prescribed criteria are met.

History

A school district governing board must prescribe and enforce policies and procedures to prohibit students from harassing, intimidating and bullying other students on school grounds, on school property, on school buses, at school bus stops, at school-sponsored events and activities and through the use of electronic technology or communication on school computers, networks, forums and mailing lists. These policies and procedures must include: 1) procedures for the confidential reporting of harassment, intimidation or bullying; 2) a requirement for employees to report suspected harassment, intimidation or bullying; 3) a requirement for school officials to provide students or an alleged victim a copy of the rights, protections and support services available; 4) formal processes for documenting and investigating reported harassment, intimidation or bullying; 5) disciplinary procedures for students who have harassed, intimidated or bullied; 6) consequences for submitting false reports of harassment, intimidation or bullying; and 7) procedures to protect students who are physically harmed due to harassment, intimidation and bullying ([A.R.S. § 15-341](#)).

Provisions

1. Allows a student or student's parent to bring a cause of action against a public school for damages caused by the school's failure to address a threat to the student's safety if:
 - a. the student suffers serious physical injury as a result of bullying by another student;
 - b. the school or a school employee receives at least one prior report that the other student committed an act of bullying against the injured student; and
 - c. the school negligently failed to address the suspected act of bullying committed by the other student and against the injured student after receiving a prior report.
2. Authorizes the court to award reasonable attorney fees, expenses and damages to any claimant who substantially prevails in an action.
3. Defines *prior report*.

Amendments

Committee on Education

1. Specifies bullying against the injured student must occur on school property or at a school-sponsored event or activity.
2. Removes a verbal report from the definition of *prior report*.
3. Specifies *serious physical injury* has the same meaning as prescribed in the Arizona Criminal Code.

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: ED DP 6-0-1-0 | Third Read 19-10-1-0

House: ED DP 7-3-0-2

SB 1711: age-appropriate resources; inappropriate contact; schools

Sponsor: Senator Shamp, LD 29

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires the State Board of Education (SBE) to develop a list of recommended resources relating to age-appropriate education on the prevention and recognition of inappropriate forms of contact. Details requirements for the Arizona Department of Education (ADE) and public schools relating to the SBE-developed list of resources.

History

Statute specifies that age-appropriate classroom instruction regarding child assault awareness and abuse prevention is allowed ([A.R.S. § 15-711.01](#)).

SBE must: 1) establish best practices for social media and cell phone use between students and school personnel; 2) encourage school district governing boards and charter school governing bodies to adopt policies that implement these best practices; and 3) make the best practices available to public and private schools. In June 2022, SBE adopted social media and phone guidance ([A.R.S. § 15-203](#)) ([Social Media and Phone Guidance for Educators](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires SBE to:
 - a. develop a list of recommended resources relating to age-appropriate education on the prevention and recognition of inappropriate forms of contact, including sexual conduct; and
 - b. establish a process that allows public schools and members of the public to recommend additional resources to the list.
2. Directs ADE to:
 - a. post the list developed by SBE on its website; and
 - b. make at least one resource from the list available to public schools for each age group, as determined by ADE after consultation with SBE.
3. Instructs each public school to make available to all students and students' parents resources relating to age-appropriate education on the prevention and recognition of inappropriate forms of contact, including sexual contact, from the list developed by SBE.
4. Defines *age-appropriate*.

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: ED DP 6-0-1-0 | Third Read 23-5-2-0-0

House: ED DPA 9-0-0-3

SB 1754: ADE; special education; parent complaints

Sponsor: Senator Finchem, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows the Arizona Department of Education (ADE) Division of Special Education (Division) to assist individuals who file a complaint alleging that a school district or charter school violated federal or state special education laws. Details requirements for ADE relating to policies and procedures for state complaints.

History

Part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) establishes requirements for the states regarding the provision of special education and related services to children with disabilities who are between the ages of 3 and 21 years old, including individualized education program requirements. IDEA regulations require each state to adopt written procedures for resolving complaints regarding alleged violations of special education requirements ([20 U.S.C Ch. 33](#)) ([34 C.F.R. § 300.151](#)).

The Division, subject to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, is responsible for ensuring that public education agencies have special education programs, policies and procedures that: 1) comply with the IDEA and IDEA regulations; and 2) ensure children with disabilities receive a free, appropriate public education. Specifically, the Division may review special education programs, including the placement of children, to determine that program, evaluation and placement procedures comply with statute and State Board of Education rules ([A.R.S. § 15-235](#)) ([ADE State Complaint Procedures](#)).

All school districts and charter schools must develop policies and procedures to provide special education to all children with disabilities. All children with disabilities must have access to the general curriculum and an opportunity to meet the state's academic standards. *Special education* means specially designed instruction that meets the unique needs of a child with a disability and that is provided without cost to the parents of the child (A.R.S. §§ [15-763](#) and [15-1201](#)).

Provisions

1. Authorizes the Division to assist individuals who file or seek to file a complaint alleging that a school district or charter school violated the procedural or substantive requirements of:
 - a. Part B of the IDEA or the federal regulations implementing Part B of the IDEA; or
 - b. state laws relating to the provision of special education. (Sec. 2)
2. Requires the Division to contact a complainant and request missing information or necessary signatures for any complaint that:
 - a. alleges a violation of Part B of the IDEA or state laws relating to the provision of special education;
 - b. is filed with ADE; and
 - c. is found to be incomplete or designated as *does-not-qualify*. (Sec. 2)
3. Directs ADE, within 60 days after completing a state complaint investigation, to post on its website all state complaint investigative reports for the state complaint. (Sec. 2)
4. Instructs ADE to redact all posted state investigative reports to remove personally identifiable information and as required by only student privacy laws. (Sec. 2)
5. Specifies that posted state complaint investigative reports are not student level data. (Sec. 2)
6. Requires ADE to adopt policies and procedures for state complaints and post the policies and procedures on its website. (Sec. 2)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note

7. Stipulates the policies and procedures for state complaints adopted by ADE must:
 - a. include policies and procedures relating to the redaction of state complaint investigative reports;
 - b. require ADE to provide, beginning December 1, 2026, an opportunity for public comment for at least 60 days before draft policies and procedures may become effective; and
 - c. require ADE to design the policies and procedures to protect students' personally identifiable information and to promote the transparency of the state complaint process, investigative reports and student outcomes. (Sec. 2)
8. Specifies when a report is designated as *does-not-qualify*. (Sec. 2)
9. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Education

1. Extends the timeframe in which ADE must post state complaint investigative reports to its website from 60 to 90 days after completing an investigation.
2. Directs ADE to include in the state complaint investigative reports posted on its website:
 - a. the alleged violation;
 - b. dismissal letters for any complaint designated as *does-not-qualify*; and
 - c. the reason for dismissal.
3. Specifies that ADE must redact all posted state investigate reports to remove personally identifiable information as required by state or federal student privacy laws.
4. Requires ADE to prepare and post state investigative reports in a similar manner as the due process complaints that are prepared and posted pursuant to the IDEA.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: ED DP 6-0-1-0 | Third Read 29-0-1-0

House: ED DPA 8-1-0-3

SB 1763: school districts; funds; financial reports

Sponsor: Senator Dunn, LD 25

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires each school district governing board (governing board) to establish an additional monies fund that consists of excess monies from gifts, grants and devises and the school district's unemployment compensation fund. Requires the Auditor General (OAG) to prescribe the format of the school district annual financial report (AFR) by August 15.

History

A governing board must deposit all gifts, grants and devises received with the county treasurer, who must then credit the monies as required by the Uniform System of Financial Records (USFR). If not inconsistent with the terms of the gifts, grants and devises, any monies remaining after the expenditures of the intended purposes of the monies must be used to reduce school district taxes. If a governing board does not deposit a gift or grant that is less than \$1,500 and designated for use by a teacher for instructional purposes with the county treasurer as previously described, the governing board must deposit the grant and gift in a separate bank account. Monies that are not spent before the end of the fiscal year must remain in the bank account until needed for instructional purposes (A.R.S. §§ [15-341](#) and [15-1224](#)).

A school district's unemployment compensation fund consists of unemployment compensation monies that are deposited with the county treasurer. An unemployment compensation fund is a continuing fund and not subject to reversion. If the governing board, or the superintendent or chief administrative officer with governing board approval, determine that monies accumulated are in excess of insurance needs, the governing board must use the excess monies to reduce school district taxes ([A.R.S. § 15-1104](#)).

The OAG, in conjunction with the Arizona Department of Education (ADE), must prescribe the format of the AFR, which contains budgeted and actual expenditures for the preceding fiscal year. By August 15, a governing board must submit a copy of the AFR to the county school superintendent and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. By November 15, a governing board must publish the AFR ([A.R.S. § 15-904](#)) ([USFR](#)).

Provisions

School District Additional Monies Fund

1. Directs each governing board to establish an additional monies fund that consists of:
 - a. monies remaining after expenditures for the intended purposes of gifts, grants and devises received by the school district; and
 - b. unemployment compensation fund monies determined to be in excess of insurance needs. (Sec. 6)
2. Declares additional fund monies are not subject to reversion. (Sec. 6)
3. Allows a school district to use monies in its additional monies fund for any lawful purpose. (Sec. 6)
4. Prohibits a school district from transferring monies from its maintenance and operations fund or unrestricted capital outlay fund into the additional monies fund. (Sec. 6)
5. Allows a governing board to transfer to its additional monies fund:
 - a. any balance remaining after expenditures for the intended purposes of gifts, grants and devises received by the school district; and
 - b. unemployment compensation fund monies determined to be in excess of insurance needs. (Sec. 1, 3)
6. Repeals statute that requires a governing board to deposit in a separate bank account grants or gifts that are:

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- a. less than \$1,500;
 - b. designated for use by a teacher for instructional purposes; and
 - c. not deposited with the county treasurer. (Sec. 4)
7. Instructs each governing board to:
 - a. close the bank account opened to receive grants and gifts that are less than \$1,500 and designated for use by a teacher for instructional purposes; and
 - b. transfer any remaining monies to the county treasurer for deposit in the school district's additional monies fund. (Sec. 7)

Miscellaneous

8. Directs the OAG, in conjunction with ADE, to prescribe the format of the school district AFR and AFR summary form by August 15. (Sec. 2)
9. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 3, 5)

Amendments

Committee on Education

1. Removes the authorization for a governing board to transfer excess unemployment compensation fund monies to the additional monies fund.
2. Clarifies that the additional monies fund is subject to statute that requires a governing board to deposit all monies received by a school district with the county treasurer.
3. Specifies the additional monies fund is a cash controlled fund.
4. Requires a governing board to authorize each expenditure from the additional monies fund by a majority vote before the monies are spent and without the use of a consent agenda.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: JUDE DP 3-2-2-0 | Third Read 16-11-3-0

House: FMAE DP 4-2-0-1

SB 1060: voter registration; temporary absence

Sponsor: Senator Rogers, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Removes language allowing certain U.S. citizens who have never resided in the U.S. to register to vote and vote in Arizona using the federal write-in early ballot.

History

A person who is qualified to vote and is temporarily absent from the state can register by filling out an affidavit of registration which must be furnished on request of the registrant by their county recorder. The registrant is required to execute the affidavit of registration and administer the oath himself and must return the affidavit to the county recorder.

The county recorder can accept a federal postcard application in lieu of an affidavit of registration from any qualified person covered under the Uniformed Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act of 1986 (UOCAVA) ([P.L. 99-410](#)).

A person who was an overseas voter, as defined in UOCAVA as amended, immediately before being domiciled in Arizona, and who has been discharged or separated from that service or employment in the 90 days before election day can register and is eligible to vote in that election if the registration is received by 5 p.m. the Friday before election day.

Currently, any U.S. citizen who has never resided in the U.S. and whose parent is a U.S. citizen registered to vote in Arizona is eligible to register to vote and can vote in Arizona using a federal write-in early ballot as prescribed by statute ([A.R.S. § 16-103](#)).

Provisions

1. Strikes language that allows any U.S. citizen who has never resided in the U.S., and whose parent is a U.S. citizen registered to vote in Arizona, to register to vote and to vote in Arizona using a federal write-in early ballot as prescribed by statute. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 2)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: JUDE DP 7-0-0-0 | Third Read 19-7-4-0

House: FMAE DPA 4-1-1-1

SB 1275: mandatory prison sentences; judicial discretion

NOW: diversion program; military members; veterans

Sponsor: Senator Gowan, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows a county attorney to establish a Veterans Diversion Program (Program) and to divert the prosecution of a defendant who is a veteran if they meet the Program's criteria and guidelines.

History

A county attorney is the public prosecutor of a county and must attend the superior and other courts within the county and, on behalf of the state, conduct all prosecutions for public offenses ([A.R.S. § 11-532](#)).

Veteran Courts are a process that includes the prosecutor, defense counsel, judge and the Arizona Department of Veterans' Services. A Veteran Courts program focuses on veterans who are currently in or are entering the criminal justice system and creates and supervises treatment plans to address the underlying causes of a veteran's behavior ([ADVS](#)).

Provisions

1. Allows a county attorney to establish a Program for the purpose of prosecuting, adjudicating and treating a defendant who has a mental health condition related to the defendant's military service if the defendant is a military member or veteran. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies that a county attorney has sole discretion to decide whether to divert the prosecution of an offender before a guilty plea or trial. (Sec. 1)
3. Stipulates that the Program may require an offender to plead guilty before entering the Program. (Sec. 1)
4. Specifies that the Program may provide for the dismissal of a criminal complaint upon successful completion of the Program. (Sec. 1)
5. Allows a county attorney to divert the prosecution of a defendant who is a veteran if the defendant meets the Program criteria and guidelines that are developed and agreed on by the presiding judge and prosecutor. (Sec. 1)
6. Stipulates that a defendant who is convicted of any of the following offenses is not eligible to participate in the Program:
 - a. an offense involving the death of or serious physical injury to another person;
 - b. a domestic violence offense, sexual offense or offense of sexual exploitation of children; or
 - c. an offense in which the defendant engages in a continuing criminal enterprise. (Sec. 1)
7. Defines *military member* and *veteran*. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Federalism, Military Affairs and Elections

1. Makes a technical change.

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: ED DPA/SE 5-2-0-0 | Third Read 19-11-0-0

House: FMAE DP 4-2-0-1

SB 1327: foreign countries; restrictions; penalties

NOW: ABOR; research security policy

Sponsor: Senator Farnsworth, LD 10

Caucus & COW

Overview

Directs the Arizona Board of Regents (ABOR) to require universities to establish a research security policy with outlined components. Requires ABOR to submit an annual report to outlined officials that includes information on universities' research security policies and certain grants from foreign countries.

History

ABOR governs Arizona's three public universities and is tasked with exercising the powers necessary for the effective governance and administration of the universities, including authorizing each university to adopt regulations, policies, rules or measures deemed necessary for the universities' administration and governance. ABOR may also delegate any part of its authority to the university presidents or other entities under its control, though ABOR may rescind any delegation of authority at any time ([A.R.S. § 15-1626](#)).

A *foreign adversary nation* is defined as a country that is either:

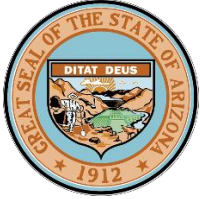
- 1) identified by the U.S. Director of National Intelligence as a country that poses a risk to the national security of the U.S. in each of the three most recent annual threat assessments of the U.S. intelligence community issued pursuant to the National Security Act of 1947 ([50 U.S.C. § 3043b](#))([U.S. Intelligence Community's Annual Threat Assessments](#)); or
- 2) determined as such by the U.S. Department of Commerce ([15 CFR § 791.4](#))([A.R.S. § 33-443](#)).

Provisions

1. Mandates that ABOR require each university to establish, adopt and post on the university's website a research security policy that does the following:
 - a. safeguards the university's research;
 - b. promotes a security culture;
 - c. furthers national security interests;
 - d. mitigates potential threats to university research from any *foreign adversary nation*;
 - e. complies with all applicable legal, regulatory and contractual standards and requirements for securing and protecting the university's academic research enterprise;
 - f. promotes a culture of compliance that is consistent with federal regulations to ensure that the university maintains eligibility for federal funding;
 - g. establishes processes to regularly update the university's research security policy, including processes to ensure compliance with the policy and reporting within the policy; and
 - h. establishes processes to identify and address compliance concerns at the university that are consistent with the university's research security policy. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires ABOR, on or before October 1st of each year, to submit a report to the Governor, the Senate President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of State that includes the following:
 - a. information and details on each university's research security policy adopted pursuant to the act and related practices, protocols and strategies;
 - b. information that demonstrates how each university is complying with applicable state and federal laws to promote a safe and secure research environment and to protect national security and intellectual property and to defend against any *foreign adversary nation*; and

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- c. the total number of grants, gifts or donations that each university received from a foreign country in the preceding year that exceeded \$250,000. (Sec. 1)
- 3. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)



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Majority Research Staff

Senate: FIN DPA 5-0-2-0 | Third Read 27-0-3-0-0

House: FMAE DPA/SE 4-2-0-1

SB 1429: board of directors; commerce authority.

S/E: ballot measures; circulators; disclosure

Sponsor: Senator Mesnard, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB 1429

Overview

Expands applicability of statute regulating circulators of initiative and referendum measures to include municipal and county measures. Requires a circulator of such measures to state on the petition sheet whether they are an *out of state resident*. Requires certain municipal or county initiative or referendum measures to disclose any expenditures and sources of revenue.

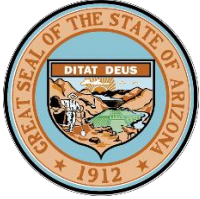
History

Currently, statute outlines that an initiative petition circulator must declare whether they are a paid or a volunteering circulator by checking the appropriate line on the petition prior to circulating the petition for signatures. For statewide initiative and referendum measures, circulators who are not residents of Arizona and all paid circulators must register with the Secretary of State before circulating petitions. The procedure for municipal and county legislation must be nearly as practicable as the state procedure relating to initiative and referendum (A.R.S. §§ [19-102](#), [19-118](#), [19-141](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires a circulator of an initiative or referendum petition to state whether the circulator is an *out of state resident* by checking the appropriate line on an initiative or referendum petition sheet prior to circulating the petition for signatures. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. Strikes *statewide* from statute outlining the standard of review of initiative petitions to reflect expanded applicability to all initiative measures, including those limited to municipalities and counties. (Sec. 3)
3. Extends existing registration requirements for non-resident circulators and paid circulators to municipal and county initiative measures. (Sec. 4)
4. Requires the applicable filing officer to disqualify all signatures collected by a circulator who fails to register with the Secretary of State. (Sec. 4)
5. Confirms affidavit language required to be signed by registered circulators to reflect its expanded applicability to municipal and county initiative and referendum measures. (Sec. 4)
6. Expands the definition of paid circulator to include paid circulators for municipal and county initiative and referendum measures. (Sec. 4)
7. Confirms statute outlining prohibited payments to paid circulators to reflect its expanded applicability to municipal and county initiative and referendum measures. (Sec. 5)
8. Requires certain municipal and county initiative and referendum measures related to spending to provide a disclosure of any expenditures, funds or allocations and revenue sources sufficient to cover the costs of the proposal. (Sec. 6)
9. Requires the funding disclosure to be provided in the description of the municipal or county initiative or referendum. (Sec. 6)
10. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 6)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



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57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: HHS 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 17-9-4-0-0

House: GOV DP 4-3-0-0

SB 1011: medical examiners; sudden infant death

Sponsor: Senator Shamp, LD 29

Caucus & COW

Overview

Directs a county medical examiner or forensic pathologist, in cases of a sudden and unexplained infant death, to review an infant's immunization and vaccination history and any countermeasures administered in the 90 days prior.

History

In cases of sudden and unexplained infant death, a forensic pathologist is required to perform an autopsy in accordance with protocols adopted by the Arizona Department of Health Services (DHS) Director. If the medical examiner or forensic pathologist determines that the infant died of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), they must notify DHS. Additionally, any person with knowledge of the occurrence of an unexpected or unexplained death of an infant must notify the nearest peace officer of all known information about the death and its circumstances. The county or alternate medical examiner can perform other tests deemed necessary to determine identity, cause and manner of death and can also retain tissues, specimens and other biological materials for subsequent examination (A.R.S. § [11-593](#), [11-597](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires a county medical examiner or forensic pathologist, in cases of a sudden and unexplained infant death, to review the infant's immunization and vaccination history and any countermeasures that were administered in the 90 days before the infant's death. (Sec. 1)
2. Instructs the county medical examiner or forensic pathologist to report all sudden and unexplained infant deaths to a national case registry that records all sudden unexpected infant deaths and sudden death in the young in accordance with the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention protocols. (Sec. 1)

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Senate: RAGE DPA 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 17-12-1-0-0

House: GOV DP 4-3-0-0

SB 1013: public employees; merit; hiring practices

Sponsor: Senator Shamp, LD 29

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prohibits Arizona or its political subdivisions from hiring employees based on conditions other than merit and allows legal action if a violation occurs.

History

The Arizona Constitution prohibits the state from granting preferential treatment or discriminating on the basis of sex, race, color, ethnicity or national origin in the operation of public employment, education or contracting. This prohibition does not include qualifications based on sex that are reasonable and necessary, actions to establish or maintain federal programs that would otherwise result in a loss of federal money or invalidate court orders and consent decrees ([Article II § 36, Const. of Ariz.](#)).

A similar bill was introduced in the 57th Legislature, 1st Regular Session, and was [vetoed](#) by the Governor (SB 1584 public employees; merit; hiring practices).

Provisions

1. Prohibits Arizona or a political subdivision from doing any of the following:
 - a. establishing any policies or practices that require the person to be hired based on anything other than the person's merit; or
 - b. manipulating or influencing the composition of employees with reference to race, ethnicity, sex or national origin except to ensure color-blind and race-neutral hiring. (Sec. 1)
2. Permits the Attorney General, county attorney or any other person to file for declaratory relief, injunctive relief or damages for any violation of this legislation. (Sec. 1)
3. Stipulates that the prevailing party is entitled to costs and reasonable attorney fees. (Sec. 1)
4. Asserts that this legislation does not contradict any Arizona laws or federal employment laws that prohibit discriminatory practices. (Sec. 1)
5. Stipulates that this legislation does not apply to, limit or diminish voluntary veterans' preference employment policies or any other veterans' preference policies. (Sec. 1)
6. Defines *merit*. (Sec. 1)

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Majority Research Staff

Senate: JUDE DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 16-11-3-0-0

House: GOV DP 4-3-0-0

SB 1015: gender transition procedures; provider liability

Sponsor: Senator Shamp, LD 29

Caucus & COW

Overview

Makes healthcare professionals personally and strictly liable for costs and damages related to detransition procedures for minors who underwent gender transition and allows affected individuals to bring a civil action for compensation within specified time limits.

History

[Laws 2022, Chapter 104](#) made it illegal for a physician to perform irreversible gender reassignment surgery on minors. *Irreversible gender reassignment surgery* is a medical procedure performed for the purpose of assisting an individual with a gender transition, including any of the following:

- 1) penectomy, orchiectomy, vaginoplasty, clitoroplasty or vulvoplasty for biologically male patients or hysterectomy or ovariectomy for biologically female patients;
- 2) metoidioplasty, phalloplasty, vaginectomy, scrotoplasty or implantation of erection or testicular prostheses for biologically female patients; or
- 3) augmentation mammoplasty for biologically male patients and subcutaneous mastectomy for female patients ([A.R.S. § 32-3230](#)).

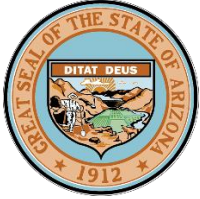
A similar bill was introduced in the 57th Legislature, 1st Regular Session, and was [vetoed](#) by the Governor (SB 1586 gender transition procedures; provider liability).

Provisions

1. Makes a healthcare professional or physician who provides or has provided a minor with a gender transition procedure strictly and personally liable for all costs associated with subsequent detransition procedures within 25 years after the gender transition procedure. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows a person who undergoes a detransition procedure to bring a civil action before they reach 26 years old against a healthcare professional or physician for:
 - a. the real value of the costs of any detransition procedure;
 - b. any other appropriate relief; and
 - c. attorney fees and costs. (Sec. 1)
3. Establishes a period of 25 years after the date of a gender transition procedure during which the healthcare professional or physician who performed the procedure is strictly liable to the minor if the treatment or after-effects of the treatment result in injury, including physical, psychological, emotional or physiological harms. (Sec. 1)
4. Allows a person or their legal guardian to bring a civil action within 8 years after their 18th birthday or within 4 years after the discovery of the injury and the casual relationship between the treatment and the injury, whichever is later. (Sec. 1)
5. States a person or their legal guardian can bring a civil action for:
 - a. declaratory or injunctive relief;
 - b. compensatory damages, including pain and suffering, loss of reputation, loss of income and loss of consortium, including the loss of the expectation of sharing parenthood;
 - c. punitive damages;
 - d. attorney fees and costs; and

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- e. any other appropriate relief. (Sec. 1)
- 6. Prohibits a physician from seeking a contractual waiver of the liability prescribed by this act and clarifies that any waiver is contrary to the public policy of this state and is null and void. (Sec. 1)



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57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: RAGE DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 16-14-0-0

SB 1021: chiropractic board; complaints; training; authority

S/E: health profession regulatory boards; notification

Sponsor: Senator Shamp, LD 29

Committee on Government

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB 1021

Overview

Details investigative procedures if the Auditor General (OAG) finds evidence that a Health Profession Regulatory Board (Board) might have engaged in criminal activity.

History

A *Board* is any board that regulates one of the following licensed health professionals in Arizona: 1) podiatry; 2) chiropractic; 3) dentistry; 4) medicine and surgery; 5) naturopathic medicine; 6) nursing; 7) dispensing opticians; 8) optometry; 9) osteopathic physicians and surgeons; 10) pharmacy; 11) physical therapy; 12) psychologists; 13) veterinarians; 14) physician assistants; 15) radiologic technologists; 16) homeopathic physicians; 17) behavioral health professionals; 18) occupational therapy; 19) respiratory care; 20) acupuncture; 21) athletic trainers; 22) massage therapy; 23) nursing care institution administrators and assisted living facility managers; 24) midwifery; and 25) hearing aid dispensers, audiologists and speech-language pathologists ([A.R.S. § 32-3201](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires the OAG to, if during a sunset review, performance audit or special audit or any other audit or investigation conducted, they find evidence that a member, executive director or staff of a Board engaged in specified criminal activity, the OAG must:
 - a. notify the Joint Legislative Audit Committee (JLAC) and other governmental entities of the findings; and
 - b. transmit a copy of the relevant audit findings and supporting evidence to the Attorney General (AG). (Sec. 2)
2. Prohibits the AG from investigating the audit findings if a conflict of interest exists and instead refer the complaint to a county attorney. (Sec. 2)
3. Instructs whoever completed an investigation regarding a complaint to make a written report of all the findings and conclusions within 30 days and send a copy to JLAC. (Sec. 2)
4. Directs the AG or county attorney, in coordination with the OAG, to do all the following for an investigation:
 - a. review the AG's finding and relevant evidence;
 - b. examine the practices of the Board in question that contributed to or allowed the potential criminal activity;
 - c. evaluate the Board's compliance with statutes, rules and policies;
 - d. recommend measures to prevent recurrence; and
 - e. issue a report with findings and recommendations to outlined governmental entities within 180 days of receiving the notification. (Sec. 2)
5. Allows JLAC to prepare and file a letter of dissent with the Secretary of State expressing its findings if it finds that the Board's practices are based on misrepresentation of the law or they are acting beyond their statutory authority. (Sec. 1, 2)
6. Requires a Board that is the subject of the audit findings to fully cooperate with any investigation, including providing access to information as requested, subject to applicable privileges and confidentiality laws. (Sec. 2)
7. Stipulates that this legislation does not limit the existing authority of the OAG, the AG, a county attorney or JLAC to investigate, audit or prosecute alleged criminal activity or regulatory violations. (Sec. 2)

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8. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 2)
9. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)



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Majority Research Staff

Senate: GOV DP 6-1-0-0 | Third Read 19-8-3-0-0

House: GOV DPA 4-3-0-0

SB 1167: cities; towns; counties; posting; website

Sponsor: Senator Angius, LD 30

Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows a municipality or county to post advertisements, publications and printings on their official website to satisfy their statutory requirements for advertising, publishing or printing.

History

Notices of elections, invitations for bids, notices of letting contracts, laws and ordinances and other notices of a public character issued by a municipality's governing body are required to be published in one of the following: 1) a newspaper that is printed and published within the municipality; or 2) a newspaper printed and published within the county in which the municipality is located with a greater circulation to the municipality's residents. [Title 11](#) outlines the various instances under which a notice must be published in a newspaper of general circulation in an affected county ([A.R.S. § 9-812](#)).

Provisions

1. Permits a municipality or county to satisfy any statutory requirements for advertising, publishing or printing, as required by the statute relating to cities and towns and counties respectively, by posting the advertisement, publication or printing on the official website of the municipality or county. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. Instructs a municipality or county that posts public notices on their official website to include a public notices link on the website's homepage that links to all statutorily required advertising, publishing or printing, listed by category. (Sec. 1, 2)
3. Stipulates that this legislation does not apply to publishing a notice of a proposed charter for a city. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Government

1. Instructs a municipality or county to continue satisfying any statutory requirement for advertising, publishing or printing by publishing public notice in a newspaper of the general circulation of the municipality or county for six months after this legislation's effective date.
2. Outlines the information that such public notice must include.

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Majority Research Staff

Senate: RAGE DPA 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 17-12-1-0-0

House: GOV DP 4-3-0-0

SB 1186: document retention; proposals; donations

Sponsor: Senator Shope, LD 16

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes disclosure requirements related to the Request for Proposal (RFP) and grant application process.

History

The Arizona Procurement Code and procurement process is overseen by the Arizona Department of Administration (ADOA) whose Director serves as the central procurement officer of Arizona. The Director is required to: 1) procure or supervise the procurement of all materials, services and construction needed by the state; 2) establish guidelines for the management of all state material inventories; 3) sell, trade or otherwise dispose of surplus state materials; 4) establish programs for the inspection, testing and acceptance of materials, services and construction; and 5) employ staff, adopt rules and provide consultation as necessary to effectuate the Arizona Procurement Code ([A.R.S. § 41-2511](#)).

State governmental units must award any grant in accordance with the Competitive Grant Process as outlined by statute. A request for grant applications must include at least: 1) a description of the project, including the scope of the work expected of the awardee; 2) the funding source of the grant and the total amount of funds; 3) whether there is a single award or multiple awards; 4) encouragement of collaboration, if applicable; 5) the criteria and factors under which applications will be evaluated; and 6) the application due date.

Grant applications are required to be publicly received at the time and place designated in the request for grant applications. Each applicant name must be publicly read and recorded. Certain information, such as trade secrets and other proprietary information contained in the application, must remain confidential to the extent it is agreed upon between the state and the applicant ([A.R.S. § 41-2702](#)).

A similar bill was introduced in the 57th Legislature, 1st Regular Session, and was [vetoed](#) by the Governor (SB 1612 document retention; proposals; donations).

Provisions

1. Requires a company that currently has a state contract with any Arizona agency or that responds to an RFP to disclose anything of value that the company, its officers or directors or any of their family members have provided, directly or indirectly, during the preceding five years to any of the following:
 - a. the Governor;
 - b. an entity established, financed, maintained or controlled by the Governor or an agent of the Governor, including:
 - i. a campaign committee;
 - ii. a joint fundraising committee; or
 - iii. an inaugural fund; or
 - c. an entity that advocated for the election of the Governor or for the defeat of an electoral opponent of the Governor, including a political committee or other nonprofit that made any independent expenditures. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires a company that applies for a governmental grant to disclose anything of value that the company, its officers or directors or any of their family members have provided, directly or indirectly, during the preceding five years to any of the following:
 - a. the Governor;
 - b. an entity established, financed, maintained or controlled by the Governor, including:

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- i. a campaign committee;
 - ii. a joint fundraising committee; or
 - iii. an inaugural fund; or
 - c. an entity that advocated for the election of the Governor or for the defeat of an electoral opponent of the Governor, including a political committee or other nonprofit that made any independent expenditures. (Sec. 3)
3. Prohibits state agencies and state employees from destroying any notes taken during the evaluation of a company that responds to an RFP. (Sec. 2)
4. Allows contracts that were agreed to after the effective date to be resolicited if a state agency or state employee destroyed any notes from the RFP evaluation of a company. (Sec. 2)



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57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: FIN DP 4-2-1-0 | Third Read 16-13-1-0-0

House: HHS W/D | GOV DP 4-3-0-0

SB 1212: health insurance; reimbursement rates; vaccines

Sponsor: Senator Shamp, LD 29

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prevents a health care insurer from reimbursing a health professional at a different rate based on a covered individual's decision to refuse a vaccine.

History

Title 20 regulates health insurers and the issuance of health coverage, including requirements for compliance with federal law. The Director of the Department of Insurance and Financial Institutions, appointed by the governor, can conduct examinations and investigations of insurance matters to determine whether a person has violated any provision of statute regarding insurance ([A.R.S. § 20-142](#)).

Every health care insurer that offers individual health insurance coverage in the individual market in Arizona must provide guaranteed availability of coverage to an eligible individual and cannot decline to offer coverage, deny enrollment of an individual or impose any preexisting condition exclusion for such coverage ([A.R.S. § 20-1379](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits a health care insurer, starting on January 1, 2027, from reimbursing a health professional at a different rate based on a covered individual's decision to refuse one or more vaccines. (Sec. 1)
2. Defines *covered individual*, *health care insurer* and *health professional*. (Sec. 1)



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Majority Research Staff

Senate: GOV DPA 6-0-1-0 | Third Read 18-0-2-0-0

House: GOV DP 7-0-0-0

SB 1246: HOAs; expense liens; special assessment

Sponsor: Senator Rogers, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Increases the time period a unit owner can be delinquent in any assessment to 18 months and the amount of delinquent assessments a unit owner can have to \$10,000 before the condominium unit owners' association's common expense lien can be foreclosed.

History

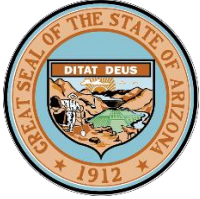
Currently, the unit owners' association (association) of a condominium has a common expense lien on a unit for any assessment levied against that unit from the time the assessment is due. The lien may be foreclosed in the same way as a real estate mortgage but only if the unit owner has been and remains delinquent in the payment of assessments for one year or in the amount of \$1,200, whichever occurs first as determined on the date that an action is filed. The association's Board of Directors must exercise reasonable efforts to communicate with the unit owner and offer a reasonable payment plan before filing foreclosure action ([A.R.S. § 33-1256](#)).

For a planned community, an association's common expense lien can be foreclosed in the same way if the owner has been and remains delinquent for 18 months or for \$10,000 or more, whichever occurs first, as determined on the date that the action is filed ([A.R.S. § 33-1807](#)).

Provisions

1. Allows a condominium association's common expense lien to be foreclosed only if the unit owner is delinquent in any assessment or portion of an assessment for 18 months or in the amount of \$10,000 or more, whichever occurs first. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies that only the 18 month delinquency threshold applies for any special assessment with an initial value of \$10,000 or more for associations of a planned community or condominium. (Sec. 1, 2)
3. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2)

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Prop 105 (45 votes) | <input type="checkbox"/> Prop 108 (40 votes) | <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency (40 votes) | <input type="checkbox"/> Fiscal Note |
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Senate: GOV DP 4-2-1-0 | Third Read 16-12-2-0-0

House: GOV DP 4-3-0-0

SB 1338: state; local public benefits; eligibility

Sponsor: Senator Rogers, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Lists individuals that are ineligible to receive state or local public benefits.

History

An Arizona agency that administers any state or local public benefit must require each natural person who applies for benefits to submit at least one of the following documents demonstrating lawful presence in the United States (U.S.): 1) an Arizona driver license as outlined; 2) a birth certificate issued in any state, territory or possession of the U.S.; 3) a U.S. birth certificate of birth abroad; 4) a U.S. passport; 5) a foreign passport with a U.S. visa; 6) an I-94 form with a photograph; 7) a U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services employment authorization document or refugee travel document; 8) a U.S. certificate of naturalization; 9) a U.S. certificate of citizenship; 10) a travel certificate of Indian blood; or 11) a Tribal or Bureau of Indian Affairs affidavit of birth.

State or local public benefit has the same meaning prescribed in federal law except that it does not include commercial or professional licenses, postsecondary education, benefits provided by the public retirement systems and plans of Arizona or services widely available to the generation population as a whole ([A.R.S. § 1-502](#)).

Provisions

1. Makes the following individuals ineligible to receive any state or local public benefits:
 - a. an individual whose presence in the U.S. is not authorized by federal law;
 - b. a foreign national who is paroled into the U.S. by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and
 - c. a foreign national who has indicated an intention to apply for asylum in the U.S. but whose application has not been adjudicated in the affirmative. (Sec. 1)
2. Modifies the definition of state or local public benefit. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



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Majority Research Staff

Senate: GOV DPA 7-0-0-0 | Third Read 16-11-3-0-0

House: GOV DP 4-3-0-0

SB 1437: public records; format; fees

Sponsor: Senator Hoffman, LD 15

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires public records to be provided in the least expensive manner possible, with a preference for electronic copies and public record fees based on material costs only.

History

Public bodies and the officers of public bodies must maintain all records reasonably necessary or appropriate to maintain an accurate knowledge of their official activities and any other activities that are supported by state or political subdivision monies. Public records and other matters in the custody of any officer of a public body must be open to inspection by any person at all times during office hours.

Any person may request to examine or be furnished copies, printouts or photographs of any public record during regular office hours or request that the custodian mail a copy of any public record that is not available on the public body's website. The custodian may require the person requesting the public record to pay in advance for any copying and postage charged. The custodian of the records must promptly furnish the copies, printouts or photographs and may charge a fee to do so. If a person requests copies, printouts or photographs of public records for a commercial purpose, the custodian of the records may impose a fee as prescribed (A.R.S. §§ [39-121](#), [39-121.01](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires public records to be provided in the least expensive manner possible, with a preference for electronic copies. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes public record fees based on material costs only. (Sec. 1)
3. Exempts a public record request involving a video from a law enforcement agency or a public record for a commercial purpose from this legislation. (Sec. 1)
4. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



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Senate: GOV DP 4-2-1-0 | Third Read 17-13-0-0-0

House: GOV DPA/SE 7-0-0-0

SB 1501: agencies; statutory authority

S/E: elevator contractors; elevator mechanics; regulation

Sponsor: Senator Gowan, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB 1501

Overview

Furtheres licensing requirements and regulations for elevator contractors and elevator mechanics.

History

The [Industrial Commission of Arizona](#) Division of Occupational Safety and Health enforces all standards and regulations relating to elevator safety conditions. An owner and operator of a conveyance, which includes an elevator, escalator, stage lift and special purposes personnel elevator, is statutorily required to: 1) construct, furnish, maintain and provide safe and adequate devices with which to safely and properly convey or move all persons and material utilizing the services offered by the owner or operator of such device; 2) comply with statutory standards and regulations; and 3) ensure that a conveyance is properly inspected (A.R.S. § [23-491.02](#)).

The ROC licenses and regulates residential and commercial contractors. The ROC is required to: 1) classify and qualify applicants for a license; 2) change the license classification in the case of a title reclassification; and 3) conduct investigations to protect the health and safety of the public. Prior to license issuance by the ROC, a qualifying party must: 1) have a minimum of four years' practical or management trade experience, at least two of which must have been within the last ten years, dealing specifically with the type of construction, or its equivalent, for which the applicant is applying for a license; and 2) successfully show qualification in the kind of work for which the applicant proposes to contract, general knowledge of the building, safety, health and lien laws, demonstrate knowledge and understanding of construction plans, standards of construction work and specifications applicable to the particular industry or craft ([Title 32, Chapter 10, A.R.S.](#)).

The ROC applies different [license classifications](#) for commercial and residential work for each particular trade or field of a construction science profession. The Elevators Classification R-12 and C-12 allows the licensee to install and repair elevators, dumbwaiters, escalators, moving walks and ramps and stage and orchestra lifts.

Provisions

1. Adds the requirement for an owner and operator of a conveyance to ensure that the conveyance is installed, serviced or repaired by an elevator contractor or elevator mechanic. (Sec. 2)
2. Modifies the membership of the State Board of Technical Registration (Board) and specifies term conditions. (Sec. 5, 11)
3. Establishes and outlines membership for the Elevator Mechanics Safety and Standards Committee (Committee) under the Board. (Sec. 6)
4. Makes the Committee responsible for drafting rules and providing recommendations to the Board the define the conduct, rules and standards of elevator mechanics. (Sec. 6)
5. Allows the Committee to participate in the review of complaint investigations and evaluation of applications as provided by the Board. (Sec. 6)
6. States that Committee members are eligible to receive compensation. (Sec. 6)

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7. Requires a person to be certified as an elevator mechanic under the Board, work under the supervisor of a ROC licensed party to work on conveyances and elevators in Arizona and work in compliance with applicable elevator safety standards and inspection requirements. (Sec. 7)
8. Lists education qualifications for the certification of an elevator mechanic. (Sec. 7)
9. Permits the Board to issue an elevator mechanic certificate for one year after the effective date of this legislation to an applicant who pays the required fee and submits an application with documentation that shows that they have worked as an elevator mechanic without supervision as outlined. (Sec. 7)
10. Allows the Board, if they determine that an elevator contractor encounters a verifiable shortage of certified elevator mechanics, to issue temporary elevator mechanic certificates to elevator apprentices who can provide specified documentation. (Sec. 7)
11. Stipulates that temporary elevator mechanic certificates are active for six months with the options of the Board to extend a certificate for an additional six months. (Sec. 7)
12. Details that this act does not require an individual to be an elevator mechanic or elevator contractor in order to perform nonmechanical maintenance of an elevator. (Sec. 7)
13. Specifies the exemption from ROC licensing requirements does not apply to work that is done by an elevator contractor or elevator mechanic, including the installation, service, testing and repair of elevators or elevator equipment. (Sec. 9, 10)
14. Defines *conveyance*, *elevator*, *elevator contractor*, *elevator mechanic* and *nonmechanical maintenance*. (Sec. 1, 4, 7,8)
15. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10)



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Senate: MABS DP 5-1-1-0 | Third Read 24-3-3-0-0

House: ST W/D | GOV DPA/SE 7-0-0-0

SB 1620: Arizona space commission; board; membership

S/E: utility relocation notification

Sponsor: Senator Gowan, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB 1620

Overview

Instructs a municipality to provide public notice of any voter-approved municipal bond project and to develop a relocation reimbursement process regarding telecommunications utility relocation.

History

A telecommunications utility must receive reimbursement for relocation costs for construction projects in a municipality that is undertaken individually or jointly by an intergovernmental contract and is funded in whole or in part by voter-approved municipal bond proceeds that need to be relocated. If the telecommunications utility has existing land rights or its facility is in the right-of-way under a permit, the municipality must provide a location with equal rights to the previous location. If there are no existing land rights, the reimbursement for relocation costs is capped at 2% of the total project monies. The total project monies is the aggregate dollar amount of voter-approved municipal bond proceeds that fund a construction project from time to time ([A.R.S. § 9-461.17](#)).

Provisions

1. Directs a municipality to:
 - a. provide the telecommunications utility with public notice of any voter-approved municipal bond project at least 30 days before a request to relocate; and
 - b. develop a relocation reimbursement process for relocation costs of a telecommunications utility's facilities. (Sec. 1)



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Senate: JUDE DPA 5-0-2-0 | Third Read 27-2-1-0-0

House: JUD W/D | GOV DP 7-0-0-0

SB 1662: probation supervision; reasonably necessary conditions

Sponsor: Senator Bolick, LD 2

Caucus & COW

Overview

Instructs the court, if probation is granted, to only impose conditions of probation that are reasonably necessary, individually tailored and serve specific purposes.

History

At any time during the probationary term, any probation officer without warrant or other process can rearrest the individual under probation and bring the individual before the court at any time until the case's final disposition. Under its discretion, the court can also issue a warrant for the defendant's rearrest and can modify or add to the conditions of probation before the probation's expiration. If the defendant commits an additional offense or violates a condition, the court can issue a warrant for the defendant's rearrest and can revoke probation. Moreover, at the time of granting probation, the court can require that the defendant be imprisoned in the county jail at whatever time or intervals the court determines, as long as the time spent in confinement does not exceed one year or the maximum period allowed in statute relating to sentencing and imprisoning ([A.R.S. § 13-901](#)).

Generally, the probation period, unless terminated sooner, may continue as follows: 1) for a class 2 felony, seven years; 2) for a class 3 felony, five years; 3) for a class 4 felony, four years; 4) for a class 5 or 6 felony, three years; 5) for a class 1 misdemeanor, three years; 6) for class 2 misdemeanor, two years; and 7) for a class 3 misdemeanor, one year ([A.R.S. § 13-902](#)).

Provisions

1. Directs the court or a probation officer, if probation is granted, to impose only conditions of probation that are reasonably necessary, individually determined and narrowly tailored to the following:
 - a. assist the defendant in leading a law-abiding life;
 - b. protect public safety; and
 - c. promote the defendant's rehabilitation. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the conditions of probation that are imposed to be informed by the defendant's criminogenic risk and needs as established by a validated risk assessment tool. (Sec. 1)
3. Instructs the court or probation officer to:
 - a. consider waiving any standard condition of probation that is not reasonably necessary to achieve the aforementioned purposes of probation before imposing a standard condition of probation; and
 - b. consider all information that is properly presented to the court before imposing a special condition of probation and determine if the condition is more restrictive than is reasonably necessary to achieve the aforementioned purposes of probation. (Sec. 1)
4. Prohibits the court or probation officer from imposing a special condition of probation unless the special condition is supported by the record. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires the conditions of probation imposed to be informed by the findings of the presentence report in the case that one was prepared. (Sec. 1)
6. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1-4)

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Senate: JUDE DPA 5-0-2-0 | Third Read 29-0-1-0

House: FMAE W/D | GOV DP 7-0-0-0

SB 1664: signatures required; nomination petitions

Sponsor: Senator Bolick, LD 2

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires a nomination petition for a candidate for constable in a county with a population of 1,000,000 or more persons to be signed by at least 1% of qualified signers or at least 1,000 signatures, whichever is less.

History

Current statute outlines that a nomination petition for a candidate for justice of the peace or constable in a county with a population of 1,000,000 persons or more must be signed by at least 1%, but not more than 10% of qualified signers in the precinct, or for a candidate in a county with fewer than 1,000,000 persons, at least 300 signatures, whichever is less ([A.R.S. § 16-322](#)).

Constables must attend courts of justices of the peace and within their counties must execute, serve and return all processes, warrants and notices directed to them by a justice of the peace or by competent authority. A justice of the peace has exclusive original jurisdiction of all civil actions when the amount involved, exclusive of interest, costs and awarded attorney fees is \$10,000 or less ([A.R.S. §§ 22-131, 22-202](#)).

Provisions

1. Specifies that a nomination petition for a candidate for constable in a county with 1,000,000 or more persons must be signed by whichever is less:
 - a. at least 1%, but not more than 10% of the number of qualified signers in the justice precinct; or
 - b. 1,000 signatures. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

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Senate: GOV DP 4-2-1-0 | Third Read 16-12-2-0-0

House: GOV DPA/SE 7-0-0-0

SB 1805: quitclaim deeds; notaries; county recorder

S/E: mobile home parks; submetering; fees

Sponsor: Senator Gowan, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB 1805

Overview

Revises the charges made by a mobile home park landlord for utilities.

History

Statute governs how mobile home park landlords charge tenants for utilities, waste removal and sewer services. Landlords that charge gas, water or electricity separately must have a separate meter for every user. Landlords that charge utilities separately cannot charge more than the prevailing basic service single family residential rate charged by the serving utility or provider. Landlords may charge separately for removal of waste, garbage, rubbish, refuse and trash and for sewer services. Such charges cannot exceed the prevailing single family residential charge, fee or rate for these services levied by the political subdivision or provider ([A.R.S. § 33-1413.14](#)).

Provisions

1. Removes the restriction that charges for utilities be limited to the prevailing basic service single family residential rate charged by the serving utility or provider. (Sec. 1)
2. Authorizes a landlord to recover the charges imposed on the landlord by the utility provider. (Sec. 1)
3. Allows the landlord to charge an administrative fee that is associated with submetering of up to \$8. (Sec. 1)
4. Prevents a landlord from imposing any additional charges for utilities. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires the rental agreement to disclose the utility services that are charged separately and the amount of the administrative fee. (Sec. 1)
6. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

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Senate: GOV DPA 5-1-1-0 | Third Read 20-8-2-0-0

House: GOV DP 4-3-0-0

SB 1808: homeowners' associations; allied countries' flags

Sponsor: Senator Gowan, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Incorporates the display of a flag from a specified nation allied with the United States to the list of flags that associations of condominiums and planned communities cannot prohibit.

History

Condominium unit owners' associations cannot prohibit the outdoor display of certain flags. Similarly, a nonprofit corporation or unincorporated association of owners of a planned community cannot prohibit the outdoor front yard or backyard display of certain flags. Both associations are prevented from prohibiting any of the following: 1) the American flag or an official or replica of a flag of the uniformed services of the United States by a unit owner on their property if the flag is displayed in a manner consistent with the federal flag code; 2) the POW/MIA flag; 3) the Arizona state flag; 4) an Arizona Indian nations flag; 5) the Gadsden flag; 6) a first responder flag; 7) a blue star service flag or gold star service flag; and 8) any historic version of the American flag. Further, the both associations' rules can regulate flagpole size and location but not the installation of a flagpole (A.R.S. §§ [33-1261](#), [33-1808](#)).

Provisions

1. Includes the outdoor display of a flag from a nation allied with the United States as a non-NATO ally and that was established on May 14, 1948 to the list of flags that a condominium unit owners' association or a nonprofit corporation or unincorporated association of owners of a planned community cannot prohibit. (Sec. 1, 2)

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Senate: HHS DP 5-2-0-0 | Third Read 18-8-4-0

House: HHS DP 7-5-0-0

SB 1052: assisted living; hyperbaric oxygen therapy

Sponsor: Senator Rogers, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows assisted living homes and centers to offer mild hyperbaric oxygen therapy (mHBOT) to their residents under outlined requirements.

History

Hyperbaric oxygen therapy (HBOT) is a modality in which the entire body is exposed to oxygen under increased atmospheric pressure. HBOT treats a variety of conditions, including chronic wounds. During therapy, patients breathe in 100% oxygen under increased atmospheric pressure. This process allows a patient's lungs to gather more oxygen than normal, and a patient's blood carries the oxygen throughout the body to promote healing. HBOT is also used in treating conditions such as: 1) acute carbon monoxide poisoning; 2) decompression illness; and 3) cyanide poisoning ([HonorHealth](#)).

Assisted living centers are an assisted living facility that provides resident rooms or residential units to eleven or more residents. *Assisted living homes* are assisted living facilities that provide resident rooms to ten or fewer residents. *Assisted living facilities* are residential care institutions, including adult foster care homes, that provide or contract to provide supervisory, personal or directed care services on a continuous basis (A.R.S. §§ [36-401](#), [36-407](#)).

Provisions

1. Authorizes assisted living homes and assisted living centers to offer mHBOT to their residents using a Class II mild hyperbaric oxygen chamber that:
 - a. has received premarket notification clearance for home use from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration;
 - b. is prescribed by or used under the direction of a physician; and
 - c. enables individuals to independently extricate themselves. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires assisted living homes and assisted living centers that offers mHBOT to its residents to:
 - a. ensure the use of mHBOT is provided only on the order of a physician; and
 - b. ensure that a staff member with manufacturer-approved training is on-site any time a resident receives mHBOT. (Sec. 1)
3. Outlines what must be included in the notice provided by assisted living homes and assisted living centers that offers mHBOT to its residents. (Sec. 1)
4. Prohibits assisted living centers and homes from offering mHBOT to residents who require directed care services, unless:
 - a. the therapy is provided on the order of the resident's treating physician; and
 - b. the resident or the resident's authorized representative provides informed consent. (Sec. 1)
5. Allows the Department of Health Services to adopt any necessary rules for the purpose of allowing the use of mHBOT to residents in assisted living homes and assisted living centers. (Sec. 1)

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Senate: HHS DP 7-0-0-0 | Third Read 27-2-1-0

House: HHS DPA 9-2-0-1

SB 1121: radiation protection systems; medical procedures

Sponsor: Senator Werner, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prohibits hospitals that perform cardiac catheterization procedures using real-time x-ray imaging from requiring health professionals to wear lead aprons if the procedure room is equipped with a radiation protection system.

History

Current law requires the Department of Health Services (DHS) to regulate the use of ionized radiation in Arizona. DHS is required to adopt rules for radiation protection and radiation dose standards to be as nearly as possible in conformity with, and in no case inconsistent with, the standards contained in the regulations of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the standards of the United States Public Health Service. In the adoption of the standards, DHS is required consider the total occupational radiation exposure of individuals, including that from sources that are not regulated by DHS (A.R.S. § [30-654](#)).

Health care personnel present in a procedure room using ionizing radiation are required to utilize either protective aprons or whole-body protective barriers with a minimum lead-equivalent thickness of 0.25 millimeters to reduce occupational radiation exposure. Medical personnel must wear both badge type dosimeters and direct reading dosimeters during radiographic procedures to monitor and document individual radiation dose and support compliance with applicable occupational exposure limits (A.A.C. [R9-7-604](#); [R9-7-1130](#)).

Provisions

1. Forbids a hospital that performs cardiac catheterization procedures involving real-time x-ray imaging from requiring physicians, physician assistants, nurses or other health professionals to wear lead aprons during these procedures if the procedure room is equipped with a radiation protection system that is in use according to the manufacturer's instructions. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires a hospital to require its health professionals to wear lead aprons during procedures in procedure rooms that are equipped with radiation protection systems if the health professional is not primarily working in the designated safety zone. (Sec. 1)
3. Mandates a hospital to require the health professional to wear a real-time dosimeter to monitor radiation exposure if the health professional is working primarily in the radiation protection system's designated safety zone and chooses to not wear a lead apron because the procedure room is equipped with a radiation protection system. (Sec. 1)
4. Clarifies that health professionals are not prohibited from voluntarily choosing to wear a lead apron during a procedure involving real-time x-ray imaging even if the procedure room is equipped with a radiation protection system. (Sec. 1)
5. Defines *designated safety zone* and *radiation protection system*. (Sec. 1)
6. Allows DHS to use the expedited rulemaking process to adopt rules for implementing the radiation protection system requirements. (Sec. 2)

Amendments

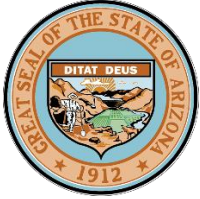
Committee on Health & Human Services

1. Provides an exception to the lead apron restriction that states if the hospital's radiation safety officer or their designee determines, according to the *as low as reasonably achievable standard*, that staff exposures will approach

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occupational dose thresholds or elevated exposure, then the hospital's radiation safety officer or their designee may require lead aprons, thyroid collars or other radiation personal protection equipment.

2. Removes the hospital mandate that would require its health professionals to wear lead aprons during procedures in procedure rooms that are equipped with radiation protection systems if the health professional is not primarily working in the designated safety zone.
3. Clarifies that if a health professional chooses to not wear a lead apron because the procedure room is equipped with a radiation protection system, the hospital must require the health professional to wear a real-time dosimeter device to monitor radiation exposure in real time.
4. Modifies the definition of *radiation protection system*.
5. Removes the term *designated safety zone*.
6. Removes the expedited rulemaking clause.
7. Makes conforming changes.



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Senate: HHS DP 5-2-0-0 | Third Read 18-10-2-0

House: HHS DP 7-4-0-1

SB 1124: health boards; evaluations; notice

Sponsor: Senator Werner, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Outlines requirements for health profession regulatory boards (Board) when ordering psychological or psychiatric evaluations of health professionals.

History

Health professionals are regulated through state licensing boards, which are responsible for licensing practitioners, adopting rules governing professional practice and enforcing relevant statutes. These boards investigate complaints, review evidence of possible violations and take disciplinary action against licensees who violate rules governing professional conduct or standards of practice. As part of an investigation, boards may require licensees to undergo physical, mental or professional competency evaluations if a board determines that the licensee's ability to practice safely may be impaired. Boards may issue investigative subpoenas or review medical or professional records but must provide notice of allegations. After completing an investigation, a board may dismiss the complaint, issue a non-disciplinary order, enter in a consent agreement with the licensee or impose disciplinary measures. Disciplinary actions may include license suspension or revocation, probation, civil penalties or sanctions imposed to protect the public health and safety (A.R.S. §§ [32-3203](#), [32-3206](#), [32-3214](#), [32-3227](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires a Board to vote on whether to require an evaluation of a health professional, if the Board determines that there is probable cause to believe that the health professional may not be able to practice safely or competently. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the Board to provide notice to the health professional at least 14 days before meeting to vote to require a psychological or psychiatric evaluation. (Sec. 1)
3. Specifies that the notice must include a summary of the action or complaint that prompted the health profession regulatory board to consider requiring the evaluation. (Sec. 1)
4. Allows the health professional to provide a written response to the notice from the Board. (Sec. 1)
5. Directs the Board to consider any written response by the health professional when determining whether to require a psychological or psychiatric evaluation. (Sec. 1)
6. Asserts that the health professional has the right to appear at a hearing and testify before the Board regarding the subject matter of the notice. (Sec. 1)
7. Requires the Board to provide a copy of the completed evaluation if the Board votes to require a psychological or psychiatric evaluation. (Sec. 1)
8. Requires the Board to reimburse the health professional for any costs the health professional incurred in obtaining the evaluation if no disciplinary or non-disciplinary action is taken by the board as a result of the evaluation. (Sec. 1)
9. Clarifies that the procedural requirements for ordering psychological or psychiatric evaluations for health professionals do not supersede a Board's authority to summarily suspend a license. (Sec. 1)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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Majority Research Staff

Senate: HHS DP 4-2-1-0 | Third Read 16-11-3-0

House: HHS DPA/SE 7-1-3-1

**[SB 1171](#): AHCCCS; dual enrollment; notice
S/E: fingerprinting; behavioral health facilities
Sponsor: Senator Werner, LD 4
Caucus & COW**

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB1171

Overview

Requires, beginning January 1, 2027, applicants, licensees and owners of specified behavioral health facilities, as a condition of licensure, to be U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents and to hold a valid Level I fingerprint clearance card (FPCC).

History

The Department of Public Safety (DPS) issues FPCCs to individuals applying for licenses that require fingerprint background checks. To qualify, an applicant must submit an application, provide fingerprints to the DPS Fingerprinting Division, pay applicable fees and be at least 18 years old. Individuals convicted of, or awaiting trial for, violent crimes, sex crimes, offenses against vulnerable populations and certain felonies and misdemeanors are ineligible for a Level I FPCC (A.R.S. §§ [41-1758.01](#); [41-1758.02](#); [41-1758.03](#); [41-1758.07](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires, beginning January 1, 2027, applicants, licensees and owners of the following behavioral health facilities, as a condition of licensure, to be U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents and to hold a valid Level I FPCC:
 - a. an outpatient treatment center that provides only behavioral health services;
 - b. a behavioral health inpatient facility;
 - c. a behavioral health residential facility;
 - d. a counseling facility;
 - e. a substance abuse transitional facility; and
 - f. a behavioral health specialized transitional facility. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 2, 3, 4, 5)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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Senate: HHS DP 7-0-0-0 | Third Read 28-1-1-0-0

House: HHS DPA/SE 11-0-0-1

SB 1172: DCS; intake hotline; multiple reports

S/E: deficiencies; denial; credentialing

Sponsor: Senator Werner, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike Everything Amendment to SB 1172

Overview

Requires the Department of Economic Security (DES) to give an applicant 14 days to correct deficiencies in a denied application for credentialing or recredentialing. Specifies that DES must reevaluate the application if certain conditions are met and permits an applicant to appeal a subsequent denial.

History

DES is responsible for administrating various services, including: 1) employment; 2) individual and family; 3) income maintenance; 4) rehabilitation; 5) administration; 6) manpower planning; and 7) economic opportunity. DES also administers intellectual disability and other developmental disability programs and nonmedical home and community-based services. DES may contract with providers to deliver these services and programs (A.R.S. §§ [36-557](#) and [41-1954](#)).

Healthcare vendors seeking to provide services to DES's Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD) members must go through DDD's credentialing process, which involves verifying that service providers are properly trained and licensed. Qualified vendors with an active qualified vendor agreement must complete recredentialing at least every three years to ensure that vendor information is current and valid ([DES](#)) ([DDD Credentialing Process](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires DES, if it denies an application for credentialing or recredentialing, to give the applicant an opportunity to correct any deficiencies with the application that led to the initial denial. (Sec. 1)
2. Stipulates that the applicant has 14 business days to correct the deficiencies after receiving the notice of denial from DES. (Sec. 1)
3. Directs DES to reevaluate the application if the applicant notifies DES in writing within the 14-day period that the deficiencies have been corrected. (Sec. 1)
4. Allows the applicant to appeal the decision if DES denies the application after reevaluation and does not initiate a contract within 14 business days. (Sec. 1)
5. Instructs DES to adopt rules to implement the provisions of the bill by June 30, 2027. (Sec. 1)
6. Defines *credentialing*. (Sec. 1)

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Senate: HHS DPA 5-2-0-0 | Third Read 22-5-3-0-0

House: HHS DPA 11-0-0-1

SB 1174: DCS; intake hotline: case history

Sponsor: Senator Werner, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Effective January 1, 2027, requires the Department of Child Safety (DCS) central intake hotline to generate a single report showing the entire history of a child and the child's siblings who have been the subject of prior hotline calls or DCS investigations. Requires hotline workers to review previous hotline calls as outlined.

History

DCS's primary purpose is to protect children. DCS must focus equally on the following: 1) investigating reports of abuse and neglect; 2) assessing, promoting and supporting children's safety with stable families or other appropriate placement in response to allegations of abuse or neglect; 3) working cooperatively with law enforcement regarding reports that include criminal conduct allegations; and 4) coordinating service to achieve and maintain permanency on behalf of the children, strengthening families and providing prevention, intervention and treatment services ([A.R.S. § 8-451](#)).

DCS is required to operate a centralized intake hotline by receiving communication regarding suspected abuse or neglect. The hotline is the first step in the safety assessment and investigation process. The Office of Child Welfare Investigations and the Inspections Bureau must have immediate access to all hotline records. In the case that a communication provides reason to believe that a criminal offense has been committed and does not meet the criteria for a DCS report, the hotline worker must immediately provide the information to the appropriate law enforcement agency ([A.R.S. § 8-455](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires the DCS central intake hotline to quickly and efficiently show in a single report the entire history of a child and the child's siblings who have been the subject of prior hotline calls or DCS investigations. (Sec. 1)
2. Directs the DCS hotline worker to review the narrative of every call received for the child in the last 90 days. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires the DCS hotline worker to review calls from the hotline that were made in the previous 90 days that did not meet the criteria for a DCS report. (Sec. 1)
4. Allows information gathered in prior DCS hotline calls to be used when determining if a new allegation meets the criteria. (Sec. 1)
5. Contains an effective date of January 1, 2027. (Sec. 1)
6. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

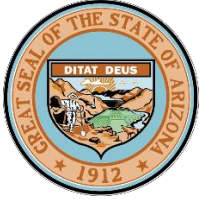
Amendments

Committee on Health & Human Services

1. Requires DCS, if it receives four or more reports of abuse or neglect in less than 12 months regarding the same caregiver, to assign the investigation to a child safety specialist with:
 - a. at least two years of experience; or
 - b. advanced forensic training, if available.
2. Instructs DCS, if the central intake hotline receives a call alleging abuse or neglect of a child who is the subject of a dependency action, to disclose those calls to the court with jurisdiction over the child's dependency action.

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3. Makes technical and conforming changes.



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Senate: HHS DP 4-2-1-0 | Third Read 28-1-1-0

House: HHS DP 11-0-0-1

SB 1175: DCS caseworkers; investigations; child photographs

Sponsor: Senator Werner, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Effective January 1, 2027, requires a Department of Child Safety (DCS) caseworker to photograph a child and maintain the photograph in the child's case file each time the caseworker interacts with the child, if the child is the subject of an investigation for an allegation of abuse or neglect.

History

Child welfare investigations are conducted by the Office of Child Welfare Investigation, within DCS, to receive reports of suspected abuse or neglect and to assess, respond to and investigate the safety of children. DCS maintains a centralized intake hotline to receive reports of suspected abuse or neglect, screens communications to determine whether a formal DCS report is required and refers those reports for investigation consistent with statutory procedures. Investigations assess the nature and extent of suspected neglect or abuse and determine whether safety actions, services or court intervention are needed to protect the child. DCS may coordinate investigations with law enforcement when allegations involve criminal conduct and may interview or observe the child, family members and other relevant individuals to gather necessary information about child safety and family function (A.R.S. §§ [8-455](#), [8-456](#) and [8-471](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires a DCS caseworker, each time the caseworker contacts or interacts with a child who is the subject of a DCS investigation for an allegation of abuse or neglect, to photograph the child and maintain the photograph in the child's case file. (Sec. 1)
2. Instructs a DCS caseworker, when making a safety plan for a child, to review all photographs of the child and consider any decline in the child's appearance or health. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes the legislation effective on January 1, 2027. (Sec. 2)

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Senate: HHS DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 18-12-0-0

House: HHS DPA 9-3-0-0

SB 1214: stem cells; regenerative therapy

Sponsor: Senator Shamp, LD 29

Caucus & COW

Overview

Provides regulations for the use of stem cell and regenerative therapies that are not approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

History

The U.S. FDA is the federal agency responsible for regulating clinical research, clinical trials and the therapeutic use of stem cell and birth tissue products. Stem cell therapies derived from pluripotent stem cells, adult stem cells or birth tissues may be evaluated through clinical trials conducted under FDA oversight. In most cases, stem cell products must undergo clinical testing through an Investigational New Drug application and obtain FDA approval before they may be marketed for treatment ([FDA](#)).

Stem cells are undifferentiated cells capable of developing into many different types of cells in the body and can self-renew to produce functional tissues. Pluripotent stem cells, such as human embryonic stem cells (hESCs) and induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs), have the ability to develop into any cell type in the adult body. Adult, or somatic, stem cells typically differentiate into the specific tissue type from which they originate. hESCs are derived from the inner cell mass of preimplantation human embryos, whereas iPSCs are created by reprogramming adult cells to behave like embryonic stem cells. Adult stem cells may be obtained from the patient, a donor or certain birth-related tissues ([NIH](#)).

State law defines *destructive human embryonic stem cell* research as research in which a human embryo is disaggregated or otherwise destroyed to obtain pluripotent stem cells. A person may not intentionally or knowingly engage in destructive human embryonic stem cell research, and a violation of this prohibition is a class 6 felony. Creating or transferring certain human-animal hybrid organisms is prohibited as well as the sale or purchase of a human embryo (A.R.S. §§ [36-2311](#), [36-2312](#), [36-2313](#)).

Provisions

1. Permits a provider to perform stem cell or regenerative therapy that is not approved by the FDA if the:
 - a. stem cell or regenerative therapy is within the provider's lawful scope of practice;
 - b. provider has completed a nationally recognized, accredited or board-recognized continuing education training in stem cell or regenerative therapy;
 - c. stem cell or regenerative therapy complies with prescribed sourcing requirements; and
 - d. provider obtains written informed consent before performing any stem cell or regenerative therapy. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies that any cells, exosomes or biologic materials used for therapeutic purposes must be sourced exclusively from a facility as outlined. (Sec. 1)
3. Prescribes the requirements for properly retrieving, manufacturing and storing stem cells and regenerative medicines, including inspection, registration, certification and accreditation of the facility. (Sec. 1)
4. Mandates lot-specific sterility reports and certificates of analysis be provided with each product before use with the provider's patient. (Sec. 1)
5. Prohibits a provider who performs stem cell or regenerative therapy from obtaining stem cells or regenerative medicines from any facility that does not have a valid certification or accreditation. (Sec. 1)

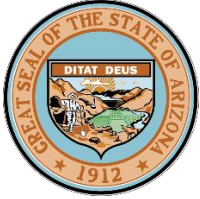
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6. Stipulates that any contract or agreement by which a provider obtains stem cells or regenerative medicines for therapies from a credited or accredited manufacturing facility must include the outlined data. (Sec. 1)
7. Directs any manufacturing facility that provides stem cells or regenerative medicine to a provider for stem cell or regenerative therapy to notify the provider receiving the stem cells or regenerative therapy within 30 days after any change in certification or accreditation status. (Sec. 1)
8. Instructs a provider to ensure that all products used in stem cell or regenerative therapy are obtained from a manufacturing facility complying with current good manufacturing practices in accordance with the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and federal regulations. (Sec. 1)
9. Requires any provider advertising stem cell or regenerative therapy to include in any form of advertisement, in a type size of at least the largest type used elsewhere in the advertisement, the disclosure: *This notice is required by Arizona law. This provider offers one or more stem cell or regenerative therapies that are not approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration. You are encouraged to consult with your primary care provider before undergoing any stem cell or regenerative therapy.* (Sec. 1)
10. Requires a provider, before performing any stem cell or regenerative therapy, to obtain a signed informed consent form from the patient or patient's authorized representative, as outlined. (Sec. 1)
11. Requires a provider administering a stem cell or regenerative therapy to maintain accurate treatment records and document any clinical outcomes or adverse events, including reporting requirements as outlined. (Sec. 1)
12. Permits a provider to voluntarily submit de-identified data to professional clinical registries. (Sec. 1)
13. Declares it an act of unprofessional conduct for a provider to violate requirements relating to stem cell and regenerative therapy. (Sec. 1)
14. Exempts a licensed provider who acts in good faith and in compliance with stem cell and regenerative therapy requirements from being subject to professional disciplinary action or license revocation, except in cases of gross negligence, medical fraud or intentional misconduct. (Sec. 1)
15. Permits any individual who receives a stem cell or regenerative therapy treatment that violates applicable statutory requirements to bring a civil action to recover statutory damages in an amount of \$10,000 per violation, plus attorney fees and costs. (Sec. 1)
16. Contains a legislative intent clause. (Sec. 2)
17. Defines terms. (Sec. 1)
18. Cites the legislation as the *Arizona Stem Cell and Regenerative Therapy Act*. (Sec. 3)

Amendments

Committee on Health & Human Services

1. Removes reference to the *National Marrow Donor Program* as it relates to the list of entities that certify or accredit facilities retrieving, manufacturing, and storing stem cells for the authorized therapies.



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Senate: HHS DPA 5-2-0-0 | Third Read 19-7-4-0-0

House: HHS DP 12-0-0-0

SB 1233: administrative deficiencies; cure period

Sponsor: Senator Werner, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows the Department of Health Services (DHS), the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) or the Department of Economic Security (DES) to take disciplinary action or enforcement action against a contracted or licensed facility if identified as having only administrative deficiencies and the agency grants the facility 72 hours to cure the deficiencies.

History

AHCCCS is Arizona's Medicaid agency and provides qualifying residents with access to health care programs through contracts with health care providers. AHCCCS may implement systems to address fraud prevention, quality assurance and contractor compliance. Current AHCCCS guidelines allow AHCCCS to impose an administrative action upon a contractor that fails to demonstrate compliance with contractual requirements. Administrative actions may include issuance of any or all of the following: 1) a notice of concern; 2) a notice to cure (NTC); 3) a mandate for a corrective action plan (CAP); and 4) sanctions ([AHCCCS](#)) ([A.R.S. § 36-2903](#)).

DHS is responsible for licensing and overseeing all health care institutions in Arizona, including enforcing applicable statutes, rules and regulations. DHS may conduct inspections and investigations of health care institutions to ensure compliance with licensing standards and may develop guidelines for health care institutions and the general public ([A.R.S. § 36-406](#)).

Provisions

1. Specifies that DHS, AHCCCS or DES may only take disciplinary or enforcement action against a contracted or licensed facility if identified as having only administrative deficiencies and the agency grants the facility 72 hours to cure the deficiencies. (Sec. 1)
2. Defines *administrative deficiency* as a violation that does not impact a patient or resident physically or psychosocially and that has no potential to physically or psychosocially harm the patient or resident. (Sec. 1)
3. Specifies that *agency* means DHS, AHCCCS or DES. (Sec. 1)

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Senate: RAGE DP 7-0-0-0 | Third Read 27-3-0-0

House: HHS DPA 10-0-0-2

SB 1235: EMS reciprocity; compact.

Sponsor: Senator Kavanagh, LD 3

Caucus & COW

Overview

Adopts the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Personnel Licensure Interstate Compact (Compact) to allow EMS personnel the privilege to practice in other Compact states. Creates the Interstate Commission for EMS Personnel Practice (Commission) and outlines membership, responsibilities and duties.

History

The Compact functions as a contractual agreement among states. It establishes the legal framework for multistate practice and mutual recognition of EMS licensure. The Compact was introduced in 2014, with two states enacting it by 2015. By 2017, ten states had joined, meeting the activation threshold. Currently 25 states have passed the Compact: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia and Wyoming ([Compact](#)).

Provisions

Home State Licensure

1. Deems any member state in which an individual holds a current license as a home state for the purposes of the Compact. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows any member state to require an individual to obtain and retain a license to practice in the member state under circumstances not authorized by the terms of the Compact. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires member states participating in the Compact to:
 - a. require the use of the National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians (NREMT) examination as a condition of issuing initial licenses at the EMT and paramedic levels;
 - b. have a mechanism in place for receiving and investigating complaints;
 - c. notify the Commission of any adverse action or significant investigatory information regarding an individual;
 - d. require a criminal background check for initial licensure within five years after activation of the Compact; and
 - e. comply with the rules of the Commission. (Sec. 1)

Compact Privilege to Practice

4. Outlines member states to recognize the privilege to practice as follows:
 - a. be at least 18 years of age;
 - b. possess a current unrestricted license in a member state as an emergency medical technician (EMT), advanced emergency medical technician (AEMT), paramedic or state recognized and licensed level with a scope of practice and authority between EMT and paramedic; and
 - c. practice under the supervision of a medical director. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires an individual providing patient care in a remote state under the privilege to practice functioning within the scope of practice authorized by the home state until modified by an appropriate authority in the remote state as defined in Commission rules. (Sec. 1)
6. Subjects participating individual to the remote state's authority and laws. (Sec. 1)
7. Allows a remote state, in accordance with due process and that state's laws, to restrict, suspend or revoke an individual's privilege to practice in the remote state and may take any other necessary actions to protect the health

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and safety of its citizens. (Sec. 1)

8. Requires a remote state to promptly notify the home state and the Commission if it restricts, suspends or revokes a privilege to practice. (Sec. 1)
9. Deems an individual ineligible to practice in a remote state if their privilege to practice is restricted or suspended by their home state until the individual's home state license is restored. (Sec. 1)
10. Deems an individual ineligible to practice in a remote state if their privilege to practice is restricted or suspended by any remote state until the individual's privilege to practice is restored. (Sec. 1)
11. Allows an individual to practice in a remote state under a privilege to practice only in the performance of the individuals EMS duties as assigned by an appropriate authority, Commission rules and under certain circumstances, as outlined. (Sec. 1)

Adverse Actions

12. Grants a home state exclusive power to impose adverse action against an individual's license. (Sec. 1)
13. Deems an individual ineligible to practice in a remote state if their privilege to practice is restricted or suspended by their home state until the individual's home state license is restored and the conditions are met, as outlined. (Sec. 1)
14. Requires a member state to report adverse actions and any occurrences that the individual's privilege to practice is restricted, suspended or revoked to the Commission according to Commission rules. (Sec. 1)
15. Permits a remote state to take adverse action on an individual's privilege to practice within that state. (Sec. 1)
16. Allows remote states to take adverse action against an individual's privilege to practice in that state based on the factual findings of another member state so long as each state follows its own procedures for imposing such adverse action. (Sec. 1)
17. Requires a home state's EMS authority to investigate and take appropriate action with respect to reported conduct in a remote state as it would if such conduct had occurred within the remote state. (Sec. 1)
18. Requires the home state, in such cases, to control in determining the appropriate adverse action. (Sec. 1)
19. Clarifies the Compact does not override a member state's decision that participation in an alternative program may be used in lieu of adverse action and such participation remain nonpublic if required by the member state's laws. (Sec. 1)
20. Directs member states to require individuals who enter any alternative programs to agree not to practice in any other member state during the term of the alternative program without prior authorization from the other member state. (Sec. 1)

Additional Powers Invested in a Member State's EMS Authority

21. Grants a member state the authority to issue subpoenas for both hearings and investigations that require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and production of evidence. (Sec. 1)
22. Requires subpoenas issued by a member state's EMS authority for the attendance and testimony of witnesses or the production of evidence from another member state, or both, to be enforced in the remote state by any court of competent jurisdiction. (Sec. 1)
23. Outlines the necessary payment of various fees and expenses. (Sec. 1)
24. Grants a member state the authority to issue cease and desist orders to restrict, suspend or revoke an individual's privilege to practice in the member state. (Sec. 1)

Interstate Commission for EMS Personnel Practice

25. Creates a joint agency known as the Commission. (Sec. 1)
26. Declares the Commission a body politic and an instrumentality of the Compact states. (Sec. 1)
27. Declares the Commission's venue proper and judicial proceedings by or against the Commission to be brought solely in a court of competent jurisdiction where the Commission is located. (Sec. 1)
28. Permits the Commission to waive venue and jurisdictional defenses to the extent it adopts or consents to participate in alternative dispute resolution proceedings. (Sec. 1)

29. Specifies that this Compact is not a waiver of sovereign immunity. (Sec. 1)
30. Outlines membership, voting and meeting procedures. (Sec. 1)
31. Requires all meetings to be open to the public. (Sec. 1)
32. Outlines the powers, duties and authorities of the Commission. (Sec. 1)
33. Establishes requirements for public Commission meetings. (Sec. 1)
34. State procedures and outlines topics that the Commission can discuss in a closed, nonpublic meeting or nonpublic part of a public meeting. (Sec. 1)
35. Requires the Commission to pay the reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization and ongoing activities. (Sec. 1)
36. Allows the Commission to accept appropriate revenue sources, donations and grants of monies, equipment, supplies, materials and services. (Sec. 1)
37. Permits the Commission to collect an annual assessment from each member state or impose fees on other parties to cover the cost of the operations and activities of the Commission and its staff which must be an amount sufficient to cover its annual budget. (Sec. 1)
38. Requires the annual assessment amount to be allocated based on a formula, as determined by the Commission, and promulgate a rule binding on all member states. (Sec. 1)
39. Prohibits the Commission from incurring obligations before securing the monies adequate to meet the obligations. (Sec. 1)
40. Prohibits the Commission from pledging the credit of any member state, except with the authority of the member state. (Sec. 1)
41. Requires the Commission to keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. (Sec. 1)
42. Subjects all receipts and disbursements of the Commission to audit and accounting procedures established under Commission bylaws. (Sec. 1)
43. Contains provisions relating to qualified immunity, defense and indemnification. (Sec. 1)

Coordinated Database

44. Requires the Commission to provide for the development and maintenance of a coordinated database and reporting system containing licensure, adverse action and significant investigatory information on all licensed individuals in member states. (Sec. 1)
45. Requires member states to submit uniform data sets to the coordinated database on all individuals to whom the Compact applies. (Sec. 1)
46. Outlines the information in the coordinated database. (Sec. 1)
47. Requires the coordinated database administrator to promptly notify all member states of any adverse action taken against, or significant investigative information on, any individual in a member state. (Sec. 1)
48. Allows a member state that contributes information to the coordinated database to designate information that may not be shared with the public without the express permission of that member state. (Sec. 1)
49. Requires any information submitted to the coordinated database that is subsequently required to be expunged by the laws of the member state contributing the information to be removed from the coordinated database. (Sec. 1)

Rulemaking

50. Requires the Commission to exercise its rulemaking powers. (Sec. 1)
51. States that rules and amendments become binding as of the date specified in each rule or amendment. (Sec. 1)
52. Specifies that in a majority of legislatures of the participating states rejects a Commission rule by enacting a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt the Compact then that rule has no further force and effect in any member state. (Sec. 1)

53. Requires rules be adopted at a regular or special meeting and the Commission file a notice of proposed rulemaking at least 60 days before the meeting at which a proposed rule or rules will be considered and voted. (Sec. 1)
54. Outlines what must be included in the notice of proposed rulemaking. (Sec. 1)
55. Requires the Commission to allow persons to submit written data, facts, opinions and arguments which must be made available to the public before adopting a proposed rule. (Sec. 1)
56. Establishes procedures for conducting hearings for notices of proposed rulemaking. (Sec. 1)
57. Clarifies that a separate hearing is not required for each rule. (Sec. 1)
58. Requires the Commission, by a majority vote of all delegates, to take final action on a proposed rule and determine the effective date of the rule based on the rulemaking record and full text of the rule, if adopted. (Sec. 1)
59. Contains conditions and procedures for the Commission to:
 - a. adopt emergency rules; and
 - b. revise previously adopted rules. (Sec. 1)

Oversight, Dispute Resolution and Enforcement

60. Directs the executive, legislative and judicial branches of state government in each participating state to enforce the Compact and take all actions necessary and appropriate to implement the Compact. (Sec. 1)
61. Requires all courts to take judicial notice of the Compact and its rules in any judicial or administrative proceeding in a member state pertaining to the subject matter of this Compact, which may affect the powers, responsibilities or actions of the Commission. (Sec. 1)
62. Entitles the Commission to receive service of process in any such proceeding and have standing to intervene in such a proceeding for all purposes. (Sec. 1)
63. Deems failure to provide service of process to the Commission renders a judgement or order void. (Sec. 1)
64. Contains procedures for the Commission to determine when a participating state has defaulted its responsibilities. (Sec. 1)
65. Requires termination of participation in the Compact to be imposed only after all other means of securing compliance has been exhausted. (Sec. 1)
66. States that notice of intent to suspend or terminate must be given to the Commission to the Governor, the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature and each member state. (Sec. 1)
67. Deems a terminated member state responsible for all assessments, obligations and liabilities incurred through the effective date of termination, including obligations that extend beyond the effective date of termination. (Sec. 1)
68. Prohibits the Commission from bearing any costs related to a state that is found to be in default or terminated from the Compact, unless agreed in writing between the Commission and defaulting state. (Sec. 1)
69. Allows a defaulting state to appeal the action of the Commission by petitioning the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the Commission has its principal offices. (Sec. 1)
70. Awards the prevailing party all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney fees. (Sec. 1)
71. Requires the Commission to attempt to resolve disputes related to the Compact that arise among participating states and between participating states and nonparticipating states, if requested by a member state. (Sec. 1)
72. Directs the Commission to promulgate a rule providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution for disputes as appropriate. (Sec. 1)
73. Allows the Commission, by majority vote, to initiate legal action in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the Commission has its principal offices against a participating state that is in default to enforce compliance with the Compact, the Commission bylaws and rules. (Sec. 1)
74. Permits the relief sought to include both injunctive relief and damages. (Sec. 1)
75. Authorizes the Commission to pursue any other remedies available under federal or state law. (Sec. 1)

Date of Implementation of the Commission and Associated Rules, Withdrawal and Amendment

76. Makes this Compact effective on the adoption of the tenth participating state. (Sec. 1)
77. Subjects any state that joins this Compact after the Commission's initial adoption to all rules as they exist on the date on which the Compact becomes law in that state. (Sec. 1)
78. Specifies that any rule that has been previously adopted by the Commission has the full force and effect of law on the day the Compact becomes law. (Sec. 1)
79. Allows any member state to withdraw from the Compact by enacting a repeal statute and outlines specific requirements. (Sec. 1)
80. States that this Compact does not invalidate or prevent any EMS personnel licensure agreement or other cooperative arrangement between a member state and a nonmember state that does not conflict with the provisions of the Compact. (Sec 1)
81. Allows the Compact to be amended by the member states. (Sec. 1)
82. Specifies that this amendment does not become effective and binding on any member state until it is enacted into the laws of all member states. (sec. 1)

Miscellaneous

83. Declares on the declaration by a member state's Governor of a state of emergency or disaster that activates the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), all relevant terms and provisions of EMAC apply and, to the extent any Compact terms or provisions conflict with EMAC, the EMAC prevails with respect to any individual practicing in the remote state in response to the declaration. (Sec. 1)
84. Requires member states to consider a veteran, activate military service member and member of the National Guard and Reserves separating from an active-duty tour, their spouses, who holds a current valid and unrestricted NREMT certification at or above the level of the state license as satisfying the minimum training and examination requirements. (Sec. 1)
85. Requires member states to expedite the processing of licensure applications submitted by veterans, active military service members and members of the National Guard and Reserves separating from an active duty, tour and their spouses. (Sec. 1)
86. Subjects all individuals functioning with a privilege to practice to adverse action regulations. (Sec. 1)
87. Asserts that the Compact be liberally construed to effectuate its purposes. (Sec. 1)
88. Specifies that if the Compact is held contrary to any state's Constitution, the Compact remains in full force and effect for the remaining member states. (Sec. 1)
89. Clarifies the Compact does not supersede state law or rules related to licensure of EMS agencies. (Sec. 1)
90. Defines terms. (Sec. 1)
91. Outlines the purposes of the Compact. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Health & Human Services

1. Specifies that a person applying for EMCT certification pursuant to the Compact must possess a valid fingerprint clearance card beginning the effective date of the compact or FBI approval.
2. Clarifies that the confidential records provisions do not prevent DHS from submitting information in compliance with the Compact.
3. Makes conforming changes.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: HHS DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 17-13-0-0

House: HHS DP 6-5-0-1

SB 1316: Arizona rural health transformation fund

Sponsor: Senator Angius, LD 30

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes the Arizona Rural Health Transformation Fund to receive federal monies through the Rural Health Transformation Program (RHTP) and includes public meeting and legislative approval requirements for the expenditure of monies.

History

H.R. 1, also known as the One Big Beautiful Bill, was signed into law on July 4, 2025 and established the Rural Health Transformation Program ([H.R. 1](#)).

RHTP funding is \$50,000,000 to be allocated to approved states over five fiscal years, with \$10,000,000 of funding available each fiscal year (FY), beginning in FY 2026 through FY 2030. 50% of RHTP funds must be distributed equally amongst all approved states and the other 50% must be allocated by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) based on several factors including: 1) rural population; 2) proportion of rural health facilities in the state; 3) the situation of certain hospitals in the state; and 4) other factors to be specified by CMS in a Notice of Funding Opportunity ([CMS](#)).

The FY 2026 award amount for Arizona is \$166,988,956 ([CMS](#)).

Provisions

1. Establishes the Arizona Rural Health Transformation Fund (Fund) to consist of monies received by the state through RHTP. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires AHCCCS to administer the Fund and states Fund monies are continuously appropriated. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires AHCCCS, before the executive branch spends any money, to hold three public meetings in each of the largest metropolitan areas in northern, central and southern Arizona to receive input and feedback regarding how the monies should be spent. (Sec. 1)
4. Directs AHCCCS, after holding the public meetings, to submit an expenditure plan for the RHTP funds to Joint Legislative Budget Committee for approval. (Sec. 1)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: HHS DP 5-2-0-0 | Third Read 17-9-4-0-0

House: HHS DPA 7-5-0-0

SB 1345: health facilities; anonymous complaints; prohibition

Sponsor: Senator Werner, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Forbids the Department of Health Services (DHS) from accepting or investigating anonymous complaints against health care institutions unless the complaint is from the subject of the complaint allegation or a witness to the alleged conduct in the complaint.

History

A *health care institution* is defined as any place, institution, building or agency, whether organized for profit or not-for-profit, that provides facilities with medical services, nursing services, behavioral health services, health screening services or supervisory care services ([A.R.S. § 36-401](#)).

DHS is authorized to make or cause to be made inspections consistent with standard medical practice of every part of the premises of health care institutions. DHS is also authorized to conduct studies and investigations of conditions and problems in health care institutions, or any class or subclass thereof, as it relates to compliance with current statute, regulations and standards ([A.R.S. § 36-406](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits DHS from accepting or investigating an anonymous complaint against a health care institution unless the complaint is from either of the following:
 - a. the subject of the allegation within the complaint; or
 - b. a witness to the conduct being alleged in the complaint. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Health & Human Services

1. Requires DHS, within 60 days after receiving an application for a health care institution license, to approve or deny the application.
2. Requires DHS, within 30 days of receiving survey results completed by a third-party accreditation organization, to review and submit to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) for certification survey results that meet the CMS requirements.
3. Makes conforming changes.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Prop 105 (45 votes) | <input type="checkbox"/> Prop 108 (40 votes) | <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency (40 votes) | <input type="checkbox"/> Fiscal Note |
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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: HHS DP 6-0-1-0 | Third Read 27-3-0-0

House: HHS DPA/SE 9-2-0-1

SB 1372: medicaid; dental benefit study committee
S/E: nurse anesthetist; insurance; reimbursement rates
Sponsor: Senator Shope, LD 16
Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB1372

Overview

Prohibits health care insurers that issue, amend or renew a contract or policy from imposing a reimbursement rate for Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetists (CRNA) services that differ from the reimbursement rates for licensed physicians.

History

Health care insurers include disability insurers, group disability insurers, blanket disability insurers, health care services organizations, hospital service corporations and medical service corporations ([A.R.S. § 20-1379](#)).

The Arizona Board of Nursing is responsible for the regulation and licensure of CRNAs in Arizona. A CRNA may administer anesthetics under the direction and presence of a physician or surgeon in connection with the preoperative, intraoperative or postoperative care of a patient or as part of a procedure performed by a physician or surgeon in the following settings: 1) a health care institution; 2) an office of a medical doctor, osteopathic physician, dentist or podiatrist; and 3) an ambulance. A CRNA may do the following as part of the care for a patient: 1) issue a medication order for drugs; 2) assess the health status of a patient as it relates to the relative risks associated with anesthetic management; 3) obtain informed consent; 4) order and evaluate laboratory and diagnostic test results and perform point-of care testing that the CRNA is qualified to perform; 5) order and evaluate radiographic imaging studies that the CRNA is qualified to order and interpret; 6) identify, develop, implement and evaluate an anesthetic plan of care for a patient; 7) take necessary action in response to an emergency situation; and 8) perform any qualified therapeutic procedures ([A.R.S. §§ 32-1634.03, 32-1634.04](#)).

The Arizona Medical Board is responsible for the regulation and licensure of medical doctors who meet specified licensure requirements. The Arizona Board of Osteopathic Examiners in Medicine and Surgery is responsible for the regulation and licensure of osteopathic physicians who meet specified licensure requirements ([A.R.S. § 32-1422, 32-1822](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits a health care insurer that issues, amends or renews a contract or policy on or after the general effective date of this legislation, from imposing a reimbursement rate for authorized CRNA services that differs from the reimbursement rates for licensed medical doctors or osteopathic physicians. (Sec. 1-4)
2. Clarifies this legislation does not prevent a health care insurer from establishing variable reimbursement rates that are based on quality or performance-based measures. (Sec. 1-4)

Amendments

Committee on Health & Human Services

1. Clarifies this does not apply to a CRNA employed by a private practice that is owned by a private equity.

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: HHS DP 6-1-0-0 | Third Read 27-1-2-0

House: HHS DP 8-3-0-1

SB 1399: prepaid capitated contractors; cost reports

Sponsor: Senator Shamp, LD 29

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS), by December 1 annually, to report aggregated data for all nongovernment entities with prepaid capitated AHCCCS contracts showing the percentage of funds spent in the previous contract year on provider payments for services and administrative expenses, by category, to specified state officials and legislative committees.

History

Established in 1981, AHCCCS is Arizona's Medicaid program that oversees contracted health plans for the delivery of health care to individuals and families who qualify for Medicaid and other medical assistance programs. AHCCCS pays contractors a fixed per-member, per-month payment to provide covered services. Contractors are then responsible for managing the delivery and cost of care within those payments. Through contracted health plans across the state, AHCCCS delivers health care to qualifying individuals including low-income adults, their children or people with certain disabilities. Members must meet certain financial and nonfinancial requirements to be eligible for AHCCCS (A.R.S. §§ [36-2901](#); [36-2904](#); [36-2907](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires AHCCCS, annually on December 1, to submit a report, aggregated for all nongovernment entities with prepaid capitated AHCCCS contracts, showing the percentage of monies spent in the previous contract year on direct payments to providers for services and on administrative costs, by category, to:
 - a. the Joint Legislative Budget Committee;
 - b. the Governor;
 - c. the President of the Senate;
 - d. the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and
 - e. the members of the Senate and House of Representatives Health and Human Services Committees, or their successor committees. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies the report include the percentage of monies spent on administrative costs for each of the following:
 - a. health care quality improvement administrative activities;
 - b. program integrity, including fraud, waste and abuse prevention expenses;
 - c. taxes, licenses and regulatory fees;
 - d. community reinvestment; and
 - e. all other administrative activities. (Sec. 1)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: HHS DPA/SE 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 16-13-1-0-0

House: HHS DP 8-1-1-2

SB 1494: health insurance; patient steering; prohibition

Sponsor: Senator Werner, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prohibits health care providers, health care institutions and drug manufacturers from covering enrollees' insurance premiums or directing them to switch plans based on their health condition and sets forth associated criminal penalties.

History

The Department of Insurance and Financial Institutions regulates the business of insurance and enforces laws governing insurance policies issued in Arizona. Health insurers must comply with statutory requirements relating to policy forms, coverage provisions and consumer protections (A.R.S. §§ [20-142](#), [20-1110](#)).

Health insurance coverage may be offered by disability insurers, hospital service corporations, medical service corporations and health care services organizations. These entities are regulated under separate provisions governing the issuance and administration of health coverage and must comply with applicable laws relating to policy benefits, limitations and exclusions (A.R.S. §§ [20-822](#), [20-841](#), [20-1057](#), [20-1376](#)).

Currently, the following is unlawful for a person, including a health care provider, behavioral health professional, health care institution or sober living home, to offer, pay, solicit or receive any commission, bonus, rebate, kickback or bribe, directly or indirectly, in cash or in kind, or engage in any split-fee arrangement, in any form whatsoever, in return for either referring patients or clients to or from a sober living home or substance use disorder treatment facility or accepting or acknowledging the enrollment of a patient or client for substance use disorder services at a sober living home. ([A.R.S. §13-3730](#))

Provisions

1. Adds *insurance producer* to the list of persons and entities that are not allowed to receive any benefit from referring patients or clients to a sober living home or from a sober living home to any other health care institution. (Sec. 1)
2. Deems it unlawful, unless expressly allowed by federal law, for health care providers, health care institutions or drug manufacturers to pay, directly or indirectly, health insurance premiums or subscription fees on behalf of a health plan enrollee. (Sec. 1)
3. Declares it unlawful for insurance producers to knowingly submitting false or fraudulent information, directly or through employees or representatives, about an individual's eligibility for or enrollment status in the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System or a health benefits plan. (Sec. 1)
4. Allows the court to order a person who is convicted of violating health plan enrollment and referral restrictions to pay a civil penalty of no less than \$1,000 per violation and allows the court to double the civil penalty if the person is a serial offender. (Sec. 1)
5. Excludes the following from limitations and prohibitions related to patient health plan enrollment and referrals if no prohibited remuneration relating to sober living home referrals is paid or received:
 - a. health insurance navigators and certified application counselors who act within the scope of their license or registration while assisting persons enroll in a health benefits plan and do not knowingly provide false or fraudulent information on an application submitted to a health benefits exchange; and
 - b. case management, coordination of care and patient consultation activities that are performed in the ordinary course of business. (Sec. 1)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note

6. Modifies the definition of *solicit* to include steering, advising, recommending or encouraging a person in Arizona with a preexisting health condition to terminate or allow their existing health benefits plan or coverage to lapse. (Sec. 2)
7. Clarifies that a prohibited rebate includes payment, directly or indirectly by a health care provider, institution or manufacture of the premiums or subscription fees for an enrollee under any health benefits plan issued by a health care insurer in Arizona. (Sec. 3)
8. Declares it an act of unprofessional conduct for a nurse or allopathic or osteopathic physician, directly or indirectly through staff, to advise a patient to enroll or disenroll from a specific health plan unless the licensee or staff member is a licensed insurance producer, but allows a licensee to discuss with a patient whether the licensee is in network or out of network with a specific insurance provider, plan or policy. (Sec. 4, 5)
9. Forbids health care institution licensees from advising a patient, directly or indirectly through staff, to enroll in or disenroll from a specific health plan unless the licensee or staff member is a licensed insurance provider in Arizona, but clarifies that this does not prohibit:
 - a. a licensee from discussing with patients if the licensee is in or out of network with any specific insurance company or under a specific insurance policy or plan; or
 - b. health insurance navigators or certified application counselors acting within the scope of their license or registration from assisting individuals in enrollment in a health insurance policy or plan. (Sec. 4-7)
10. Defines terms. (Sec. 1, 2, 3)
11. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1,2, 3, 5, 7)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: HHS DP 5-2-0-0 | Third Read 18-10-2-0-0

House: HHS DPA 6-4-0-2

SB 1496: DCS; policies; procedures

Sponsor: Senator Werner, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Modifies Department of Child Safety policies and procedures related to the placement and care of children in its custody, including federal benefit management, placement reporting and search requirements, missing child notification procedures and the standard of proof for child abuse or neglect determinations.

History

For children in the custody of the Department of Child Safety (DCS), DCS is required to promptly determine whether the child is receiving or eligible to receive federal benefits administered by the Social Security Administration or the Veterans Administration and, if eligible, to apply for those benefits. DCS must also identify a representative payee in consultation with the child and the child's attorney, applying to serve as payee only if no other suitable candidate is available. When a child is placed in out-of-home care and requires educational services, DCS must notify the child's public education agency of the child's parent or legal guardian and provide a contact able to consent to or refuse evaluations when the parent cannot be located or does not participate. These provisions ensure that children in care have access to federal benefits and appropriate educational decision-making support.

Current law also directs DCS to respond to missing, abducted or runaway children in its care. Upon learning a child's location is unknown, DCS must notify law enforcement to enter records into state and national missing person databases, provide reports to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, contact relevant parents, relatives or guardians when appropriate, document all efforts to locate the child and maintain ongoing coordination with law enforcement. DCS must also ensure staff are trained on policies and procedures for locating missing, abducted or runaway children (A.R.S. §§ [8-468](#), [8-514.08](#), [8-810](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires DCS to apply to serve as the representative payee until someone other than DCS is appointed to serve as the representative payee, rather than requiring DCS to identify a representative payee and apply to become the representative payee only if no other suitable candidate is available. (Sec. 1)
2. Removes the requirement for DCS to periodically review if someone other than DCS is available to apply to be representative payee and could better serve in that role in the child's best interest. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires DCS, following the initial application to serve as the representative payee, to remain the representative payee only if no other appropriate person is available to serve as the representative payee. (Sec. 1)
4. Instructs DCS, within 30 days after the application to serve as the representative payee is approved by the Social Security Administration and at each subsequent report and review hearing or permanency planning hearing, to file with the court documentation of DCS's efforts to identify an appropriate person outside of DCS who could better serve as the representative payee. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires DCS, no later than an annual screening or on the request of child or child's attorney, to consult with the parties to the case to determine if an appropriate person outside DCS and on approval by the Social Security Administration could better serve as the representative payee. (Sec. 1)
6. Requires DCS to consult with the parties whenever a change in circumstances occurs that might make an appropriate person outside DCS available to serve as the representative payee. (Sec. 1)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note

7. Requires DCS to update the initial report filed at each subsequent report and review hearing or permanency planning hearing with any new information that has been obtained since the filing of the last report. (Sec. 2)
8. Specifies, if after the permanency hearing is held and DCS and the court determine that a child is placed with a prospective permanent placement, DCS may stop search efforts unless:
 - a. ordered by the court;
 - b. a change in the child's placement occurs; or
 - c. a party shows that the search is in the best interest of the child. (Sec. 2)
9. Requires DCS to provide, after receiving a report of a missing, abducted or runaway child, a notice of disappearance in writing and telephonically, rather than either in writing or telephonically. (Sec. 3)
10. Replaces references to *silver alert* with *seek and find*. (Sec. 3)
11. Specifies that determinations made by DCS and administrative judges regarding allegations of child abuse and neglect are based on a preponderance of evidence rather than probable cause. (Sec. 4)
12. Repeals statute regarding hearing processes for individuals alleged to have abused or neglected a child. (Sec. 4)
13. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1-4)

Amendments

Committee on Health and Human Services

1. Requires the court to appoint an attorney for a child in all proceedings involving dependency or termination of parental rights before the first hearing.
2. Instructs the appointed attorney to determine whether the child has diminished capacity that would impact the child's ability to express their own opinion or make decisions for the child.
3. Requires the appointed attorney, in determining a child's capacity, to consult with the child, the child's family and any other individuals who know the child.
4. Directs the appointed attorney, if the child is at least five years old, to meet with the child no less than once a month.
5. Authorizes an appointed attorney to use substituted judgement to determine what a child would decide if the child could make an adequately considered decision when considering what is in the child's best interest if:
 - a. the appointed attorney determines that a normal attorney-client relationship is not reasonable possible to maintain; and
 - b. the child is not able to direct the legal representation due to diminished capacity or inability to express their own opinion.
6. Requires the appointed attorney to:
 - a. make a good faith effort to determine the child's needs and wishes;
 - b. consult with the child, the child's family and any other individuals who know the child; and
 - c. represent the child in accordance with the determination of the child's needs and wishes.
7. Requires the appointed attorney, if they believe a child is at risk of substantial physical, financial or other harm and the child does not have the capacity to act in their own interest, to either:
 - a. inform the court of the substantial risk of harm, considering the child's wishes, values and best interests and respecting the child's family and social connections; or
 - b. request that the court appoint a guardian ad litem for the child.
8. Makes technical and conforming changes.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: HHS DPA 7-0-0-0 | Third Read 25-3-2-0-0

House: HHS DP 11-0-0-1

SB 1564: electronic monitoring; long-term care

Sponsor: Senator Dunn, LD 25

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires disclosure to the Department of Health Services (DHS) for assistive living facilities (facility) and nursing care institutions (institution) that implement electronic monitoring devices.

History

Assistive living facilities are residential care institutions, including an adult foster care home, that provides or contracts to provide supervisory care services, personal care services or directed care services on a continuous basis. *Nursing care institutions* are health care institutions that provide inpatient beds or resident beds and nursing services to persons who need continuous nursing services but who do not require hospital care or direct daily care from a physician ([A.R.S. § 36-401](#)).

Under current law, DHS is responsible for the licensure and regulation of Arizona health care institutions. These institutions are defined as every place, institution, building or agency, whether organized for profit or not, that provides facilities with medical, nursing, behavioral health, health screening, supervisory care, personal care, directed care or any other health-related services, including home health agencies, outdoor behavioral health care programs and hospice service agencies ([A.R.S. § 36-401](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires, by December 1, 2026, or on initial licensure, each facility and institution to disclose to DHS, in a DHS-approved format, whether:
 - a. the facility or institution allows residents to install an electronic monitoring device in the resident's room or personal space;
 - b. the facility or institution uses electronic monitoring devices in common spaces; or
 - c. the facility or institution uses a technology solution that allows it to monitor and identify a person who enters and exits a resident's room and track their activity while in the resident's room. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires each licensee for a facility or institution to ensure that DHS is notified in a DHS-approved format of any changes with respect to whether the facility or institution:
 - a. allows residents to install an electronic monitoring device in the resident's room or personal space; or
 - b. changes its use of electronic monitoring or technology solution. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires DHS to make information it receives regarding a facility or institution's electronic monitoring status available on its public website. (Sec. 1)
4. Defines terms. (Sec. 1)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: HHS DP 6-1-0-0 | Third Read 26-0-4-0

House: HHS DP 10-0-0-2

SB 1631: DCS; sexual abuse allegations; interviews

Sponsor: Senator Werner, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires the Department of Child Safety (DCS) child abuse and neglect investigation protocols to mandate that a trained forensic interviewer conduct a forensic interview with the child within 72 hours of receiving a sexual abuse allegation, unless DCS demonstrates good cause for a delay.

History

DCS is responsible for investigating reports of child abuse or neglect and for providing services to ensure the safety and well-being of children. When DCS receives information alleging that a child has been abused or neglected, it must promptly investigate the report and determine whether the child is in need of protection. Investigations may include interviews with the child, the child's family members and other persons who may have relevant information concerning the alleged abuse or neglect (A.R.S. §§ [8-456](#), [8-802](#)).

DCS or a peace officer, as appointed in coordination with DCS, may interview the child during the course of the investigation, and the interview may occur at the child's school or another location where the child is present if the interview is conducted as part of an investigation of alleged abuse or neglect ([A.R.S. § 8-817](#)).

Provisions

1. Mandates DCS child abuse and neglect investigation protocols require a trained forensic interviewer to conduct a forensic interview with the child immediately or within 72 hours after receiving a report of an allegation of sexual abuse. (Sec. 1)
2. Clarifies that the 72-hour interview requirement does not apply if DCS shows good cause for the delay. (Sec. 1)
3. Stipulates that a failure to meet the required initial screening, safety assessment and investigation protocols does not affect the admissibility of evidence or statements made by a child in any criminal, civil or dependency proceeding. (Sec. 1)
4. Specifies that *sexual abuse* means inflicting or allowing:
 - a. sexual abuse;
 - b. sexual conduct with a minor;
 - c. sexual assault;
 - d. molestation of a child;
 - e. commercial sexual exploitation of a minor or sexual exploitation of a minor;
 - f. incest; or
 - g. child sex trafficking. (Sec. 1)
5. Defines *good cause* to be:
 - a. the child is receiving in-patient care for physical or mental health care during the 72-hour period;
 - b. the child is not physically present in Arizona or has not been located by DCS;
 - c. the child's parent or guardian is not the subject of the report of an allegation of abuse or neglect that alleges sexual abuse but has not been responsive or is unable or unwilling to make the child available for the forensic interview during the 72-hour period; and
 - d. any other good cause that is documented by DCS. (Sec. 1)
6. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: RAGE DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 17-13-0-0-0

House: HHS DPA/SE 11-0-0-1

SB 1668: ~~disposition; remains; authorization; legal decision-making~~

S/E: legal decision-making decedent; authorization

Sponsor: Senator Bolick, LD 2

Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB1668

Overview

Specifies that for funeral and disposition arrangements of a decedent who is a minor, the parent is responsible unless there has been an award of legal decision-making or there is a parenting plan that prescribes which parent has final authority to make legal decisions on behalf of the child.

History

Individuals with legal authority, beginning with a surviving spouse and followed by designated agents, adult children, parents, siblings or other persons recognized by law, may arrange for the final disposition of a deceased person. Those responsible must comply with the decedent's documented wishes if they are responsible and not burdensome, and funeral establishments, cemeteries and crematories acting in good faith are generally protected from civil or professional liability (A.R.S. §§ [36-831](#), [36-831.01](#)).

Legally competent adults may prepare a notarized or witnessed statement directing the disposition of their own remains. Facilities may carry out such directions without additional consent if financial arrangements are met. Before remains are moved between registration districts or out of state, as disposition transit permit is required from the appropriate registrar. Embalmed or transported remains must be placed in suitable shipping containers ([A.R.S. § 36-326](#)) ([A.A.C. R9-19-308](#)).

Disinterment and reinterment require written authorization from the authorized person under the statutory hierarchy or a court order. Funeral directors must obtain a permit and maintain records of the authorization or court order ([A.A.C. R9-19-312](#)).

Provisions

1. Stipulates that, in duty for funeral and disposition arrangements of a decedent who is a minor, the parent is responsible unless:
 - a. there has been an award of legal decision-making; or
 - b. there is a parenting plan that prescribes which parent has final authority to make legal decisions on behalf of the child. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: HHS DP 7-0-0-0 | Third Read 25-2-3-0

House: HHS DPA 9-1-1-1

SB 1814: substance use disorder treatment; committee

Sponsor: Senator Werner, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Creates the Substance Use Disorder Treatment Standards and Oversight Study Committee (Study Committee) and outlines membership, duties and reporting requirements.

History

Substance use disorders are defined as patterns of substance use that cause damage to physical or mental health or lead to clinically significant functional impairment or distress. They are associated with a range of physical, mental, social and legal problems ([National Institute of Health](#)).

Current law requires the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System to establish services for addictive behavior, including alcohol abuse and drug abuse. The Department of Health Services is required to: 1) adopt rules establishing the standards for approval of alcohol and other drug screening, education and treatment facilities; 2) approve alcohol and other drug screening, education and treatment facilities; 3) adopt rules establishing the standards for referrals to alcohol and other drug screening, education and treatment facilities; 4) establish standardized screening assessment; and 5) establish reporting and record keeping requirements for alcohol and other drug screening, education and treatment facilities (A.R.S §§ [36-2001](#), [36-2006](#)).

Provisions

1. Establishes the 18-member Study Committee and outlines membership. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the Study Committee to meet at the call of the Co-chairpersons. (Sec. 1)
3. Specifies that members of the Study Committee are not eligible to receive compensation but are eligible to receive reimbursement for travel expenses. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires the Study Committee to:
 - a. conduct a comprehensive research study to assess the availability, capacity and geographic distribution of licensed and unlicensed programs that offer substance use disorder specialty care in Arizona and evaluate the economic impact, effectiveness and value of implementing statewide minimum standards for evidence-based care;
 - b. identify gaps in access to and implementation of evidence-based biopsychosocial treatments, workforce capacity needs and resources necessary to support high-quality care delivery across urban and rural settings, including medically supported withdrawal services, medications for opioid use disorder, licensed clinical providers, care coordination and recovery supports;
 - c. review state laws, rules and oversight structures governing substance use disorder treatment programs to identify regulatory loopholes that allow unlicensed or nonstandard programs to operate without sufficient clinical oversight and processes that enable fraud, waste and abuse, and recommend statutory and administrative changes to close the gaps and align oversight systems;
 - d. establish minimum clinical quality standards, staff scope of practice expectations, safety and outcome reporting requirements and public transparency mechanisms to ensure accountability, protect patients and provide families and referring providers with clear information to support treatment decision-making; and

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note

- e. investigate funding needs, reimbursement structures and licensed workforce models required to implement these reforms, including strategies to build and sustain a professional clinical workforce capable of meeting statewide treatment demand and ensuring timely access to evidence-based care. (Sec. 1)
5. Directs the Study Committee, by December 31, 2027, to submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives regarding its activities, findings and recommendations, including proposed statutory and regulatory changes, funding considerations and implementation timelines. (Sec. 1)
6. Requires the Study Committee to provide a copy of the report to the Secretary of State. (Sec. 1)
7. Repeals the Study Committee on July 1, 2028. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Health & Human Services

1. Removes the Director of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee or the Director's designee from the list of members appointed to the Study Committee.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: HHS DP 6-1-0-0 | Third Read 28-2-0-0

House: HHS DP 11-0-0-1

SB 1821: DCS; training; child placement; management

Sponsor: Senator Farnsworth, LD 10

Caucus & COW

Overview

Makes modifications to Department of Child Safety (DCS) oversight, audit and placement procedures and prescribes training requirements for child safety workers.

History

DCS is responsible for protecting children from abuse and neglect and for providing services to ensure the safety and well-being of children in Arizona. DCS must investigate reports of abuse or neglect, coordinate with law enforcement when appropriate and provide services to children and families involved in the child welfare system. DCS is also responsible for developing policies, procedures and training for employees and contractors who perform child safety services (A.R.S. §§ [8-456](#), [8-802](#)).

DCS licenses and regulates foster homes and child welfare agencies that provide out-of-home care for children who cannot safely remain in their homes. These entities must meet statutory and regulatory requirements relating to the care and supervision of children placed in foster care. DCS may place a child in a licensed foster home, kinship placement or other appropriate placement that meets the child's needs and ensures the child's health and safety (A.R.S. §§ [8-509](#), [8-514.02](#), [8-514.03](#)).

The Auditor General is authorized to establish an audit team located in DCS to provide ongoing performance reviews and analyses. Pursuant to an audit plan reviewed by the Joint Legislative Budget Committee (JLBC), the audit team may: 1) determine the validity and accuracy of information reported by DCS to the Legislature; 2) perform other reviews and analyses relating to DCS; and 3) review a specific DCS function or process (A.R.S. § [8-465](#)).

Provisions

1. Permits the Auditor General's audit team, acting under a JLBC-reviewed audit plan, to review DCS's management of the case management system used to track the placement and location of children in DCS care, including data accuracy and system errors. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows DCS to make unannounced visits and inspections of any licensed group foster home or home where a child in the care and custody of DCS is placed in a kinship foster care setting. (Sec. 2, 4)
3. Mandates the placement of a child by DCS with a parent, relative or person with a significant relationship with the child to be the priority placement for the child. (Sec. 3)
4. Requires DCS to place newly hired child safety workers under the supervision of an experienced worker for a minimum of one year for training. (Sec. 5)
5. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 2, 3, 4, 5)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



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57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: ED DPA/SE 6-0-1-0 | Third Read 28-0-2-0-0

House: JUD DPA/SE 5-3-0-2

**SB 1004: excessive absences; exemptions
S/E: sex offenders; electronic monitoring
Sponsor: Senator Kavanagh, LD 3
Caucus & COW**

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB 1139

Overview

Requires the court to place any registered sex offender who does not have an address or a permanent place of residence on the global position system or electronic monitoring until one is acquired.

History

Statute mandates that any person who is required to register as a sex offender must provide a statement at the time of registering that includes:

1. all names under which the person is known;
2. any online identifying information and any website or online communication service that the person uses;
3. the identifying information for any vehicles owned by the person;
4. if the person has legal custody of a child; and
5. all information related to the person's residence(s), including the address, number of occupants and whether temporary or permanent ([A.R.S. § 13-3821](#)).

If the person does not have a permanent place of residence when registering, the person is required to provide a description and general location of any temporary residence and must register as a transient every 90 days with the sheriff of the county where he resides ([A.R.S. § 13-3821](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires the court to place any registered sex offender who does not have an address or a permanent place of residence on the global position system or electronic monitoring until one is acquired. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the chief adult probation officer of the county where the person is physically present to maintain and monitor the person while on the global position system or electronic monitoring. (Sec. 1)
3. Specifies that adding the person to the global position system does not preclude the use of other electronic monitoring systems for a person who is on probation or other forms of supervised release. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Judiciary

1. Strikes language making DPS responsible for monitoring the sex offenders.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Prop 105 (45 votes) | <input type="checkbox"/> Prop 108 (40 votes) | <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency (40 votes) | <input type="checkbox"/> Fiscal Note |
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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: JUDE DPA 4-2-1-0 | Third Read 16-13-1-0-0

House: JUD DP 6-2-0-2

SB 1012: concealed weapons; notice; repeal

Sponsor: Senator Shamp, LD 29

Caucus & COW

Overview

Removes restrictions on persons carrying concealed handguns within a restaurant and prohibits the Director of the Arizona Liquor Board (Director) from suspending or revoking a restaurant's liquor license due to a person possessing a concealed handgun on the premises unless certain conditions are met.

History

[Title 4](#) of the A.R.S. outlines rules to regulate the issuance and holding of liquor licenses and establishes the Department of Liquor Licenses and Control (Department) consisting of the state liquor board and the office of director, to enforce them. The Director is entitled to administer the Department and execute its mission by adopting rules, employing necessary personnel and providing training for and coordinating with law enforcement to regulate liquor licenses (A.R.S. §§ [4-111](#); [4-112](#)).

After notice and a hearing, the Director may suspend, revoke or refuse to renew any license, registration, lease or permit for a variety of reasons, including:

- 1) repeated acts of violence occur on the premises;
- 2) the licensee is on the premises and habitually intoxicated;
- 3) the licensee fails to satisfactorily maintain the capability, qualifications and reliability requirements at outlined by the Department;
- 4) the licensee fails to take reasonable steps to protect the safety of a customer when the licensee knew or reasonably should have known of the danger to the person; or
- 5) the licensee fails to take reasonable steps to intervene by notifying law enforcement officials or otherwise fails to prevent or break up an act of violence occurring on the licensed premises ([A.R.S. § 4-210](#)).

Statute directs that any person who violates any provision outlined in [Title 4](#) is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor, unless another classification is proscribed instead ([A.R.S. § 4-246](#)).

Provisions

1. Mandates a presumption that a person in possession of a concealed handgun on the premises of a restaurant is carrying the concealed handgun legally, and that there is no requirement for the licensee to conduct additional verification. (Sec. 1, 3)
2. Authorizes a person to carry a concealed handgun on the premises of a restaurant that is licensed legally if a restaurant licensee has no other license attached to the premises, the person has a concealed weapon permit and the person does not consume any spirituous liquor. (Sec. 2, 3)
3. Mandates that the presence of a concealed handgun does not create an obligation for a restaurant licensee or employee of the licensee to take reasonable steps to intervene or to notify law enforcement if the licensee reasonably believes that the concealed handgun is being carried legally. (Sec. 1)
4. Stipulates that a licensee cannot have their license suspended or revoked as a result of a serious act of violence if the act occurred as a result of a concealed handgun, unless the licensee or an employee of such served a person spirituous liquor knowing that person had a concealed handgun. (Sec. 1)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note

5. Prohibits the Director from suspending or revoking a restaurant license if the basis for the action is a person carrying a concealed handgun on the premises unless the Director shows that the licensee acted with gross negligence and this negligence was the direct cause of the basis for a complaint or violation. (Sec. 1)
6. Stipulates that a restaurant is not liable for property damage or personal injuries or to a person who brings an action for wrongful death if the property damage, personal injury or wrongful death was caused by a concealed handgun that was carried on the licensed premises of an on-sale retailer unless a court or jury finds that:
 - a. the licensee or an employee of a licensee served spiritous liquor to a person he knew was carrying a concealed handgun; or
 - b. the licensee or an employee of a licensee knew the person was carrying a concealed handgun illegally and the licensee or employee of a licensee failed to notify a law enforcement agency. (Sec. 5)
7. Changes the penalty for carrying a concealed handgun in violation of the posting of notice statute from a class 2 misdemeanor to a class 3 misdemeanor.
8. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)



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Majority Research Staff

Senate: HHS DP 5-2-0-0 | Third Read 16-11-3-0-0

House: JUD DPA/SE 8-0-0-2

SB 1100: ~~patient rights; health care services~~
S/E: foreign adversary; lobbying; registration; disclosure
Sponsor: Senator Carroll, LD 28
Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything amendment to SB 1100

Overview

Establishes a separate registration, disclosure and enforcement framework for lobbying on behalf of foreign adversary principals and assigns administration of that framework to the Arizona Department of Homeland Security (AZDOHS).

History

Before a principal causes lobbying to occur on its behalf, the principal must register with the Secretary of State and disclose the principal's designated lobbyist, other lobbyists, the nature of the principal's business or purpose, the duration of the lobbying engagement, reimbursable expenses and the state entities to be lobbied. A principal must reregister in each odd-numbered year, amend changed registration information within five business days and pay a \$25 registration or reregistration fee when registering a lobbyist for compensation or a compensated designated lobbyist. Lobbying includes, for a person otherwise required to register as a lobbyist for compensation, attempting to influence the procurement of materials, services or construction by a state agency (A.R.S. §§ [41-1231](#); [41-1232](#)).

A knowing violation of the [lobbyist registration article](#), a knowingly false or materially incomplete filing or a knowing failure to comply with a material requirement is a class 1 misdemeanor that may be investigated and prosecuted by the Attorney General or the county attorney in the county where the offense occurred. ([A.R.S. § 41-1237](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires a foreign adversary principal to submit to AZDOHS a copy of its lobbying registration and a list of its current lobbyists pursuant to the existing principal-registration statute. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires each foreign adversary principal to reregister by 5:00 p.m. on the second Monday in January of each odd-numbered year, unless it no longer engages, employs, retains or uses any lobbyist. (Sec. 1)
3. Allows a foreign adversary principal to file its registration beginning December 1 of each even-numbered year and requires the principal to amend its registration within five business days after any change in the required information. (Sec. 1)
4. Directs AZDOHS to post on its website a public database of all foreign principals and each foreign adversary principal's lobbyists in Arizona. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires a designated lobbyist, lobbyist for compensation or authorized lobbyist for a foreign adversary principal to disclose that relationship:
 - a. to any legislator the first time the person lobbies that legislator and later on the legislator's request; and
 - b. to any public official or employee of a public body each time the person lobbies regarding the procurement of materials, services or construction, together with the name of the person's client. (Sec. 1)
6. Establishes that a person is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor if the person knowingly violates the new section or knowingly submits required information containing a materially false statement or material omission. (Sec. 1)
7. Authorizes the Attorney General or the county attorney of the county in which the alleged offense occurred to investigate and prosecute an alleged violation. (Sec. 1)

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8. Instructs the director of AZDOHS to prescribe and publish registration and amendment forms and to refer suspected violations to the Attorney General or a county attorney for investigation. (Sec. 1)
9. Authorizes AZDOHS to adopt rules, develop forms and implement procedures necessary to administer the new registration requirements. (Sec. 1)
10. Directs each foreign adversary principal that registers a lobbyist for compensation, or a designated lobbyist who receives compensation for lobbying from the foreign principal, to pay a registration or reregistration fee set by AZDOHS. (Sec. 1)
11. Establishes the Foreign Adversary Principal Lobbyist Registration Fund, consisting of legislative appropriations and collected fees, to be administered by AZDOHS; makes fund monies subject to legislative appropriation; and exempts the fund from lapsing. (Sec. 1)
12. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1)
13. Exempts AZDOHS from rulemaking requirements for one year after this legislation's effective date for purposes of implementing this legislation. (Sec. 2)



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Majority Research Staff

Senate: JUDE DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 17-9-4-0-0

House: JUD DP 5-2-0-3

SB 1170: narcotic drugs; sales; minor; sentencing

Sponsor: Senator Werner, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Enhances sentencing for selling a dangerous drug or narcotic drug to a minor when the drug contributed to and was a but-for cause of the minor's death, makes those offenses a dangerous crime against children (DCAC) when the victim is under 15 years of age.

History

A person may not knowingly transport for sale, import, sell, transfer or offer to sell or transfer either a dangerous drug or a narcotic drug; a violation is generally a class 2 felony. If the aggregate amount involved equals or exceeds the statutory threshold amount, a person convicted of certain sale-related offenses under either statute is not eligible for probation or early release until the sentence is served or commuted. For methamphetamine offenses and fentanyl sale offenses involving at least 200 grams sold to another person, statute establishes an enhanced sentencing schema (A.R.S. §§ [13-3407](#); [13-3408](#)).

Under current law, DCAC applies to listed offenses committed against a minor who is under 15 years of age. The listed offenses currently include involving or using minors in drug offenses. A DCAC sentence generally must be served without suspension of sentence, probation, pardon or release until served or commuted, and most such sentences must run consecutively ([A.R.S. § 13-705](#)).

Provisions

1. Establishes that, if a person is convicted of selling a dangerous or narcotic drug, the victim of the offense was a minor and an initial autopsy finds that the minor's death resulted from complications of drug intoxication, then the medical examiner must order a second autopsy by another medical examiner. (Sec. 3, 4)
2. Requires an offender, in the aforesaid case where a minor died due to drug intoxication, to be sentenced to the aggravated term of imprisonment, for transportation of a dangerous or narcotic drug for sale, if the second autopsy concludes that the drug sold to the minor contributed to the minor's death and that the minor would not have died but for the drug. (Sec. 3, 4)
3. Stipulates that an offender in the aforesaid case is to be sentenced to an enhanced sentencing schema if the drug involved was either methamphetamine or fentanyl or the minor was under 15 years old. (Sec. 3, 4)
4. Adds the aforesaid dangerous or narcotic drug offences to the list of DCACs. (Sec. 2)
5. Requires the county medical examiner or alternate medical examiner to carry out the duties specified in this legislation's new dangerous-drug and narcotic-drug sentencing provisions. (Sec. 1)
6. Adds the aforesaid dangerous or narcotic drug offences to the list of DCACs. (Sec. 2)
7. Requires the county medical examiner or alternate medical examiner to carry out the duties specified in this legislation's new dangerous-drug and narcotic-drug sentencing provisions. (Sec. 1)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: MABS DPA 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 16-13-1-0-0

House: JUD DP 6-2-0-2

SB 1213: probation; immigration enforcement; court notification

Sponsor: Senator Shamp, LD 29

Caucus & COW

Overview

Makes an alien who is unlawfully present in the United States, and convicted of a state or local offense, ineligible for probation and requires immediate notification to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

History

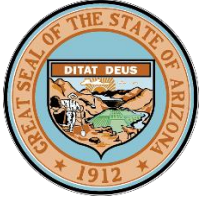
A state or local official or agency may not limit enforcement of federal immigration laws to less than the full extent allowed by federal law. For a lawful stop, detention or arrest made in enforcing another law, if reasonable suspicion exists that a person is an alien unlawfully present in the United States, a reasonable attempt must be made to determine immigration status when practicable, and any arrested person's immigration status must be determined before release and verified with the federal government. Current law also provides that immigration status may be determined either by a law enforcement officer authorized by the federal government to verify or ascertain status, by ICE or by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) ([A.R.S. § 11-1051](#)).

Under current law, if an alien who is unlawfully present in the United States is convicted of a violation of state or local law, ICE or CBP must be immediately notified on the person's discharge from imprisonment or on the assessment of any monetary obligation that is imposed ([A.R.S. § 11-1051](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires the court, if an alien who is unlawfully present in the United States is convicted of a violation of state or local law, to immediately notify ICE. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the agency of this state or the municipality that discharges such an alien from imprisonment, or assesses a monetary obligation, to immediately notify ICE. (Sec. 1)
3. Removes CBP as an alternative recipient of the aforesaid notification. (Sec. 1)
4. Establishes, notwithstanding any other law, that an alien who is unlawfully present in the United States and who is convicted of a violation of state or local law is not eligible for probation; instead, the court is to immediately notify ICE. (Sec. 2)
5. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: JUDE DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 19-11-0-0-0

House: JUD DP 6-2-0-2

SB 1402: crimes against children; probation; monitoring

Sponsor: Senator Shamp, LD 29

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires the court to impose a fee on probationers who meet certain conditions and are on electronic monitoring to offset the cost of the monitoring device.

History

If a person is convicted on or after November 1, 2006, of a dangerous crime against children, a term of probation is imposed, the person is required to register with the sex-offender registry and the person is classified as a level three offender, the court must require global position system or electronic monitoring for the duration of the term of probation. The court is allowed, but is not required, to impose a fee on the probationer to offset the cost of the monitoring device. The fee, if imposed, must be deposited in the adult probation services fund ([A.R.S. § 13-902](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires, instead of allows, the court to impose a fee, in order to offset the cost of a monitoring device, on any person who:
 - a. has been convicted of a dangerous crime against children;
 - b. has been placed on probation;
 - c. is required to register with the sex-offender registry;
 - d. is classified as a class 3 offender; and
 - e. has been placed on the global position system or electronic monitoring. (Sec. 1)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: JUDE DPA/SE 6-0-1-0 | Third Read 27-1-2-0-0

House: JUD DPA 8-0-0-2

SB 1413: moving violation; restitution cap removal

Sponsor: Senator Bolick, LD 2

Caucus & COW

Overview

Removes the \$100,000 statutory cap on restitution for the offense of causing serious physical injury or death by a moving violation.

History

A person commits the offense of causing serious physical injury or death by a moving violation if the person commits a moving violation and the violation results in an accident-causing serious physical injury or death to another person. Such an offense is a class 1 misdemeanor. Statute also requires the person to complete traffic survival school, authorizes community restitution and requires the court to direct suspension or restriction of the person's driving privilege for specified periods ([A.R.S. § 28-672](#)).

Under general criminal sentencing law, if a person is convicted of an offense, the court must order restitution in the full amount of the victim's economic loss. *Economic loss* includes lost earnings and other losses that would not have been incurred but for the offense, but does not include pain and suffering, punitive damages or consequential damages. For the offense of causing serious physical injury or death by a moving violation, restitution may not exceed \$100,000 ([A.R.S. §§ 13-603; 13-105; 28-672](#)).

Provisions

1. Repeals the provision that limits restitution, for causing serious physical injury or death by a moving violation, to no more than \$100,000. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Judiciary

1. Clarifies that it is a traffic violation if a vehicle failed to make a complete stop at a red light and, but for another obstruction, would have entered the intersection.

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: PS DPA 7-0-0-0 | Third Read 29-0-1-0-0

House: JUD DP 9-0-0-1

SB 1416: missing; kidnapped children; reporting requirements

Sponsor: Senator Bolick, LD 2

Caucus & COW

Overview

Amends the information law enforcement agencies must send to specific entities after receiving a report of a missing, kidnapped or runaway (disappeared) child and provides guidelines directing how, and timeframes within which, that information must be sent.

History

Law enforcement agencies who receive a report of a disappeared child are mandated to report certain information to specific entities. Within two hours after receiving the report, agencies are mandated to provide the Arizona Crime Information Center, the National Crime Information Center Computer Network and the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System the following information:

1. the name, date of birth, sex, race, height, weight and eye and hair color of the child;
2. a recent photograph of the child, if available;
3. the date and location of the last known contact with the child; and
4. the category under which the child is reported missing ([A.R.S. § 8-901](#)).

Within 30 days of the original entry of the record, agencies are required to verify and update the record with any additional information, including medical and dental records and a photograph taken during the previous one hundred eighty days. If the child is in the foster care system, agencies must also notify the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children ([A.R.S. § 8-901](#)).

Agencies are also required to develop, implement and regularly update training criteria regarding the Seek and Find Alert notification system, including a biannual training for all employees of a law enforcement agency who have direct involvement in missing persons cases ([A.R.S. § 41-1728](#)).

Provisions

1. Removes the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System from the list of entities that must be provided information by a law enforcement agency within 2 hours of receiving a report of a disappeared child. (Sec. 1)
2. Removes a recent photograph of the child from the list of information that must be provided by law enforcement to specific entities within 2 hours of receiving a report of a disappeared child. (Sec. 1)
3. Removes the requirement for a law enforcement agency to notify the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children if the disappeared child was in the foster care system. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires a law enforcement agency, within 24 hours of receiving a report of a missing child, to provide the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children a recent photograph of the child, the name, date of birth, sex, race, height, weight and eye and hair color of the child and the category under which the child is reported missing. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires a law enforcement agency, within 24 hours of receiving a report of a disappeared child, to provide media outlets with and post on official media platforms all of the following:
 - a. a complete physical description of the child;
 - b. the last known location of the child;
 - c. a description of the clothing the child was last known to be wearing;
 - d. current photographs of the child; and

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- e. the law enforcement agency telephone number. (Sec. 1)
- 6. Stipulates that a law enforcement agency may not provide the aforementioned information to media outlets if it determines that the information would interfere with locating a child or would compromise the safety of a child. (Sec. 1)
- 7. Stipulates that no information provided to media outlets by law enforcement may characterize a child as a runaway child unless the law enforcement agency determines that it is necessary to protect the child's safety. (Sec. 1)
- 8. Requires a law enforcement agency, within 30 days after receiving the report of a disappeared child, to enter in the National Missing and Unidentified Persons system all required and available information. (Sec 1)
- 9. Directs every law enforcement agency in Arizona to:
 - a. Develop and regularly update training criteria regarding the requirements outlined in this Act; and
 - b. Conduct training on the requirements outlined in this Act for all employees who have direct involvement in missing children's cases, at the time of hire and once every two years thereafter. (Sec. 1)
- 10. Changes the time-period in which all law enforcement agencies in Arizona must conduct seek and find alert notification training from biannually to once every two years. (Sec. 2)
- 11. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2)



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Majority Research Staff

Senate: JUDE DP 4-2-1-0 | Third Read 16-12-2-0-0

House: JUD DP 7-2-0-1

SB 1476: child neglect; prenatal substance exposure

Sponsor: Senator Bolick, LD 2

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes the elements of child neglect, classifies it as a class 6 felony and outlines an affirmative defense.

History

Statute defines *neglect* to mean any of the following:

- 1) the inability or unwillingness of a parent, guardian or custodian of a child to provide that child with supervision, food, clothing, shelter or medical care;
- 2) allowing a child to enter or remain in any structure or vehicle in which volatile, toxic or flammable chemicals are found or equipment is possessed by any person with the intent and for the purpose of manufacturing a dangerous drug;
- 3) a determination by a health professional that a newborn infant was exposed prenatally to a drug or substance;
- 4) diagnosis by a health professional of an infant under one year of age with clinical findings consistent with fetal alcohol syndrome or fetal alcohol effects; or
- 5) deliberate exposure of a child by a parent, guardian or custodian to sexual conduct ([A.R.S. § 8-201](#)).

Provisions

1. Establishes that a person commits *child neglect* if she, while having custody of a child, engages in conduct that harms the child and a determination is made by a health professional that either:
 - a. the child was exposed prenatally to a drug or substance; or
 - b. there are clinical findings consistent with fetal alcohol syndrome or fetal alcohol effects. (Sec. 1)
2. Classifies child neglect as a class 6 felony. (Sec. 1)
3. Allows a person to claim an affirmative defense to the aforementioned offense if the person is the mother of the child and during her pregnancy, she completed alcohol or drug treatment. (Sec. 1)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: MABS DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 16-13-10-0

House: JUD DP 6-2-0-2

SB 1511: nondomiciled commercial drivers license; validity

Sponsor: Senator Carroll, LD 28

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes that a person operating a commercial motor vehicle in this state with a nondomiciled commercial driver license must be able to provide proof of lawful immigration status or lawful presence.

History

Under current law, a *nondomiciled commercial driver license* is a commercial driver license issued to a person domiciled in a foreign country or to a person domiciled in another state that is prohibited from issuing commercial driver licenses. The Arizona Department of Transportation may issue a nondomiciled class A, B or C commercial driver license to a resident of another jurisdiction in specified circumstances ([A.R.S. § 28-3224](#)).

Arizona's general licensing law prohibits a state agency or political subdivision from issuing a license unless the applicant presents documentation showing citizenship or alien status authorized under federal law. Statue lists acceptable documents, including specified driver licenses, birth or citizenship records, passports, an I-94 with a photograph, employment authorization documents and certain other government licenses that required proof of lawful status before issuance ([A.R.S. § 41-1080](#)).

Federal commercial driver licensing regulations require an applicant domiciled in a foreign jurisdiction to have lawful immigration status in the United States and to provide evidence of that status to be eligible for a non-domiciled commercial driver license, and require states to verify that evidence before issuing, transferring, renewing or upgrading the credential ([49 C.F.R. part 383](#)).

Provisions

1. Makes it unlawful for a person who is issued a nondomiciled commercial driver license to operate a commercial motor vehicle in Arizona unless the person can provide evidence of lawful immigration status or lawful presence. (Sec. 1)
2. Authorizes a law enforcement officer to request evidence of immigration status from a person operating a commercial motor vehicle with a nondomiciled commercial driver license. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires, if the person fails to provide the requested evidence, the law enforcement officer or the officer's agency to:
 - a. impose a civil traffic penalty of up to \$500;
 - b. issue a citation; and
 - c. report the violation to the jurisdiction that issued the person's commercial driver license and to the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration. (Sec. 1)
4. Authorizes a law enforcement agency to impound the commercial motor vehicle and its cargo if the operator fails to provide the required evidence, until the citation and all impoundment-related charges are cleared. (Sec. 1)
5. Stipulates that the owner of the commercial motor vehicle is responsible for impoundment charges. (Sec. 1)

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57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: JUDE DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 16-13-1-0-0

House: JUD DP 7-2-0-1

SB 1573: judicial determinations; religious sectarian laws

Sponsor: Senator Rogers, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Restricts any court in Arizona from relying on religious sectarian law as controlling or persuasive influence and outlines specific exceptions to this restriction.

History

Courts in Arizona are restricted from enforcing any foreign law if doing so would violate a right guaranteed by the Constitution of Arizona or of the United States or conflict with the laws of the United States or of Arizona. This restriction applies only to actual violations of the constitutional rights of a person or actual conflict with the laws of Arizona caused by the application of the foreign law and does not apply to a corporation, partnership or other form of business association (A.R.S. §§ [12-3102](#); [12-3103](#)).

Statute defines *foreign law* to mean any law, rule or legal code or system other than the constitution, laws and ratified treaties of the United States, the territories of the United States or the constitution and laws of Arizona ([A.R.S. § 12-3101](#)).

Provisions

1. Restricts any court from relying on religious sectarian law as controlling or persuasive authority and specifies that this restriction also applies to any federal court while sitting in diversity jurisdiction. (Sec. 4)
2. Clarifies that the aforementioned restriction does not apply to:
 - a. any statute or case law developed in the U.S. that is based on Anglo-American legal tradition and principles on which the U.S. was founded;
 - b. any statute, case law or legal principle that was inherited from Great Britain before the effective date of this Act; or
 - c. the recognition of a traditional marriage between a man and a woman as officiated by the clergy or secular official of the matrimonial couple's choice. (Sec. 4)
3. Defines *religious sectarian law* to mean any statute, tenet or body of law evolving within and binding a specific religious sect or tribe and specifies that this does not include any law of the U.S. or of the individual states that is based on Anglo-American legal tradition and principles on which the U.S. was founded. (Sec. 4)
4. Amends the chapter heading of Title 12, Chapter 22, of the A.R.S. from *Application of Foreign Laws* to be *Application of Foreign Laws and Religious Sectarian Laws*. (Sec. 1)
5. Amends the article heading of Title 12, Chapter 22, Article 1, of the A.R.S. from *General Provisions* to be *Foreign Laws*. (Sec. 1)
6. Directs this Act to be cited as the *Arizona Foreign Decisions Act*. (Sec. 7)
7. Contains legislative findings. (Sec. 5)
8. Contains a construction and severability clause. (Sec 6)
9. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 2, 3)

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Senate: JUDE DP 4-2-1-0 | Third Read 18-8-4-0-0

House: JUD DP 5-3-0-2

SB 1709: dangerous crimes; children; probation revocation

Sponsor: Senator Shamp, LD 29

Caucus & COW

Overview

Enhances probation revocation requirements for adult defendants convicted of a dangerous crime against children (DCAC) by making rearrest, probation revocation and consecutive imprisonment mandatory, rather than discretionary, after a new offense or probation violation.

History

Under current law, if a defendant is eligible for probation, the court may suspend the imposition or execution of sentence and place the defendant on intensive, supervised or unsupervised probation. If a probationer commits an additional offense or violates a condition of probation, the court may issue a warrant for the defendant's rearrest, may modify or add probation conditions and may revoke probation. If probation is revoked while the defendant is serving more than one probationary term concurrently, the court may impose consecutive prison terms ([A.R.S. § 13-901](#)).

A DCAC is an enumerated offense committed against a minor who is under 15 years of age. The listed offenses include, among others, second degree murder, sexual assault, molestation of a child, sexual conduct with a minor, commercial sexual exploitation of a minor, sexual exploitation of a minor, specified child abuse, kidnapping, luring a minor for sexual exploitation and sexual extortion. A completed offense is a DCAC in the first degree and a preparatory offense is in the second degree ([A.R.S. § 13-705](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires, notwithstanding any other law, the court to issue a warrant for the rearrest of a defendant who is at least 18 years of age, who has been convicted of a DCAC and who commits an additional offense or violates a condition of probation. (Sec. 1)
2. Mandates that the court must revoke that defendant's probation in accordance with the Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure at any time before the probation period expires or terminates. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires the court, if probation is revoked and the defendant is serving more than one probationary term concurrently, to impose the resulting terms of imprisonment consecutively. (Sec. 1)

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Senate: JUDE DPA 4-2-1-0 | Third Read 26-3-1-0-0

House: JUD DP 9-0-0-1

SB 1723: domestic violence; release conditions

Sponsor: Senator Mesnard, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Expands requirements the court may add when issuing an order of protection, expands requirements for those released on bail who are charged with felony domestic violence and amends the considerations a court must make when awarding legal decision-making or parenting time in cases involving domestic violence.

History

If a court issues an order of protection, it may also add on certain conditions, as necessary, to include:

- 1) enjoining the defendant from committing a violation of one or more offenses of domestic violence;
- 2) granting one party the use and exclusive possession of the parties' residence;
- 3) restraining the defendant from contacting the plaintiff or other specifically designated persons;
- 4) granting relief that is necessary for the protection of the alleged victim; or
- 5) granting the plaintiff the exclusive care, custody or control of any animal or minor child of the plaintiff ([A.R.S. § 13-3602](#)).

Courts may require, as a condition of bail, electronic monitoring or a condition prohibiting the person from having any contact with the victim for any defendant charged with a sexual offense, an offense involving sexual exploitation of children or an offense involving child sex trafficking ([A.R.S. § 13-3212](#)).

Courts are prohibited from awarding joint legal decision-making if the court makes a finding of the existence of significant domestic violence or if the court finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, that there has been significant history of domestic violence. Courts are also directed to consider the safety and well-being of the child and of the victim of the act of domestic violence to be of primary importance when awarding legal decision-making ([A.R.S. § 25-403.03](#)).

Provisions

1. Allows the court, after issuing an order of protection, to require the defendant to provide identifying information to the plaintiff if, at a hearing, the plaintiff shows the defendant has a prior history of harming the plaintiff and there is reasonable cause to believe that without the aforementioned information physical harm would otherwise result. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows the court to add, as a condition of bail, electronic monitoring or a condition prohibiting the person from having any contact with the victim if the defendant is charged with a felony domestic violence offense that resulted in physical harm. (Sec. 2)
3. Restricts the court from awarding unsupervised parenting time if the court makes a finding of the existence of significant domestic violence or if the court finds, by a preponderance of evidence, that there has been a history of significant domestic violence. (Sec. 3)
4. Directs the court, during a legal decision making or parenting time proceeding in which it is determining whether significant domestic violence has occurred, to consider:
 - a. the seriousness of the particular act or acts of domestic violence;
 - b. the frequency or pervasiveness of the act or acts of domestic violence;
 - c. the amount of time since the act or acts of domestic violence occurred; and
 - d. the impact of the act or acts of domestic violence. (Sec. 3)
5. Directs the court to consider the safety and wellbeing of the child to be the controlling factor in any determination of

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legal decision-making or parenting time matter. (Sec. 3)

6. Defines *significant domestic violence*. (Sec. 3)

7. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 3)



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Senate: JUDE DPA 5-2-0-0 | Third Read 29-9-1-0-0

House: JUD DP 8-1-0-1

SB 1725: marijuana smoke; public; private nuisance

Sponsor: Senator Mesnard, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes a new statutory private nuisance for excessive marijuana smoke or odor that interferes with nearby private property and deems specified conduct involving that smoke or odor a public nuisance.

History

A public nuisance includes conduct that is injurious to health, indecent, offensive to the senses or an obstruction to the free use of property that interferes with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property by an entire community, neighborhood or a considerable number of persons. The county attorney, Attorney General or city attorney may bring a superior court action to abate, enjoin and prevent a public nuisance. A person who knowingly maintains or commits a public nuisance, or knowingly fails or refuses to perform a legal duty relating to its removal, is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor ([A.R.S. § 13-2917](#)).

For medical marijuana statutes, a *registry identification card* is a document issued by the Arizona Department of Health Services identifying a registered qualifying patient, designated caregiver, nonprofit medical marijuana dispensary agent or independent third-party laboratory agent ([A.R.S. § 36-2801](#)).

Provisions

1. Establishes that excessive marijuana smoke or odor that crosses a property boundary and substantially and unreasonably interferes with the use and enjoyment of nearby private property constitutes a private nuisance. (Sec. 1)
2. Stipulates that lawful possession or use of marijuana does not preclude a nuisance finding, except that a court may consider possession of a valid registry identification card as a mitigating factor. (Sec. 1)
3. Provides that a person is not liable under this legislation's private-nuisance section unless the person has received notice of the interference and fails to abate it within five days. (Sec. 1)
4. Authorizes an affected property owner or resident to seek injunctive relief, compensatory damages for loss of use and enjoyment, costs, reasonable attorney fees and other equitable relief the court deems appropriate. (Sec. 1)
5. Asserts that this legislation does not preempt a local ordinance that is more protective of private property rights. (Sec. 1)
6. Requires an affected property owner or resident to first file a complaint with the local jurisdiction if it has adopted an ordinance regulating excessive marijuana smoke or odor before filing an action under this legislation. (Sec. 1)
7. Authorizes the affected property owner or resident to bring an action in justice court if the local jurisdiction declines to act or does not take final action within 30 days after the complaint is filed. (Sec. 1)
8. Asserts that this legislation does not preclude a homeowners' association or condominium association from taking action against a property owner. (Sec. 1)
9. Establishes the offense of failure to comply with a marijuana smoke nuisance abatement order if both of the following apply:
 - a. a court of competent jurisdiction or a city, town or county acting under lawful authority has issued a written order directing the person to abate excessive marijuana smoke or odor; and
 - b. the person knowingly violates or refuses to comply with the order. (Sec. 1)

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10. Classifies failure to comply with a marijuana smoke nuisance abatement order as a petty offense. (Sec. 1)
11. Provides that each day a violation continues after the order is served constitutes a separate offense. (Sec. 1)
12. Classifies excessive marijuana smoke or odor to be a public nuisance if the person's conduct is intentional or the person knowingly and substantially interferes with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property. (Sec. 2)
13. Defines *excessive marijuana smoke or odor*. (Sec. 1)
14. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 2)



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Senate: PS DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 16-9-5-0

House: JUD DP 6-2-1-1

SB 1751: death sentence; choice; firing squad.

Sponsor: Senator Payne, LD 27

Caucus & COW

Overview

Expands the statutory methods of execution to include firing squad.

History

Statute requires the death penalty to be inflicted by an intravenous lethal injection under the supervision of the state Department of Corrections. for an offense committed before November 23, 1992, a defendant sentenced to death may choose either lethal injection or lethal gas. Such a choice must be made at least 20 days before the execution date, and if the defendant does not choose, the sentence defaults to being carried out by lethal injection ([A.R.S. § 13-757](#); [Ariz. Const. art. XXII, § 22](#)).

Provisions

1. Authorizes the death penalty to be inflicted by firing squad, lethal gas or lethal injection, under the supervision of the state Department of Corrections. (Sec. 1)
2. Expands the methods of execution available for an inmate to choose between to include lethal injection, lethal gas or firing squad. (Sec. 1)
3. Stipulates that lethal injection is the default method of execution if one is not chosen by the defendant. (Sec. 1)
4. Conditions enactment of this legislation on voter approval of [Senate Concurrent Resolution 1049](#), amending the Arizona Constitution relating to capital punishment. (Sec. 2)
5. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

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Senate: NR DP 7-0-1-0 | Third Read 23-6-1-0-0

House: LARA DPA 4-3-1-0

SB 1198: Arizona beef council; continuation

Sponsor: Senator Dunn, LD 25

Caucus & COW

Overview

Continues the Arizona Beef Council (Council) for eight years.

History

Laws 1970, Chapter 87 established the [Council](#) to provide the cattle industry with authority to establish a self-financed program to help market, develop, maintain and expand the state, national and foreign markets for beef and beef products produced, processed or manufactured in this state.

The Council is composed of nine producers who serve three-year terms and are appointed by the Governor. The Council members consist of:

- 1) three producers of range cattle;
- 2) three cattle feeders; and
- 3) three dairymen ([A.R.S. § 3-1232](#)).

The Board regulates the profession of veterinary medicine in Arizona. The Board licenses and regulates veterinarians, veterinarian medical premises and crematories and certifies and regulates veterinary technicians. The Board also reviews complaints made against licensees and conducts investigations.

The Board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor to four-year terms. Five members are licensed veterinarians, one is a certified veterinary technician and three are public members. One public member represents the livestock industry ([A.R.S. § 32-2202 et. seq.](#)).

Provisions

1. Continues the Council until July 1, 2034. (Sec. 2)
2. Repeals the Council on January 1, 2035. (Sec. 2)
3. Makes the legislation retroactive to July 1, 2026. (Sec. 5)
4. Contains a legislative purpose statement for the Council. (Sec. 3)
5. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Land Agriculture and Rural Affairs

1. Continues the Arizona State Veterinary Medical Examining Board (Board) until July 1, 2034. (Sec. 2)
2. Repeals the Board on January 1, 2035. (Sec. 2)
3. Contains a legislative purpose statement for the Board. (Sec. 4)
4. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

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Majority Research Staff

Senate: NR DP 7-0-1-0 | Third Read 25-2-3-0

House: LARA DPA/SE 5-3-0-0

SB 1199: veterinary medical examining board; continuation

S/E: salt river horse herd

Sponsor: Senator Dunn, LD 25

Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB 1199

Overview

Requires the Arizona Department of Agriculture (ADA) to post the Salt River Horse Herd Agreement on ADA's website.

History

The Director of ADA or the Director's authorized representative, with the advice of the state veterinarian, exercise general supervision over the livestock interests of the state, protect the livestock industry from theft and the livestock and poultry industries from contagious and infectious diseases and protect the public from diseased and unwholesome meat products ([A.R.S. § 3-1203](#)).

The Salt River Horse Herd is a wild and free-roaming herd of horses that are managed by the Salt River Wild Horse Management Group (SRWHMG). ADA awarded SRWHMG with the contract on February 18, 2026 to continue to manage the Salt River Horse Herd ([ADA](#)).

Current law prohibits a person to harass, shoot, injure, kill or slaughter a horse that is a part of the Salt River House Herd. Arizona is required to enter into an agreement with the U.S. Forest Services to implement or address any issues relating to the Salt River Horse Herd ([A.R.S. § 3-1491](#)).

Provisions

1. Instructs ADA to post the agreement between the U.S. Forest Service and Arizona on ADA's website. (Sec. 1)

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Senate: FED DP 5-2-0-0 | Third Read: 18-12-0-0-0

House: LARA DP 5-3-0-0

SB 1683: landownership; foreign adversary; prohibition

Sponsor: Senator Carroll, LD 28

Caucus & COW

Overview

Expands prohibitions against land ownership by foreign adversary nations and foreign adversary nation agents (Agents).

History

Section 108B of the National Security Act of 1947 requires the U.S. Director of National Intelligence (DNI), in coordination with the heads of intelligence community elements, to submit an Annual Report on Worldwide Threats, also called an [annual threat assessment](#) (ATA), to appropriate congressional committees. ATAs assess worldwide threats to national security and must be submitted by the first Monday in February annually. ATAs are presented in unclassified form, but they may include a classified annex to protect intelligence sources and methods. The most recent ATAs identified China, Russia, Iran and North Korea as countries that pose a risk to the national security of the United States ([50 U.S.C. § 3043b](#))(U.S. DNI ATA [2022](#), [2023](#), [2024](#), [2025](#)).

The U.S. Secretary of State has the authority to designate an entity as a foreign terrorist organization if the organization is foreign, engages in terrorist activities and threatens the security of the United States ([8 USC 1189](#)).

A foreign entity means any division of a corporation or organization organized under laws of a foreign state if either its principal place of business is outside the United States or its equity securities are primarily traded on one or more foreign exchanges. Any aforementioned entity capable of demonstrating that a majority of the equity interest in the entity is ultimately owned by U.S. nationals is not a foreign entity ([31 CFR 802.218](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits a foreign adversary nation, or any Agent, from leasing, obtaining a concession or obtain a current or future substantial interest in real property. (Sec. 1)
2. Outlines prohibited transactions for foreign adversary nations and Agents. (Sec. 1)
3. Prohibits a foreign adversary nation or Agent from installing, maintaining or having access to the data of, or operating any equipment on any real property that includes:
 - a. uncrewed or autonomous systems;
 - b. antenna;
 - c. communications systems;
 - d. surveillance devices; or
 - e. sensors. (Sec. 1)
4. Outlines the applicability of data prohibitions. (Sec. 1)
5. Specifies that prohibition against land ownership for foreign adversary nations and Agents includes:
 - a. the use of any intermediary to obscure the identity of a foreign adversary nation or Agent as the beneficial owner or controlling party; and
 - b. the restructuring of an existing interest to fall below the substantial interest threshold while maintain functional control or property rights. (Sec. 1)
6. Requires that an entity notify the Attorney General and the Arizona Corporation Commission if the entity has entered into or suspects a lease, license or colocation agreement has or may allow a foreign

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adversary nation or Agent to install equipment on the entity's property or infrastructure if the entity is a:

- a. public service corporation;
 - b. telecommunications provider;
 - c. critical infrastructure owner; or
 - d. government agency. (Sec. 1)
7. Stipulates that any transaction that fails to comply with a committee on foreign investment in the United States mitigation agreement or a presidential order of divestment is a violation of this legislation. (Sec. 1)
 8. Allows the Attorney General to seek an immediate injunction to cease the operation of equipment and move for an order of forfeiture and removal of prohibited devices at the violator's expense if the Attorney General suspects a violation of this legislation has occurred. (Sec. 1)
 9. Allows the Attorney General to petition the court for an automatic stay of any property development or equipment installation pending the federal outcome if a committee on foreign investment in the United States review of a transaction involving real property is initiated. (Sec. 1)
 10. Requires the superior court, upon finding a violation, if the substantial interest in real property is held through an instrument relating to land owned in trust by Arizona, declare the substantial interest extinguished and order that instrument canceled in accordance with its terms, subject to the rights of any registered mortgagee or other lienholder. (Sec. 1)
 11. Prescribes penalty for the violation of data prohibitions. (Sec. 1)
 12. Expands the definition of foreign adversary agent to include;
 - a. a foreign person as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations when applied to a foreign adversary nation; and
 - b. an individual who is a member or acts in support of a designated foreign terrorist organization as defined under United States Code. (Sec. 1)
 13. Modifies the definition of substantial interest to mean an interest of 15% or more, rather than 30% or more, that is calculated as if all contingent interests that are held by the foreign adversary nation or Agent have been converted or exercised. (Sec. 1)
 14. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1)
 15. Adds an applicability clause. (Sec. 2)



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Senate: RAGE DP 7-0-0-0 | Third Read 21-6-3-0-0

House: NREW DPA 10-0-0-0

SB 1137: underground facilities; excavations; notification

Sponsor: Senator Kavanagh, LD 3

Caucus & COW

Overview

Modifies requirements for excavators and underground facility operators as they relate to the locating and marking of underground facilities.

History

An *underground facility* means any item of personal property that is buried or placed below ground for use in connection with the storage or conveyance of water, sewage, electronic, telephonic or telegraphic communications, electric energy, oil, gas or other substances, and includes pipes, sewers, conduits, cables, valves, lines, wires, manholes, attachments and those portions of poles and their attachments below ground except cross culverts or similar roadway drainage facilities and landscape irrigation systems of two inches in diameter or less.

An *underground facilities operator* (Operator) means a public utility, municipal corporation, landlord or other person having the right to bury underground facilities in any public street, alley, right-of-way dedicated to the public use or public utility easement, in any apartment community or mobile home park or pursuant to any express or implied private property easement and excluding a homeowner or homeowner's association that owns a sewer facility in a public street, alley or right-of-way dedicated to public use or public utility easement ([A.R.S. § 40-360.21](#)).

Currently, upon receipt of an excavator's inquiry, the Operator is required to respond as promptly as practical, but in no event later than two working days, by carefully marking the underground facility with stakes or paint or in some customary manner. A landlord must respond in the same manner and as promptly as practical, but in no event later than 10 working days. A person cannot begin excavating before the location and marking are complete, or the excavator is notified that marking is unnecessary ([A.R.S. § 40-360.22](#)).

Provisions

Excavation Marking

1. Requires an Operator notify the excavator that marking is unnecessary. (Sec. 2)
2. Adopts the interactive positive response system (System), rather than any mutually agreeable method, as the method by which an Operator must notify the excavator that marking is unnecessary. (Sec. 2)
3. Modifies language pertaining to white lining requirements and exceptions. (Sec. 2)

Large Project Coordination

4. Requires an excavator proposing a large project to notify a one-call notification center (Center) not less than 15 business days or 21 calendar days before the proposed start date to schedule a large project coordination meeting (Meeting). (Sec. 2)
5. Outlines the process of initiating, the purpose of conducting and the parties required to participate in a Meeting. (Sec. 2)
6. Directs an excavator requesting a Meeting to provide specified information to the Center. (Sec. 2)
7. Requires, upon receipt of a large project notification from an excavator, that the Operator:
 - a. confirm their intent to attend the Meeting as soon as possible, but not later than two business days after receiving notification;
 - b. discuss any potential conflicts related to the underground facilities that may occur within the complete scope of the large project; and

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- c. determine the resources and expected time frames necessary to complete markings based on the excavators proposed phased plan. (Sec. 2)
- 8. Outlines the process by which a Meeting may be conducted. (Sec. 2)
- 9. Outlines determinations that must be made at a Meeting, including:
 - a. a schedule for marking and excavation for the scope and duration of the large project;
 - b. the quantity of tickets and the geographic area that the tickets will cover; and
 - c. the phased plan for ticket creation. (Sec. 2)
- 10. Stipulates that an Operator must locate and mark the area identified in the phased plan adopted at a Meeting within 15 business days from the date that the excavator notified the Center. (Sec. 2)

Interactive Positive Response System and Marking

- 11. Requires the Center provide the System. (Sec. 2)
- 12. Stipulates the System is a tool for communication between the excavator and Operator for matters impacting the large project. (Sec. 2)
- 13. Stipulates the Operator may have the time frame to locate and mark the area identified in an adopted phased plan extended upon agreement by the excavator in the System. (Sec. 2)
- 14. Allows the Operator, excavator and local jurisdiction to agree to a phased marking schedule providing for timely and accurate markings of active work areas as submitted by the excavator within the marking request. (Sec. 2)
- 15. Designates compliance with an agreed phased schedule as compliance with statutory notice and marking requirements. (Sec. 2)
- 16. Requires any changes to an agreed phased schedule be communicated and agreed to by relevant parties in the System. (Sec. 2)
- 17. States the Center is responsible for developing a process for Operators, excavators and designers to use the System to administer large project notifications, including:
 - a. ticket request procedures;
 - b. coordination meeting standards; and
 - c. recordkeeping requirements. (Sec. 2)
- 18. Stipulates that if the excavator, local jurisdiction and Operator do not mutually agree on a marking schedule, the markings must be completed within 15 business days. (Sec. 2)
- 19. Outlines applicability of the validity period for certain markings. (Sec. 2)
- 20. Allows an excavator to begin excavation after contacting and receiving all responses from an underground facility owner through the System. (Sec. 3)
- 21. Requires an Operator enter all locate status information, including marked, no conflict or delayed into the System within the required time period. (Sec. 3)
- 22. States an Operator's duty to mark is satisfied by compliance with a large project plan as outlined. (Sec. 3)
- 23. Stipulates that this legislation does not supersede or preempt any municipal regulation relating to excavations. (Sec. 3)
- 24. States that an excavator complying with an agreed large project schedule using the System is deemed to have satisfied the excavator's duty to request and maintain markings for the portion of the project covered by the schedule. (Sec. 4)

Civil Penalties and Rulemaking

- 25. Outlines penalties to an Operator for listed violations of this legislation. (Sec. 5)
- 26. Directs the Commission to:
 - a. adopt rules to implement this legislation; and
 - b. establish minimum technical and data security standards for the System. (Sec. 6)

27. Requires the Commission adopt rules to implement this legislation within one year of the law taking effect. (Sec. 7)

Miscellaneous

28. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1)

29. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 4, 5)

Amendments

Committee on Natural Resources, Energy & Water

1. Modifies the definition of *large project*. (Sec. 1)

2. Specifies applicability of outlined white lining requirements to single-family residential properties. (Sec. 2)

3. Stipulates the place of a large project coordination meeting may be determined by all relevant parties rather than by the excavator. (Sec. 2)

4. Removes designers from the parties the Center must develop a process for in the System. (Sec. 2)

5. Stipulates that if a marking schedule for a large project is not mutually agreed upon by relevant parties, markings must be completed within 15 business days from the creation of the marking request. (Sec. 2)

6. Removes the prescribed rule making requirements of the Commission. (Sec. 6)

7. Requires the Center, in consultation with the Commission, adopt specified written procedures to implement this legislation within one year of the law taking effect. (Sec. 6)

8. Directs the Center to make the adopted written procedures publicly available on the Center's website. (Sec. 6)

9. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec 2, 6)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: NR DP 7-0-1-0 | Third Read 26-1-3-0

House: NREW DPA/SE 5-4-0-1

SB 1335: water banking; annual report; posting

Sponsor: Senator Dunn, LD 25

Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB 1335

Overview

Allows a groundwater savings credits holder to irrigate land pursuant to their relinquished grandfathered rights for up to two years from the issuance of the groundwater savings credits.

History

A land-owner within the Phoenix or Pinal Active Management Area (AMA) can apply to the Director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources to permanently relinquish all of the irrigation grandfathered right in exchange for groundwater savings credits ([A.R.S. § 45-465.05](#)).

The right to withdraw or receive and use groundwater in an AMA is known as a grandfathered right. There are three categories of grandfathered rights: 1) non-irrigation grandfathered rights associated with retired irrigated lands; 2) non-irrigation grandfathered rights not associated with retired irrigated land; and 3) irrigation grandfathered rights as determined by statute ([A.R.S. § 45-462](#)).

Provisions

1. Enables a groundwater savings credits holder to continue to irrigate the land related to the relinquished irrigation grandfathered right for a period no longer than two years after the issue date of the groundwater savings credits. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Prop 105 (45 votes) | <input type="checkbox"/> Prop 108 (40 votes) | <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency (40 votes) | <input type="checkbox"/> Fiscal Note |
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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: NR DPA 6-2-0-0 | Third Read 16-13-1-0-0

House: NREW DP 5-4-0-1

SB 1336: state land department; continuation; oversight

Sponsor: Senator Dunn, LD 25

Caucus & COW

Overview

Continues the Arizona State Land Department (ASLD) for four years and modifies ASLD powers and duties. Establishes the State Land Oversight Board (Board).

History

The ASLD administers laws related to lands owned by, belonging to and under control of the state, which includes both trust land and sovereign land. The ASLD also manages and controls the products and uses of state land including timber, stone, gravel, grazing and farming- ([A.R.S. § 37-102](#)).

It is the declared policy of the Legislature to provide for the restoration and conservation of lands and soil resources of the state, the preservation of water rights and the control and prevention of soil erosion, and thereby to conserve natural resources, conserve wildlife, protect the tax base, protect public lands and protect and restore rivers and streams and associated riparian habitats, including fish and wildlife resources that are dependent on those habitats and to protect and promote the public health, safety and the general welfare of the people. Natural resource conservation districts are established for this purpose and are overseen by the State Natural Resource Conservation Board (SNRCB) ([A.R.S. § 41-6001 et seq.](#)).

Provisions

ASLD Continuation

1. Continues ASLD until July 1, 2030. (Sec. 7)
2. Repeals ASLD on January 1, 2031. (Sec. 7)
3. Makes the legislation retroactive to July 1, 2026. (Sec. 14)
4. Contains a legislative purpose statement. (Sec. 10)

ASLD Powers and Duties

5. Requires ASLD to adopt rules to establish time frames for action on specified applications that an applicant submits to ASLD. (Sec. 1)
6. Directs ASLD to maintain a list on the ASLD's website of all license applications and actions taken on applications. (Sec. 1)
7. Prescribes penalties for ASLD if it fails to act within the specified time frames. (Sec. 1)
8. Requires ASLD to restrict the use of a lease or permit holdover provision to 90 days maximum. (Sec. 1)
9. Stipulates that if ASLD fails to act on a lease renewal within 90 days, the lease automatically extends for 3 years and 90 days after the initial date of expiration. (Sec. 1)
10. Requires ASLD to reimburse any holdover tenant whose lease is terminated for the fair market value of any improvements made to the state land. (Sec. 1)
11. Outlines ASLD requirements for a lease renewal and special land use permit. (Sec. 1)
12. Requires ASLD to restrict the use of special land use permits to only temporary land uses that do not have a dedicated land use lease or permit. (Sec. 1)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note

13. Directs ASLD to collaborate with the SNRCB or the applicable conservation district designated by SNRCB on the review of any proposed federal conservation-related permit on nonurban state lands. (Sec. 1)
14. Restricts ASLD from including terms more stringent than statute for the lease of state lands. (Sec. 1)
15. Directs ASLD to protect and uphold the due process rights of a person that does business with ASLD consistent with the regulatory bill of rights. (Sec. 1)
16. Stipulates that, in addition to submitting a complaint to the Office of Ombudsman-Citizens Aide, a person may file a complaint with the Attorney General alleging a violation of this legislation. (Sec. 1)
17. Requires the Attorney General to investigate any complaints and issue a written order outlining any findings. (Sec. 1)
18. Directs ASLD to adopt rules for licensing time frames by July 1, 2028. (Sec. 9)
19. Requires ASLD, by July 1, 2027:
 - a. open a rulemaking docket to adopt licensing time frames; and
 - b. conduct a study to determine the appropriate licensing time frames for issued licenses. (Sec. 9)
20. Repeals ASLD licensing time frame requirements on January 1, 2029. (Sec. 9)

State Land Oversight Board

21. Establishes the Board to provide broad oversight of ASLD and perform other duties as prescribed by law. (Sec. 2)
22. Prescribes Board membership, term limits, order of member appointment, appointing parties and member qualifications. (Sec. 2)
23. Requires prospective Board members to submit a full set of fingerprints to the Governor for the purpose of obtaining a state and federal criminal records check prior to appointment. (Sec. 2)
24. Directs the Governor to submit fingerprint data to the Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS). (Sec. 2)
25. Allows DPS to exchange fingerprint data with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. (Sec. 2)
26. Outlines Board requirements relative to:
 - a. record keeping;
 - b. public meetings;
 - c. conflicts of interest;
 - d. quorum; and
 - e. compensation. (Sec. 2)
27. Allows the Board to seek technical assistance from other state agencies.
28. Requires ASLD provide technical assistance to the Board. (Sec. 2)
29. Directs the Board to adopt rules for standards of conduct and gift policy. (Sec. 2)
30. Specifies the Board is a public body and that it must operate on the state Fiscal Year. (Sec. 2)
31. Requires all state agencies cooperate with the Board and make pertinent data available as requested by the Board. (Sec. 2)
32. Defines *trade association* as any cooperative, association or business organization, whether or not incorporated under federal or state law, that is designed to assist its members, industry or profession in advocating for or promoting their common interest. (Sec. 2)
33. Prescribes Board powers and duties and reporting requirements. (Sec. 2)
34. Requires the ASLD Commissioner create conceptual land use plans for all state trust land and use private consultants in the creation of such plans. (Sec. 3)

35. Directs the ASLD Commissioner to create a five-year disposition plan for all state trust land for each county and update such plans every three years or less. (Sec. 3)
36. Requires the ASLD Commissioner, when creating a five-year disposition plan, to:
 - a. hire third party contractors; and
 - b. include residential development within the service area of a municipal provider. (Sec. 3)
37. Modifies the definition of *license* as it pertains to state land to include all licenses issued by ASLD. (Sec. 4)
38. Stipulates specified statute pertaining to applicability and relation to other law, preapplication authorization and definitions apply to ASLD. (Sec. 5)
39. Prescribes initial terms of Board members. (Sec. 13)

SNRCB Powers and Duties

40. Requires SNRCB to:
 - a. maintain authority over conservation permitting on state trust lands;
 - b. collaborate with ASLD for any conservation or environmental permitting on state trust land; and
 - c. immediately forward any conservation or environmental permitting issued or received to ASLD. (Sec. 8)
41. Specifies SNRCB may delegate conservation permitting authority to the applicable conservation district as determined. (Sec. 8)
42. Contains a legislative intent clause. (Sec. 11)
43. Contains a legislative findings clause. (Sec. 12)
44. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 3-6, 8)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: NR 5-3-0-0 | Third Read 16-11-3-0-0

House: NREW DPA 5-3-0-0

SB 1445: water quality; testing; on-site

Sponsor: Senator Rogers, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Restricts the Director of the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) from requiring a specified municipality to conduct bacteriological sampling more than four times per month. Outlines requirements for bacteriological sample testing and equipment.

History

ADEQ is designated as the state agency for all purposes of the federal Clean Water Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act. ADEQ is authorized to take all actions necessary to administer and enforce these acts, including entering into contracts, grants and agreements, adopting, modifying or repealing rules and initiating administrative and judicial actions to secure for the state the benefits, rights and remedies of such acts ([A.R.S. § 49-202](#)).

The ADEQ's Water Quality Division preserves and bolsters the environment and public health through ensuring healthy drinking water if provided by public water systems. This is done via:

- 1) regulation of the treatment and discharge of wastewater;
- 2) controlling current and future sources of surface and groundwater pollution;
- 3) monitoring and assessing the quality of surface and groundwater; and
- 4) issuing permits to protect Arizona water from sources of pollution ([ADEQ](#)).

Provisions

1. Restricts the ADEQ Director from requiring a municipality with a population between 1,000 and 10,000 persons that have aquifer protection permits, to conduct bacteriological sampling more than four times per month. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows a city or town with a population between 1,000 and 10,000 persons to test bacteriological samples on-site with testing equipment approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (Sec. 1, 2)
3. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 2)

Amendments

Committee on Natural Resources, Energy & Water

1. Strikes the restrictions on the maximum number of bacteriological tests that the ADEQ Director can require.

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: FIN DPA 6-1-0-0 | Third Read 27-2-1-0-0

House: PSLE DPA 11-0-1-2

SB 1215: firefighters; occupational disease; cancers

Sponsor: Senator Payne, LD 27

Caucus & COW

Overview

Makes clarifying changes regarding the occupational disease classification for peace officers and firefighters.

History

A peace officer may be presumed to have an occupational disease if any disease, infirmity or impairment of a peace officer's health is caused by brain, bladder, rectal or colon cancer, lymphoma, leukemia or adenocarcinoma, or mesothelioma of the respiratory tract and results in disability or death. A peace officer is then granted the presumption if both of the following also apply: 1) the peace officer passed a physical examination before employment that did not indicate evidence of cancer; and 2) the peace officer was assigned to hazardous duty for at least five years ([A.R.S. § 23-091.01](#)).

Firefighters and fire investigators may also receive the occupational disease presumption if their disease, infirmity or impairment is caused by buccal cavity, pharynx, esophagus, large intestine, lung, kidney, prostate, skin, stomach, ovarian, breast or testicular cancer or non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, multiple myeloma or malignant melanoma, in addition to any of the cancers listed for peace officers, and has resulted in the firefighter or fire investigator's disability or death. Similarly to peace officers, the presumption is then granted if all of the following also apply: 1) the firefighter or fire investigator passed a physical examination before employment that did not indicate evidence of cancer; 2) the firefighter or fire investigator was assigned to hazardous duty for at least 5 years; and 3) the firefighter received a physical examination that reasonably aligned with the national fire protection association standard on comprehensive occupational medical program for fire departments if the presumption arose from certain diseases ([A.R.S. § 23-901.09](#)).

Provisions

1. Reorganizes the list of cancers that qualify a peace officer or firefighter for the occupational disease presumption when certain conditions apply. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2)

Amendments

Committee on Public Safety & Law Enforcement

1. Makes the occupational disease presumption for firefighters retroactive to July 1, 2021.

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: FIN DP 6-1-0-0 | Third Read 20-7-3-0-0

House: PSLE DPA 10-1-2-1

SB 1270: correctional officers; supplemental contributions

Sponsor: Senator Gowan, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows an employer to make a supplemental contribution incentive payment to a participant's Public Safety Personnel Defined Contribution Retirement Plan (Plan) in accordance with specified contribution requirements.

History

The Plan was established in 2017 and is administered by the Board of Trustees (Board) of the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System. The Plan is designed to be: 1) fully funded on a current basis from employer and participant contributions; 2) a qualified governmental plan under the IRC's definition; and 3) exempt from federal taxation. The Plan also provides for appropriate long-term retirement-oriented investments and includes both fixed and variable deferred annuity options ([A.R.S. § 38-866](#)).

Each participant in the Plan is required to contribute 7% of their gross pensionable compensation by salary reduction to their annuity account. Participants are allowed to make a onetime irrevocable election, to either contribute more or less than their given percentage but may not elect to contribute less than 5% of their gross compensation. Contributions are paid by the employer into the Plan on the participant's behalf through a reduction in the participant's compensation ([A.R.S. § 38-867](#)).

Employers also make annual contributions to participants' Plans that are equal to 5% of each participant's gross pensionable compensation and classification. Employer contributions are made at the same time as participant contributions and are deposited directly into the participant's annuity account ([A.R.S. § 38-867](#)).

Participant is defined as any employee who is a full-time, paid employee of the participating employer and who was either: 1) hired on or after July 1, 2018, not to a designated position, and was not a member of the corrections officer retirement plan; or 2) hired on or after July 1, 2018, to a designated position, who participates solely in the Plan and who was not a member of the corrections officer retirement plan ([A.R.S. § 38-865](#)).

Employer means an agency or department of this state or a political subdivision of this state that has one or more employees in a designated position ([A.R.S. § 38-881](#)).

Designated position encompasses corrections employees throughout counties, cities and towns; from the Department of Corrections and Department of Juvenile Corrections; from the judiciary; and from the Department of Public Safety ([A.R.S. § 38-881](#)).

Provisions

1. Authorizes an employer to make a supplemental contribution incentive payment to a participant's defined contribution plan account if the supplemental contribution meets all the following requirements:
 - a. does not exceed \$5,000 per participant;
 - b. is made only on a specified service interval such as 5, 10 or 15 years of service;
 - c. is made equally to all participants of the employer; and
 - d. does not require the participant to make any additional monetary contribution to receive the employer's supplemental contribution. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies a supplemental contribution does not affect any other employer or participant who is employed by the employer that made the contribution. (Sec. 1)
3. Asserts an employer is not obligated to make an additional supplemental contribution to a participant who has received a previous contribution. (Sec. 1)

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4. Allows employers to discontinue supplemental contributions at any time. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Public Safety & Law Enforcement

1. Modifies the supplemental contribution requirements, allowing employers to contribute if the contribution:
 - a. does not exceed \$5,000 per participant, per year;
 - b. is made only on specified years of employment or years of service intervals;
 - c. is made equally as an amount or as a rate of pensionable pay at each interval to all participants of the employer who meet the service and the employer's policy requirements; and
 - d. does not require the participant to make any additional monetary contribution to receive the employer's supplemental contribution.
2. Requires employers to adopt a policy detailing the requirements and amounts of the supplemental contribution program before implementing an additional employer contribution.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: PS DP 6-0-1-0 | Third Read 24-6-0-0

House: PSLE DP 10-1-2-1

SB 1400: public safety employees; counseling; wellness

Sponsor: Senator Payne, LD 27

Caucus & COW

Overview

Authorizes law enforcement agencies to establish a Wellness Program and any State agency to create a Crisis Response Services Program to support the mental health of public safety employees. Outlines confidentiality requirements of each program.

History

Currently, a critical incident stress management team member or peer support team member who acquires information secretly and in confidence from a designated person during the member's response to a critical incident, cannot be compelled to disclose that information in a legal proceeding, trial or investigation before any agency or political subdivision of Arizona. However, this confidentiality requirement does not apply if: 1) the communication or advice indicates clear and present danger to the designated person who received crisis response services or to other persons; 2) the designated person who received services gives express consent to the testimony; 3) the communication or advice is made during a criminal investigation; 4) the designated person who received services voluntarily testifies, in which case the team member or peer support team member may be compelled to testify on that subject; and 5) a breach of agency policy exists and that breach amounts to a violation of laws that are normally enforced by law enforcement ([A.R.S. § 38-1111](#)).

Crisis response services means consultation, risk assessment, referral and on-site crisis intervention services provided by a critical incident stress management team, peer support team or peer support team member to a designated person ([A.R.S. § 38-1111](#)).

Public safety employee is defined as an individual who is a: 1) member of the public safety personnel retirement system or the corrections officer retirement plan; 2) probation, surveillance or juvenile detention officer employed by this state or a political subdivision of this state; or 3) 911 dispatcher in a primary or secondary public safety answering point. This definition does not include peace officers or firefighters ([A.R.S. § 38-672](#)).

Provisions

Wellness Program

1. Allows Arizona law enforcement agencies to establish a Wellness Program to support the mental health and well-being of the agency's employees. (Sec. 1)
2. States the program may include:
 - a. access to licensed counseling;
 - b. crisis response services;
 - c. training, equipment and technology necessary for an employee to perform the employee's job; and
 - d. any other support systems. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires law enforcement agencies that create Wellness Programs for their employees to establish written policies and procedures for the program. (Sec. 1)
4. Outlines the circumstances under which a proceeding, record, opinion, conclusion or recommendation that arises from any aspect of the Wellness Program, is not considered confidential or privileged from disclosure. (Sec. 1)
5. Specifies the right to discover or use, in any civil action, any evidence, document or record that is subject to discovery independently of the proceedings of the wellness program, is not restricted or limited by the program's confidentiality requirements. (Sec. 1)

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Crisis Response Services Program

6. Authorizes agencies in this state to establish a crisis response services program to provide support to public safety employees exposed to traumatic events or emotional experiences in the course of employment. (Sec. 2)
7. Outlines the circumstances under which any crisis response services communication is exempt from being confidential and privileged from disclosure. (Sec. 2)
8. Grants crisis response services designated persons the privilege from disclosure of any communication in any disciplinary, civil or criminal proceeding, unless it contains information exempting the communication from confidentiality requirements. (Sec. 2)
9. Entitles crisis response services communication with the same protections granted by attorney-client privilege. (Sec. 2)
10. Specifies the crisis response services communication confidentiality requirements do not prohibit any of the following:
 - a. the agency using or sharing anonymous data for research, statistical analysis or educational purposes;
 - b. an agency employee's disclosure of an observation of a designated person outside of a counseling session that is not contained in any communication; and
 - c. an agency law enforcement officer's disclosure of knowledge about a designated person that is not gained from crisis response services communication. (Sec. 2)

Miscellaneous

11. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1, 2)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: PS DP 5-2-0-0 | Third Read 16-12-2-0-0

House: PSLE DPA/SE 7-3-1-3

SB 1538: moving violations; AZPOST-certified officer; prosecutors

S/E: controlled substances; approval; workers' compensation

Sponsor: Senator Payne, LD 27

Caucus & COW

Summary on the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB 1538

Overview

Requires employers to provide workers' compensation coverage for firefighters and peace officers diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Stipulates workers' compensation coverage may include midomafetamine (MDMA) treatment contingent on approval of MDMA as a treatment for PTSD from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and rescheduling by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).

History

MDMA is a synthetic drug that has effects similar to stimulants and psychedelics as they also mildly alter visual and time perception. MDMA works by enhancing the body's release of serotonin, dopamine, and norepinephrine, which altogether, likely causes a person to feel more energetic, alert, and with an increased sense of warmth and well-being. Although MDMA is typically sold illicitly, researchers are studying the substance as a treatment for depression and PTSD in supervised clinical research trials. In 2024, an application submitted to the FDA proposed the use of MDMA capsules as a treatment for PTSD but was later declined. Since then, the FDA has designated MDMA as a breakthrough therapy to expedite research for it as a treatment for PTSD, but MDMA still hasn't been approved to treat any medical condition ([MDMA, NIDA](#); [FDA Response, 2024](#)).

The DEA classifies drugs, substances and certain chemicals used to make drugs, into five categories or schedules, depending on the drug's acceptable medical use and abuse potential. Schedule I drugs have the highest potential for abuse whereas Schedule V drugs represent the least potential for abuse. The [U.S. Controlled Substances Act](#) lists drugs and their associated schedule, but substances are not required to be listed as a controlled substance to be treated as a Schedule I drug for criminal prosecution. The DEA defines a *controlled substance analogue* to mean a substance with the chemical structure of which is substantially similar to the chemical structure of a controlled substance in Schedule I or II ([Drug Scheduling, DEA](#)).

Provisions

Workers' Compensation

1. Requires employers to provide workers' compensation coverage to firefighters and certified peace officers who have been diagnosed with PTSD by a mental health professional and who have an accepted workers' compensation claim for PTSD under statute. (Sec. 1)
2. Stipulates workers' compensation coverage may include one complete course of a treatment protocol of MDMA as prescribed by a psychiatrist, if an independent medical examination deems the treatment protocol to be reasonable and necessary. (Sec. 1)
3. Mandates MDMA, under the Workers' Compensation statutes, to meet the requirements outlined in the Arizona Controlled Substances Act. (Sec. 1)
4. Directs the Industrial Commission of Arizona (ICA) to submit a report to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee of the costs of treatment for MDMA for firefighters and peace officers by January 1, 2029, and each January 1 thereafter. (Sec. 1)

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Controlled Substance Classification

5. Restates the classification and prescription approval condition for MDMA detailed in [A.R.S. § 36-2517.01](#).

Conditional Enactment 1

6. Stipulates the FDA must approve the use of MDMA to treat PTSD by January 1, 2029, for firefighters and peace officers to obtain workers' compensation coverage for a treatment protocol of MDMA. (Sec. 5)
7. Instructs the Executive Director of the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy (Board) to notify the Directors of the Arizona Legislative Council and ICA, by February 1, 2029, of whether the FDA approved MDMA as treatment for PTSD. (Sec. 5)
8. Directs the ICA, on notification that MDMA has been approved, to assign reimbursement values in its fees schedule and publish guidelines on billing and reimbursement practices for MDMA. (Sec. 5)

Conditional Enactment 2

9. Stipulates MDMA does not receive a statutory name designation or a controlled substance classification, and cannot be prescribed, unless an MDMA investigational product is newly approved as a prescription medication pursuant to federal law and is controlled under a federal interim rule by January 1, 2029. (Sec. 6)
10. Instructs the Executive Director of the Board to notify the Directors of the Arizona Legislative Council, by February 1, 2029, of whether the MDMA investigational product was approved as a prescription medication. (Sec. 6)

Miscellaneous

11. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1)
12. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 2, 3)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: JUDE DP 4-2-1-0 | Third Read 16-13-1-0-0

House: PSLE DP 6-5-0-3

SB 1627: schools; prohibition; unmanned aircraft

Sponsor: Senator Mesnard, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prohibits a person from operating an unmanned aircraft or unmanned aircraft system to photograph or loiter within 100 feet of, or above, an area used to provide instruction to students in grades 1 through 12.

History

Currently, a person is prohibited from operating a model aircraft or a civil unmanned aircraft if the operation: 1) is prohibited by a federal law or regulation that governs aeronautics, including federal aviation administration regulations; or 2) interferes with a law enforcement, firefighter or emergency operation. A person is also prohibited from operating or using an unmanned aircraft or unmanned aircraft system to intentionally photograph or loiter over or near a critical facility in furtherance of any criminal offense. Additionally, a local government is prohibited from adopting any ordinance, policy or rule relating to the ownership or operation of an unmanned aircraft or unmanned aircraft system or otherwise regulating such aircrafts or systems, unless as authorized by law ([A.R.S. § 13-3729](#)).

These prohibitions do not apply to a person or entity authorized by the Federal Aviation Administration, or to the operation of an unmanned aircraft by a first responder acting in an official capacity. Furthermore, these prohibitions do not preclude local governments from adopting ordinances that regulate the takeoff or landing of model aircraft in parks or preserves owned by the local government, or the operation of a public unmanned aircraft owned by the local government ([A.R.S. § 13-3729](#)).

Intentionally photographing or loitering over or near a critical facility using an unmanned aircraft or unmanned aircraft system, in furtherance of a criminal offense, is classified as a Class 6 felony, whereas all other violations are classified as Class 1 misdemeanors ([A.R.S. § 13-3729](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits a person from operating or using an unmanned aircraft or unmanned aircraft system to intentionally photograph or loiter within 100 feet of, or 100 feet above an area that is:
 - a. not zoned for residential use; and
 - b. used to provide instruction to students in kindergarten programs or students in grades 1 through 12. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows a person to operate or use an unmanned aircraft within the specified areas if:
 - a. the person has legal authority or administrative oversight over the area; or
 - b. the person obtains consent from another person with legal authority or administrative oversight over the area. (Sec. 1)
3. Classifies a violation of the prohibition as a Class 1 misdemeanor. (Sec. 1)
4. Replaces the statutory reference to the federal definition of *model aircraft* with the definition listed in the statute being referenced. (Sec. 1)
5. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: HHS DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 17-9-4-0

House: COM W/D | RED DPA/SE 5-0-1-1

SB1016: employers; medical products; religious exemption

S/E: municipal improvement districts; petitions

Sponsor: Senator Shamp, LD 29

Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB 1016

Overview

Outlines requirements and procedures for a municipality to pass an ordinance for an improvement district.

History

Before ordering an authorized improvement, the governing body of a municipality must adopt a resolution or ordinance of intention that briefly describes the improvement. The resolution or ordinance may provide for one or more improvements on one or more streets as a single improvement under one or more contracts, may be combined with certain actions relating to public streets or off-street parking areas, and must exempt a lot from assessment to the extent the proposed work has already been completed.

If the governing body determines to form an improvement district after the final resolution of protests, it must submit, within 120 days, a petition signed by owners of more than one-half of the taxable property units and more than one-half of the assessed valuation within the proposed district. Property that is tax-exempt is excluded from the valuation calculation, owners of nontaxable property may not sign the petition, and on verification of the petition signatures, the governing body may form the district and order the improvement as provided by law.

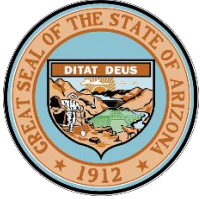
When the proposed improvement, in the opinion of the governing body, is of more than local or ordinary public benefit, it may order the expense of the improvement chargeable upon another district. The governing body of a municipality is prohibited from assessing the costs of an improvement for general public benefit against land in a district. If a portion of the expense of an improvement is for general public benefit, the city or town must assess the district only for the portion of the expense that benefits the property in the district ([A.R.S. § 48-576](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires, when passing a resolution or ordinance for an improvement district, a municipal governing body to:
 - a. provide an estimate of the assessment, except that the assessment cannot exceed the amount prescribed in the petition; and
 - b. receive a petition prior to passing the resolution or ordinance. (Sec. 4, 5)
2. Instructs the municipal governing body, before passing a resolution or ordinance, to receive a petition filed with the clerk and signed by the owners of real property in the proposed improvement district. (Sec. 4)
3. Requires the petition for improvement districts, that will levy and collect ad valorem taxes, to be signed by:
 - a. a majority of the individuals owning taxable property within the proposed area; and
 - b. the owners of 51% or more of the assessed valuation of the property within the proposed district. (Sec. 4)
4. Maintains that petitions for improvement districts, other than tax levying improvement districts, must be signed by:
 - a. a majority of the individuals owning real property within the proposed district; and
 - b. the owners of 51% or more of the real property, determined by acreage, within the proposed district. (Sec. 4)
5. Allows a municipal governing body and other individuals to rely on the taxable property units determined by the county assessor to determine a majority of the individuals owning real or taxable property within the proposed improvement districts. (Sec. 4)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note

6. Restricts property that is exempt from property taxes from being included in the determination for an improvement district that will levy and collect ad valorem taxes. (Sec. 4)
7. Requires property that is exempt from property taxes to be included in the determination of a majority of the individuals owning real property, except the owners of public property or rights-of-way owned by public property owners. (Sec. 4)
8. Stipulates that, in determining acreage within the area of a proposed district, public property and rights-of-way must be excluded, with the exception of the municipal governing body declaring in the resolution or ordinance of the intention to do so. (Sec. 4)
9. Exempts a community facilities district issuing special assessment bonds from real or taxable property determination requirements. (Sec. 4)
10. Permits the municipality and specified owners to enter into a written agreement waiving any or all posting requirements and protest and objections if the outlined requirements are met. (Sec. 4)
11. Allows a municipal governing body, on receipt of a petition signed by real property owners, to adopt a resolution or ordinance of intention to order an improvement district, have immediate jurisdiction to adopt the resolution and combine two or more improvement projects into the resolution. (Sec. 4)
12. Requires the petition to include all of the following:
 - a. the name of the proposed improvement district;
 - b. the necessity for the proposed improvement district;
 - c. that the public convenience, necessity or welfare will be promoted by establishing the improvement district and that the property to be included in the improvement district will be benefited;
 - d. a legal description of the boundaries and a map that shows generally the location of the proposed improvement district;
 - e. a maximum amount of the assessment;
 - f. that the petitioners consent to the assessment with the municipal governing body's compliance with specified requirements;
 - g. the county assessor's parcel number for each lot;
 - h. each petition signer indicates that the applicable county assessor's parcel number corresponds to their lot; and
 - i. any other matters required by statute. (Sec. 4)
13. Allows a municipality's governing body to adopt a resolution to include adjacent territory in an improvement district without requiring a petition. (Sec. 2, 3)
14. Prohibits a municipality's governing body from forming improvement districts for areas that will provide outlined public services until the governing body receives the prescribed petition. (Sec. 3)
15. Removes the provision requiring the governing body of the municipality, before ordering an improvement, to submit a specified petition to the city or town clerk. (Sec. 4)
16. Expands the definition of street to include on-street parking. (Sec. 1)
17. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1-4)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: JUDE DPA 7-0-0-0 | Third Reading 23-6-1-0-0

House: FMAE W/D | RED DP 5-0-0-2

SB 1133: candidate financial disclosures; public officers

Sponsor: Senator Gowan, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

An emergency measure that specifies certain candidates are deemed to be in compliance with the financial disclosure requirement for filing nomination papers, if the candidate has filed the financial disclosure statement required of public officers for that year.

History

Every public officer who qualified as a public officer at any time during the preceding calendar year must file, by January 31, a verified financial disclosure statement with the Secretary of State (SOS) that covers the preceding calendar year, except as prescribed for public officers appointed to fill a vacancy and public officers with a final term that expires less than 31 days into the immediate, following calendar year. The financial disclosure statement must be filed on a form prescribed by the SOS and a public officer is not required to disclose any information that is privileged under law ([A.R.S. § 18-444](#)).

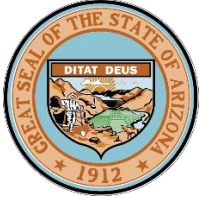
A candidate for public office must file, at the time of filing the candidate's nomination paper, a financial disclosure statement that covers the preceding 12-month period and contains the same information that is required to be disclosed by current public officers each year. For a nomination paper for state or local office to be accepted by the filing officer, the candidate filing the nomination paper must provide a financial disclosure statement and a declaration of qualification and eligibility for that office. Additionally, a filing officer may not accept the nomination paper of a candidate for state or local office if the person: 1) is liable for an aggregate amount, in any combination, of at least \$1,000 in fines, penalties, late fees or administrative or civil judgements, including interests or costs, that have not been fully satisfied at the time of the attempted nomination paper filing; and 2) the liability arose from failure to comply with prescribed requirements relating to campaign contributions and expenses ([A.R.S. §§ 16-311, 38-543](#)).

Public officer means a member of the Legislature and any judge of the court of appeals or the superior court, or a person holding an elective office the constituency of which embraces the entire geographical limits of Arizona. Members of the U.S. Congress are not public officers. Local public officer means a person holding an elective office of an incorporated city or town, a county or a groundwater replenishment district ([A.R.S. § 38-541](#)).

Provisions

1. Specifies, beginning on the effective date of this act, a statewide or legislative candidate who has filed a financial disclosure statement for that year for public officers is deemed in compliance with the financial disclosure statement requirement for that office and an additional filing is not required for that year. (Sec. 1)
2. Adds that, beginning January 1, 2027, for all other offices, a candidate who has filed a financial disclosure statement for that year for public officers is deemed in compliance with the financial disclosure statement requirement for that office and an additional filing is not required for that year. (Sec. 1)
3. Contains an emergency clause. (Sec. 2)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: PS 7-0-0-0 | Third Read 23-4-3-0

House: TI W/D | RED DPA/SE 5-1-0-1

SB1401: special plate; golf tournament charity

S/E: housing; contractors; bonds; taxes

Sponsor: Senator Payne, LD 27

Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB 1401

Overview

Allows municipalities to administer a workforce housing project expedited plan and permitting process and exempts such projects from the State's portion of the prime contracting sales tax.

History

Established in 2001 and housed in the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity, the Arizona Finance Authority (AFA) serves as the State's bonding authority and supports affordable housing programs. AFA is governed by a 7-member board of directors, appointed by the Governor to 7-year terms. AFA's main responsibilities include: 1) administering funds or property from federal agencies or others; 2) entering into agreements, contracting with, or acting as a guarantor with any federal, state, or local government agency in connection with its responsibilities related to housing; and 3) inspecting housing facility financed through its resources ([Arizona State Library](#)).

Furthermore, the AFA must authorize any corporation that seeks to act as an authority in the issuance of bonds and is responsible for overseeing the greater Arizona development authority. Bonds are issued mainly by the Arizona Industrial Development Authority (IDA), with uses for bonds ranging from residential rental to manufacturing and infrastructure projects ([Title 41, Chapter 53](#); [Title 35, Chapter 5, Art. 1 & 2 A.R.S.](#)).

Provisions

Workforce Housing Authorization

1. Allows municipalities to establish and maintain a workforce housing project expedited plan review and permitting process. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the following information and objectives to be included in a workforce housing project expedited plan review and permitting process:
 - a. a dedicated point of contact for affordable housing applicants;
 - b. initial plan review within twenty business days after the submission of the plan application; and
 - c. inspections being given priority scheduling or being scheduled within 72 hours. (Sec. 1)
3. Defines *workforce housing* and *workforce housing project*. (Sec. 1)

IDA Bond Issuance

4. Lowers the minimum population threshold, from 7% to 3% of the total state population, that a governing body of a county or municipality must have in order to issue bonds to finance a qualified project. (Sec. 2)
5. Expands one of the types of qualified projects that can receive a bond issuance from an IDA, to include all residential rental projects instead of solely multifamily residential rental projects. (Sec. 2)

Tax Exemption

6. Exempts the gross proceeds of sales or gross income attributable to the development of workforce housing projects from the State's portion of the prime contracting sales tax regardless of whether services are provided sequential to or concurrent with prime contracting activities that are subject to tax. (Sec. 3)

Miscellaneous

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note

7. Establishes the effective date of this act to be 12 months after the general effective date. (Sec. 7)
8. Cites the act as the *Workforce Housing Incentive Act*. (Sec. 8)
9. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 3)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: RULES DP/PFC 9-0-0-0 | Third Read 27-0-3-0

SB 1613: reviser's technical corrections; 2026

Sponsor: Senator Shope, LD 16

Caucus & COW

Overview

Contains technical corrections relating to multiple, defective and conflicting statutory texts.

History

The staff of Legislative Council prepare this *reviser's technical corrections* bill each session to resolve defective, inconsistent or multiple enactments from the previous session, which may include defective titles, conflicting effective dates or other issues that involve blending the statutes or addressing engrossing errors ([Annual Report on Defects in the Arizona Revised Statutes and State Constitution 2025](#)).

Provisions

1. Corrects defective enactments and blends multiple enactments with conflicting effective dates.
2. Contains only technical corrections.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Prop 105 (45 votes) | <input type="checkbox"/> Prop 108 (40 votes) | <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency (40 votes) | <input type="checkbox"/> Fiscal Note |
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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: PS DPA: 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 17-9-4-0

House: ST DP 5-1-0-3

SB 1046: telecommunications infrastructure; equipment requirements

Sponsor: Senator Rogers, LD 7

Caucus and COW

Overview

Prohibits a critical telecommunications infrastructure (Infrastructure) in Arizona from using equipment manufactured by a foreign adversary.

History

The Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC) maintains jurisdiction over most local telephone service, including quality of service. The scope of services the telecommunications industry provides includes local and long-distance telephone service, cellular service, paging services and internet services. The ACC establishes rules and regulations that telecommunication companies must follow ([ACC](#)).

The Telecommunications program office is managed by the Arizona Department of Administration (ADOA) and is tasked with overseeing a statewide contract for telecommunication services and equipment, also known as AZNet. AZNet III is the office telecommunications program servicing all State of Arizona agencies, boards and commissions with outsourced voice and networking services and equipment, which are contracted at a predictable, user based monthly charge ([ASET](#)).

Provisions

Prohibited Infrastructure Equipment

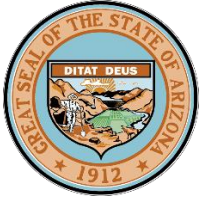
1. Requires Infrastructure that is in or serves Arizona to be constructed without including any equipment that was manufactured by a foreign adversary. (Sec.1)
2. Prohibits Infrastructure equipment manufactured in or by a:
 - a. foreign adversary;
 - b. state-owned enterprise of a foreign adversary;
 - c. company domiciled within a foreign adversary;
 - d. company owned by a foreign adversary;
 - e. foreign adversary entitled to control the company by the company's governing documents;
 - f. foreign adversary state-owned enterprise; or
 - g. foreign adversary-domiciled company. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires any Infrastructure in operation, or not fully disabled, to remove all prohibited equipment and be replaced with equipment in compliance with this legislation. (Sec.1)
4. Exempts a telecommunications provider that removes, discontinues or replaces any prohibited telecommunications equipment or service from acquiring any additional permits if they remove, discontinue or replace the equipment or service, if proper notification is given to the state agency or political subdivision. (Sec.1)

Provider Requirements

5. Instructs each Provider, by January 1 of each year, to certify to the ACC that all Infrastructure and equipment they operate does not use or provide prohibited service or telecommunication equipment. (Sec.1)
6. Prescribes a daily penalty of \$10,000 and no more than \$100,000 to a Provider that violates this legislation or knowingly submits false certification to the ACC. (Sec. 1)
7. Prohibits a Provider that fails to comply with this legislation from receiving any federal, state or local monies for the development or support of new or existing Infrastructure. (Sec.1)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note

8. Makes the legislation effective on January 1, 2027. (Sec.3)
9. Contains a purpose statement. (Sec. 2)
10. Cites this legislation as the *Secure Telecommunications Act of 2026*. (Sec. 4)
11. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session
Majority Research Staff

Senate: ATT DPA 7-3-0-0 | Third Read 19-9-4-0

House: TI DP 4-3-0-0

SB 1332: light rail expansion; feasibility review **Sponsor: Senator Kavanagh, LD 3** **Caucus & COW**

Overview

Mandates the Auditor General (AG) to conduct a feasibility review (review) of light rail expansion on Maricopa County, by December 31, 2027. Outlines the review's rules and reporting requirements.

History

Beginning in 2010 and every fifth year thereafter, the AG must conduct a performance audit, of the plan and projects scheduled for funding during the next five years.

With respect to light rail systems, the audit must consider the criteria used by the federal transit administration pursuant to [49 United States Code section 5309\(e\)\(1\)\(B\)](#) and the interrelationship among the criteria to provide federal funding for light rail systems. For light rail systems, the audit must also consider service levels, capital costs, operation and maintenance costs, transit ridership and farebox revenues.

The audit must: 1) examine the plan and projects scheduled for funding within each transportation mode based on the performance factors, in the context of the transportation system; 2) review past expenditures of the plan and examine the performance of the system in relieving congestion and improving mobility; and 3) make recommendations regarding whether further implementation of a project or transportation system is warranted, warranted with modifications or not warranted ([A.R.S. § 28-6313](#)).

Notwithstanding any other law, public monies may not be used to extend light rail service in Phoenix to the area with a boundary of 17th Avenue on the east, Adams Street on the north, 18th Avenue on the west and Jefferson Street on the south and any property that is within 50 linear yards of this area ([A.R.S. § 28-9204](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires the AG, in coordination with an independent transportation research entity, to conduct a comprehensive review of light rail expansion in Maricopa County, by December 31, 2027. (Sec. 1)
2. Lists review requirements to include:
 - a. capital and operating cost comparisons between a light rail and autonomous or semi-autonomous transit vehicles, including bus rapid transit, passenger vans and shuttle systems;
 - b. a comparison of the environmental impact per dollar invested for acquiring, constructing and operating a light rail;
 - c. analysis of the long-term economic benefits and costs between light rail and autonomous or semi-autonomous transit vehicles, including bus rapid transit, passenger vans and shuttle systems.
 - d. flexibility scalability and adaptability to population shifts;
 - e. long-term maintenance and replacement costs;
 - f. policy recommendations regarding future state involvement in light rail construction;
 - g. analysis of whether continuation, modification or discontinuation of state participation in light rail expansion is warranted;
 - h. the short-term economics effects of construction on small locally owned businesses located within or adjacent to proposed transit corridors; and
 - i. an evaluation to the extent to which construction activity may impair visibility, access, parking availability, pedestrian traffic and vehicular traffic to affected businesses and that must estimate the potential for lost revenue, workforce reductions, relocation or business closure during the construction period. (Sec. 1)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note

3. Prohibits the review to presume the superiority of any mode of transport. (Sec. 1)
4. Stipulates reporting requirement of light rail expansion finding and outlines reporting rules. (Sec. 1)
5. Repeals the act on July 1, 2028. (Sec. 1)
6. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: PS DP 7-0-0-0 | Third Read 20-7-3-0

House: TI DPA 5-0-0-2

SB 1452: cargo theft task force **Sponsor: Senator Payne, LD 27** **Caucus & COW**

Overview

Instructs the Attorney General (AG) to establish a Cargo Theft Task Force (Task Force). Outlines membership, duty and reporting requirements.

History

The AG was tasked with establishing the Organized Retail Theft Task Force to combat crimes that relate to stealing, embezzling or obtaining retail merchandise by fraud, false pretenses or other illegal means for the purposes of reselling the items ([A.R.S. § 41-191.13](#)).

The AG oversees and directs the Department of Law and serves as Chief Legal Officer of the state. The AG is the legal advisor of the departments of this state and render such legal services as the departments require and establish administrative and operational policies and procedures within his department.

The AG may organize the Department of Law into such bureaus, subdivisions or units as he deems most efficient and economical, and consolidate or abolish them and adopt rules for the orderly conduct of the business of the Department of Law ([A.R.S. § 41-192](#)).

The Arizona Department of Transportation must disqualify a person who is required to have a commercial driver license (CDL), who is a CDL holder or who is a commercial learner's permit holder from driving a commercial motor vehicle for at least one year if a person uses a motor vehicle in the commission of a felony ([A.R.S. § 28-3312](#)).

Provisions

1. Tasks the AG with establishing the Task Force to combat outlined crimes relating to cargo or freight. (Sec. 1)
2. Mandates the AG to invite federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to participate in the Task Force. (Sec. 1)
3. Stipulates that the Task Force must focus on offenses involving cargo moving in, constituting or affecting interstate or intrastate commerce. (Sec. 1)
4. Outlines the membership of the Task Force to include:
 - a. one full-time:
 - i. prosecutor;
 - ii. paralegal;
 - iii. support staff member;
 - b. six investigators; and
 - c. any additional law enforcement personnel designated by the AG. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires the Task Force to:
 - a. meet regularly to review investigations and intelligence and to provide updates on ongoing cases to Task Force members;
 - b. investigate, apprehend and recommend for prosecution, as appropriate, individuals or entities that engage in cargo theft or related offenses and persons who commit crimes related to cargo for financial gain;
 - c. investigate, under the AG's jurisdiction, offenses or violations;
 - d. review, investigate and recommend for prosecution appropriate cases referred by federal, state or local law enforcement agencies; and

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note

- e. coordinate with law enforcement agencies and industry stakeholders to identify emerging cargo theft trends and methods and to recommend prevention strategies. (Sec. 1)
6. Instructs the AG to submit a report to the Governor, Senate President and Speaker and provide a copy to the Secretary of State, by July 1, 2027 annually, on the Task Force's activities. (Sec. 1)
7. Outlines reporting requirements. (Sec. 1)
8. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Transportation & Infrastructure

1. Subjects the Task Force to legislative appropriation.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: ATT DP 7-2-1-0 | Third Read 18-10-2-0

House: TI DPA/SE 4-2-0-1

SB1456: ADOT; primitive roads; designation
S/E: authorized third party; bond exemption
Sponsor: Senator Farnsworth, LD 10
Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB 1456

Overview

Expands the eligibility for exemption from submitting a bond to become an authorized third party driver license provider (provider), to include an employer or association that has at least 500 employees or members.

History

A provider must perform driver license skills, written testing and driver license processing. A person who is a provider may also be authorized to perform certain title and registration functions.

A person who applies for authorization must submit with the application a bond in a form approved by the Director of the Arizona Department of Transportation and in an amount of at least \$300,000 for an initial application for authorization and an additional \$100,000 for each additional location providing driver license functions. The total bond amount required must not exceed \$1,000,000.

The bond requirements do not apply to the following government entities:

- 1) a department, an agency or a political subdivision of this state;
- 2) a court of this state;
- 3) a law enforcement agency or department of this state;
- 4) the federal government or any of its agencies; and
- 5) a tribal government (A.R.S. §§ [28-5101.01](#); [5104](#)).

Provisions

1. Exempts an employer or association that has at least 500 employees or members from being required to submit a bond for an application to become an authorized third party driver license provider. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes confirming and technical changes. (Sec. 1)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: ATT DP 6-3-1-0 | Third Read 20-9-1-0

House: TI DP 5-2-0-0

SB 1549: ultralight vehicles; definition

Sponsor: Senator Farnsworth, LD 10

Caucus & COW

Overview

Defines *ultralight vehicle* and includes it into the definition of *advanced air mobility*.

History

Advanced air mobility means an air transportation system that primarily uses an electric aircraft, including eCTOL, eVTOL and powered lift aircraft, to carry passengers or cargo in an urban or a regional area ([A.R.S. § 28-8601](#)).

Under federal regulation an ultralight vehicle is a vehicle that:

- 1) is used or intended to be used for manned operation in the air by a single occupant;
- 2) is used or intended to be used for recreation or sport purposes only;
- 3) does not have any U.S. or foreign airworthiness certificate; and
- 4) if unpowered, weighs less than 155 pounds; or
- 5) if powered, weighs less than 254 pounds empty weight, excluding floats and safety devices which are intended for deployment in a potentially catastrophic situation, has a fuel capacity not exceeding 5 U.S. gallons, is not capable of more than 55 knots calibrated airspeed at full power in level flight and has a power-off stall speed which does not exceed 24 knots calibrated airspeed ([14 CFR § 103.1](#)).

Provisions

1. Defines *ultralight vehicle* as a vehicle that:
 - a. is used or intended to be used for manned operation in the air by a single occupant;
 - b. does not have a united states or foreign airworthiness certificate;
 - c. if unpowered, weighs less than one 155 pounds;
 - d. if powered:
 - i. weighs less than 254 pounds empty weight, excluding floats and safety devices that are intended for deployment in a potentially catastrophic situation;
 - ii. has a fuel capacity of not more than 5 gallons;
 - iii. does not exceed more than 55 knots calibrated airspeed at full power in level flight; and
 - iv. has a power-off stall speed of not more than 24 knots calibrated airspeed. (Sec. 1)
2. Includes *ultralight vehicle* into the definition of *advanced air mobility*. (Sec. 1)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: ATT DP 6-2-2-0 | Third Read 18-10-2-0

House: TI DPA 6-0-1-0

SB1552: ADOT; revisions.

**Sponsor: Senator Farnsworth, LD 10
Caucus & COW**

Overview

Contains various revisions for the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT).

History

A person must not drive a vehicle carrying fewer than two persons, including the driver, in a high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lane any time the HOV lane is restricted to vehicles carrying two or more persons, including the driver, except: 1) a tow truck operator during the performance of a tow truck operator's duties; 2) a person driving a motorcycle; 3) a person driving a public transportation vehicle; and 4) an authorized emergency vehicle in use by a first responder in the line of duty ([A.R.S. § 28-737](#)).

ADOT must issue Honorary Consular Official Special Plates to a citizen of the United States or a permanent resident of this country who submits satisfactory proof to ADOT that the citizen or permanent resident is appointed by a foreign country to facilitate and promote the interest of the foreign country with this state ([A.R.S. § 28-2410](#)).

An instruction permit or driver license application must include statutorily prescribed information about the applicant ([A.R.S. § 28-3158](#)).

An application for a nonoperating identification license must briefly describe the applicant, state whether the applicant has been licensed and if so the type of license issued, when and by what state or country and whether any such license is under suspension, revocation or cancellation ([A.R.S. § 28-3165](#)).

ADOT must require a licensee to update the licensee's photograph if the license has not been updated in the preceding 12 years ([A.R.S. § 28-3173](#)).

A use fuel tax of \$0.09 per gallon is imposed on use fuel used in a motor vehicle transporting forest products on a highway in this state ([A.R.S. § 28-5606](#)).

All highways, roads or streets that have been constructed, laid out, opened, established or maintained for 10 years or more by the state or an agency or political subdivision of the state before January 1, 1960 are declared public highways ([A.R.S. § 28-7041](#)).

Provisions

Blood Transport Vehicle on HOV lane

1. Allows blood transport vehicles to use the HOV lane if the vehicle displays on each side and on the rear of the vehicle a removable sign or decal indicating the vehicle is transporting human blood or blood products. (Sec. 3)
2. Restricts blood transport vehicles from using the HOV lane if ADOT deems them to degrade the lane. (Sec. 2)
3. Defines *blood transport vehicle* as a motor vehicle that is owned or operated by a nonprofit general blood banking operation, a nonprofit blood bank or a nonprofit blood bank's agent and that is transporting blood or blood products between collection points, hospitals or blood storage centers. (Sec. 3)

Honorary Consular Official Special Plate Repeal

4. Repeals the Honorary Consular Official Special Plates. (Sec. 4)
5. Requires ADOT to recall the Honorary Consular Official Special Plates. (Sec. 16)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note

6. Tasks ADOT with issuing each person a standard license plate in lieu of the Honorary Consular Official Special Plate. (Sec. 16)

Driver License and Instruction Permit

7. *Allows*, rather than requires, an instruction permit or driver license application to include:
 - a. a brief description of the applicant and any other identifying information required by ADOT;
 - b. whether the applicant has been licensed, and if so, the type of license issued, when the license was issued and what state or country issued the license;
 - c. if the applicant was never licensed, the applicant's last previous state or country of residence; and
 - d. the applicant's social security number. (Sec. 5)
8. Adds to the list of items allowed to be included into an instruction permit or driver license *other information required by ADOT*. (Sec. 5)

Nonoperating Identification License

9. *Permits as necessary*, rather than directs, ADOT to require other identifying information from a nonoperating identification license applicant. (Sec. 6)
10. Removes the requirement that the application for a nonoperating identification license must briefly describe the applicant, state whether the applicant has been licensed and if so the type of license issued, when and by what state or country and whether any such license is under suspension, revocation or cancellation. (Sec. 6)

License Update

11. Instructs ADOT to require a licensee to update the licensee's photograph if the license has not been updated in the preceding *16 years*, rather than 12 years. (Sec. 7)
12. Allows the ADOT Director to update the licensee's license at any time during the *16-year*, rather than 12-year period, from the date of issuance. (Sec. 7)

Evidence-base Psychotherapy

13. Conforms evidence-based psychotherapy for a driving under the influence conviction with requirements on certified ignition interlock devices. (Sec. 8)
14. Defines *evidence-based psychotherapy*. (Sec. 8)

Use Fuel Tax

15. Eliminates the imposition of a use fuel tax of \$0.09 per gallon used in a motor vehicle transporting forest products on a highway. (Sec. 11)
16. Removes the possibility for a person transporting forest products on a highway from applying to ADOT for a refund of the difference between the amount of use fuel tax paid and the use fuel tax rate prescribed for a motor vehicle transporting forest products. (Sec. 12)

Primitive Road Designation

17. Allows the ADOT Director, or the Director's designee, to designate a state highway or route as a primitive road. (Sec. 14)
18. Exempts this state or its employees from being held liable for damages or injuries resulting from the use of a primitive road, except for intentional injuries or gross negligence caused by an employee acting within the scope of the employee's employment. (Sec. 14)
19. Requires ADOT to place signs on each road designated as a primitive road in locations adequate to warn the public. (Sec. 14)
20. Mandates the signs to state *Primitive road, caution, use at your own risk. This surface is not regularly maintained*. (Sec. 14)

Failure to Register Aircraft

21. States that a notice of the assessment of an unregistered aircraft is deemed to be completed at the time of *electronic transmission*, rather than personal delivery. (Sec. 15)
22. Clarifies that the ADOT Director must give a *notice*, rather than a written notice, of the assessment to the aircraft's owner. (Sec. 15)

23. Removes the requirement that the notice must be given by either mailing in a postage prepaid sealed envelope addressed to the aircraft's owner at the owner's address as it appears in ADOT's records or by delivery in person. (Sec. 15)

Miscellaneous

24. Stipulates that any person, rather than a person who holds a driver license permit or license, who is found responsible for a moving civil traffic violation while the person is under 18 years old, is subject to attend traffic survival school or having their driving privilege suspended. (Sec. 9)
25. Requires ADOT to publish a notice of the ADOT Director's intention to allow the disposition of a junk vehicle *on ADOT's website for at least 30 days*, rather than once in a newspaper of general circulation in the county which the junk vehicle was found. (Sec. 10)
26. Eliminates the requirement for ADOT to issue an Alternative Fuel Vehicle Special Plate or sticker in accordance with the separate classification for taxation purposes of motor vehicles powered by alternative fuel. (Sec. 13)
27. Defines *apply and application*. (Sec. 1)
28. Makes conforming and technical changes. (Sec. 1-3, 8, 11, 12, 14)

Amendments

Committee on Transportation & Infrastructure

1. Mandates that any data collected through camera systems deployed by a law enforcement entity is the sole property of the law enforcement entity.
2. Restricts the vendor or technology provider (vendor) from having any proprietary interest in any data collected through the camera systems.
3. Asserts that any data collected through the camera systems is not a business record of the vendor.
4. Requires the vendor to access collected camera data only for operational purposes, including for system maintenance, troubleshooting, diagnostic functions or as necessary to enforce the terms of the governing service agreement.
5. Prohibits the vendor from independently analyzing, transferring or repurposing collected camera data without the express written authorization of the law enforcement entity.
6. Stipulates that rules on camera systems data ownership do not prohibit a law enforcement entity from allowing a camera system vendor to process de-identified or redacted derivatives of data or images collected and only if the vendor uses the data or images to operate, secure, test or improve the vendor's services.
7. Subjects the camera system data shared with law enforcement by a non-law enforcement entity, to the same use, access, retention and disclosure limitations applicable to camera data collected by the receiving law enforcement entity.
8. Makes technical changes.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: FIN DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 16-11-3-0

House: WM DP 5-3-0-0

SB 1042: public monies; investment; virtual currency

Sponsor: Senator Rogers, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Authorizes the State Treasurer or a state retirement system to invest in virtual currency holdings.

History

Statute authorizes and provides guidelines for the [State Treasurer](#) to manage investments of public monies including for the beneficiaries of the State Land Trust, Local Governments and political subdivisions of Arizona and for the State of Arizona along with its respective agencies. The State Treasurer is responsible for the safekeeping of all securities for which they are the lawful custodian and must invest and reinvest trust and treasury monies in any statutory-outlined investments. Investments of treasury monies are reviewed by the State Board of Investment ([Title 35, Chapter 2, Art. 2, A.R.S.](#)).

The Board of the Arizona State Retirement System (ASRS) is authorized to allocate assets and use investment strategies to meet the investment goals and policies that ASRS prescribes. The ASRS Board may appoint multiple investment managers to invest and reinvest ASRS assets. An investment manager may hold, purchase, sell, assign, loan, borrow, transfer and dispose of any securities and investments in which any account monies are invested, subject to ASRS-determined directives (A.R.S. § [38-718](#)).

The Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (PSPRS) administers separate plans for Arizona's elected officials, known as the Elected Officials' Retirement Plan, and for corrections officers, known as the Corrections Officer Retirement Plan. Statute allows the PSPRS Board of Trustees (PSPRS Board) to invest and reinvest, alter and change the monies accumulated under PSPRS and other PSPRS Board-administered retirement plans and trusts at the PSPRS Board's discretion (A.R.S. §§ [38-802](#); [38-848](#); and [38-882](#)).

The federal government has ordered the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury to establish and administer the [Strategic Bitcoin Reserve and U.S. Digital Asset Stockpile](#).

Provisions

1. Allows the State Treasurer or a state retirement system to invest up to 10% of the public monies under its control in virtual currency holdings. (Sec. 1)
2. Stipulates the State Treasurer or a state retirement system may store its virtual currency holdings in a secure segregated account within the strategic bitcoin reserve, if the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury establishes a strategic bitcoin reserve for the storage of government bitcoin holdings. (Sec. 1)
3. Defines *public fund*, *retirement system*, *virtual currency* and *stablecoin*. (Sec. 1)
4. Cites the act as the *Arizona Strategic Bitcoin Reserve Act*. (Sec. 2)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: FIN DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 16-11-3-0

House: WM DP 5-3-0-0

SB 1043: ~~state agencies; payments; cryptocurrency~~

NOW: state agencies; virtual currency payments

Sponsor: Senator Rogers, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Provides a means for a state agency to accept virtual currency as a method of payment.

History

Virtual currency is a digital representation of value, other than a representation of the U.S. dollar or a foreign currency, that functions as a unit of account, a store of value, and a medium of exchange. Some virtual currencies are convertible, which means that they have an equivalent value in real currency or act as a substitute for real currency ([IRS](#)).

Transaction privilege tax (TPT) is a gross receipts tax levied for the privilege of conducting business in Arizona and is imposed under 16 business classifications. Statute requires businesses to pay TPT to the Department of Revenue (DOR) by the 20th day of the following month after the tax is incurred. All TPT payments must be made to ADOR by bank draft, check, cashier's check, money order, cash or electronic funds (A.R.S. §§ [42-5008](#), [42-5014](#), [42-5018](#)).

Individual and corporate income tax is levied on taxable income. Income tax may be paid in installments or in one payment, as prescribed. Corporate income tax can be paid by electronic funds transfer and individual income tax can be paid by check, cashier's check, certified check, money order, U.S. currency or by the application of an overpayment from a prior tax return (A.R.S. §§ [43-1011](#), [43-1111](#)).

Provisions

1. Allows a state agency to enter into an agreement with a virtual currency service provider to provide a method for accepting virtual currency as a payment method of, and to accept virtual currency as a method of payment for, fines, civil penalties, rent, rates, taxes, fees, charges, revenue, financial obligations and special assessments to pay any amount due to that agency or the state. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the agreement to:
 - a. govern the terms and conditions on which virtual currency as a means of payment can be accepted or declined; and
 - b. provide the manner in and conditions on which a virtual currency service provider must pay the state by means of virtual currency or United States dollars. (Sec. 1)
3. Specifies a state agency may pay any service fees specified in the agreement for the virtual currency transaction or may require a person that pays with virtual currency to pay the service fees associated with the virtual currency transaction. (Sec. 1)
4. Asserts the person that pays with virtual currency is liable for all portions of the payment until the state agency has received final and unconditional payment of the full amount due from the virtual currency service provider for the virtual currency transaction. (Sec. 1)
5. Defines *virtual currency*, *virtual currency service provider* and *stablecoin*. (Sec. 1)
6. Allows DOR to enter into an agreement with a virtual currency service provider to accept virtual currency for remittances of TPT and municipal tax. (Sec. 2)
7. Allows remittances for income tax, interest and penalty to be paid to the DOR in the form of virtual currency if DOR enters into agreement with a virtual currency service provider. (Sec. 3)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note

8. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 3)

9. Becomes effective on January 1, 2027. (Sec. 4)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: JUDE DP 7-0-0-0 | Third Read 27-1-2-0

House: WM DPA 8-0-0-0

SB 1067: county abatement liens; notice; priority

Sponsor: Senator Rogers, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows a county board of supervisors (BOS) to direct the county treasurer to include an assessment levied against a real property owner, lessee or occupant of buildings, grounds or lots located in unincorporated areas of the county for the removal of rubbish, trash, weeds, filth, debris or dilapidated buildings that constitute a hazard to public health and safety to be included on the property tax bill and statement. Specifies that the sale of a real property tax lien does not extinguish a lien for the assessment levied for this purpose.

History

The BOS, by ordinance, shall compel the owner, lessee or occupant of buildings, grounds or lots located in the unincorporated areas of the county to remove rubbish, trash, weeds, filth debris or dilapidated buildings that constitute a hazard to public health and safety. The ordinance shall require and include the following: 1) written notice, at least thirty days prior to the day set for compliance and include the estimated cost to the county, to the owner, any lienholder, the occupant or lessee; 2) provisions for appeal on both the notice and assessments; and 3) that any person, firm or corporation that recklessly places these items is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor unless the items are immediately removed and also subject to a fine and for the costs to remove the items. ([A.R.S. § 11-268](#))

Provisions

1. Allows a BOS to direct the county treasurer to include an assessment levied against a real property owner, lessee or occupant of buildings, grounds or lots located in unincorporated areas of the county for the removal of rubbish, trash, weeds, filth, debris or dilapidated buildings that constitute a hazard to public health and safety to be included on the property tax bill and statement. (Sec. 1)
2. Repeals the inclusion of the information on the property tax bill and statement on October 1, 2028. (Sec. 2, 7)
3. Specifies that the sale of a real property tax lien does not extinguish any lien for the assessment levied for the removal of rubbish, trash, weeds, filth, debris or dilapidated buildings that constitute a hazard to public health and safety. (Sec. 3)
4. Repeals the provision that states the sale of a real property tax lien does not extinguish any lien for the assessment levied for the removal of rubbish, trash, weeds, filth, debris or dilapidated buildings that constitute a hazard to public health and safety on October 1, 2028. (Sec. 4, 7)
5. Specifies that the foreclosure of the right to redeem does not extinguish a lien for the assessment levied for the removal of rubbish, trash, weeds, filth, debris or dilapidated buildings that constitute a hazard to public health and safety. (Sec. 5)
6. Repeals the provision that states the foreclosure of the right to redeem does not extinguish any lien for the assessment levied for the removal of rubbish, trash, weeds, filth, debris or dilapidated buildings that constitute a hazard to public health and safety on October 1, 2028. (Sec. 6, 7)
7. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

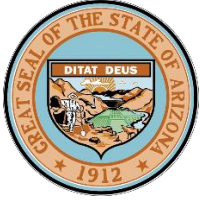
Committee on Ways & Means

1. Removes the ability of a BOS to direct the county treasurer to include an assessment levied against a real property owner, lessee or occupant of buildings, grounds or lots located in unincorporated areas of the

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county for the removal of rubbish, trash, weeds, filth, debris or dilapidated buildings that constitute a hazard to public health and safety to be included on the property tax bill and statement. (Sec. 1, 2)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: FIN DP 7-0-0-0 | Third Read 27-0-3-0

House: WM DPA 5-3-0-0

SB 1180: DOR; income tax forms; conformity

Sponsor: Senator Mesnard, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires the Department of Revenue (DOR) to prescribe forms and instructions to the taxpayer assuming the Legislature will enact full conformity and if the Legislature enacts nonconformity DOR will publish forms and instructions related to the nonconformity.

History

Current law conforms Arizona's income tax calculation to the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) of 1986, as amended, in effect on January 1, 2025, including those provisions that became effective during 2024 with the specific adoption of all retroactive effective dates, but excluding any changes to the code enacted after January 1, 2025 ([A.R.S. § 43-105](#)).

Generally, each year changes are made to the IRC that affect the Arizona income tax calculation. Tax conformity with the IRC is deemed necessary because the calculation of Arizona corporate income tax begins with federal taxable income and the Federal Adjusted Gross Income (FAGI) is the starting point for individual income tax.

Conformity means an amendment to the IRC that results in adoption of the definition of the internal revenue code for the taxable year.

Nonconformity means either:

- 1) conformity plus another amendment to this title that does not conform to specific provisions of the IRC the taxable year.
- 2) no amendment to the IRC for the taxable year.

On July 4, 2025, major federal tax changes were enacted through H.R. 1 that impact federal taxable income and FAGI which the state would conform to by updating the statutory definition of the IRC.

Provisions

1. Requires DOR when prescribing the forms and instructions required for a taxpayer to file a tax return to assume that the legislature will enact an amendment to the IRC that results in conformity, but only to the extent those changes affect FAGI or federal income tax. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies that if the Legislature enacts nonconformity, DOR will supplement the published forms and instructions related to the nonconformity. (Sec. 1)
3. Defines the terms *Conformity* and *Nonconformity*. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Ways and Means

1. Requires DOR to assume the legislation will enact conformity only to extent that the provisions will reduce FAGI or federal taxable income. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires Dor to assume the legislation will enact an amendment that results in nonconformity to the provisions that will increase FAGI or federal taxable income. (Sec. 1)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: FIN DP 4-3-0-0 | Third Read 16-11-3-0-0

House: WM DPA 5-3-0-0

SB 1221: tax laws; interpretation; application; hearing

Sponsor: Senator Mesnard, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires the Department of Revenue (DOR) to notify the chairpersons of the Senate Finance committee, House Ways and Means committee or their successor committees if a new interpretation or application of any provision of Title 42 or 43 will adversely affect taxpayers prospectively and requires DOR to testify regarding the necessity of the new interpretation or application if the committees hold a hearing.

History

DOR cannot retroactively apply any newly enacted law retroactively or in a way which would penalize a taxpayer in compliance with previous law unless it is authorized by law. If DOR adopts a new interpretation or application of any provision of Title 42 or 43 or determines that any of those provisions applies to a new or additional category or type of taxpayer, and the change in interpretation or application is not because of a change in law: 1) the change would apply prospectively unless it is favorable to taxpayers; 2) DOR will not assess any tax, penalty or interest retroactively due to the change in interpretation or application; and 3) the change in an affirmative defense in any administrative or judicial action for retroactive assessment of tax, interest and penalties to taxable periods before the adoption of the new interpretation or application.

DOR shall not refund tax liabilities, penalties and interest paid before a new interpretation or application of Title 42, Chapter 5 unless the taxpayer provides satisfactory evidence that the amount refunded will be returned to the person who paid an added charge to cover the tax. Policies and procedures adopted by administrative rule, tax ruling, tax procedure or instructions to a tax return are included as new interpretation or application ([A.R.S. § 42-2078](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires DOR, and allows affected taxpayers, to notify the chairpersons of the Senate Finance committee, House Ways and Means committee or their successor committees if a newly proposed interpretation or application of any provision of Title 42 or 43 will adversely affect taxpayers prospectively, before the adoption of a new interpretation or application. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires DOR to testify regarding the reasons why the new interpretation or application is necessary if the chairpersons of the Senate Finance committee, House Ways and Means committee or their successor committees hold a hearing on the new interpretation's or application's impact on taxpayers. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Ways & Means

1. Contains a legislative intent clause. (Sec. 2)

Prop 105 (45 votes) Prop 108 (40 votes) Emergency (40 votes) Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: FIN DP 7-0-0-0 | Third Read 27-0-3-0

House: WM DP 7-0-0-1

[SB 1292: PSPRS; investments](#)
Sponsor: Senator Mesnard, LD 13
Caucus & COW

Overview

Provides Public Safety Personal Retirement System (PSPRS) may not hold more than 5% voting stock of any publicly traded corporation that the PSPRS board administers or is owned by the system and other plans that the board administers, except that this limitation does not apply to membership interests in limited liability companies.

History

PSPRS was established in 1968 as a uniform, consistent and equitable statewide program for public safety personnel who are regularly assigned hazardous duty in the employ of Arizona or a political subdivision. This program provides for municipal firemen and policemen, employees of the Arizona highway patrol and other public safety personnel in Arizona ([A.R.S. § 38-841](#)).

PSPRS board will have the full power in its sole discretion to invest and reinvest, alter and change the monies accumulated under the system and other retirement plans and trusts that the board administers as provided in this article. The board may commingle securities and monies of the fund, the elected officials' retirement plan, the corrections officer retirement plan and other plans or monies entrusted to its care, subject to the crediting of receipts and earnings and charging of payments to the account of the appropriate employer, system or plan. In making every investment, the board shall exercise the judgment and care under the circumstances that the prevailing person of ordinary prudence, discretion and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not regarding speculation but in regard to the permanent disposition of their funds, considering the probable income from their funds as well as the probable safety of their capital ([A.R.S. § 38-848](#)).

Provisions

1. Provides PSPRS may not hold voting stock of more than 5% any publicly traded corporation that the PSPRS board administers or is owned by the system and other plans that the board administers, except that this limitation does not apply to membership interests in limited liability companies. (Sec. 1)

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