

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

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
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CAUCUS AGENDA

February 03, 2026

Bill Number	Short Title	Committee	Date	Action	
HB 2303 _(BSI)	state treasurer; conflicts of interest				
SPONSOR:	LIVINGSTON, LD 28	HOUSE			
		APPROP	1/28/2026	DP	(15-0-2-1)
		(Abs: BLATTMAN Present: SANDOVAL, AUSTIN)			
HB 2010 _(BSI)	digital goods; seller's requirements; enforcement				
SPONSOR:	KUPPER, LD 25	HOUSE			
		COM	1/27/2026	DPA	(11-0-0-0)
HB 2192 _(BSI)	video content; minors; employment; compensation				
SPONSOR:	WILLOUGHBY, LD 13	HOUSE			
		COM	1/27/2026	DP	(9-0-2-0)
		(Present: HENDRIX, VILLEGAS)			
HB 2279 _(BSI)	commercial river outfitters; limited liability				
SPONSOR:	WAY, LD 15	HOUSE			
		COM	1/27/2026	DP	(7-4-0-0)
		(No: AGUILAR, VILLEGAS, CAVERO, CONNOLLY)			
HB 2310 _(BSI)	qualified marketplace contractors; employment				
SPONSOR:	WENINGER, LD 13	HOUSE			
		COM	1/27/2026	DP	(10-0-0-1)
		(Abs: CAVERO)			
HB 2459 _(BSI)	mobile home parks; submetering; fees				
SPONSOR:	HENDRIX, LD 14	HOUSE			
		COM	1/27/2026	DP	(10-0-0-1)
		(Abs: CAVERO)			
HB 2501 _(BSI)	appraisal management companies; definition				
SPONSOR:	LIVINGSTON, LD 28	HOUSE			
		COM	1/27/2026	DP	(11-0-0-0)
HB 2555 _(BSI)	businesses; requirement to accept cash				
SPONSOR:	CHAPLIK, LD 3	HOUSE			
		COM	1/27/2026	DPA	(9-1-0-1)
		(No: CONNOLLY Abs: CAVERO)			
HB 2690 _(BSI)	unemployment benefits; requirements; disqualifications; determinations.				
SPONSOR:	HEAP, LD 10	HOUSE			
		COM	1/27/2026	DP	(7-4-0-0)
		(No: AGUILAR, VILLEGAS, CAVERO, CONNOLLY)			

[HB 2693](#)_(BSI) insurance; bona fide associations; qualifications
 SPONSOR: LIVINGSTON, LD 28 HOUSE
 COM 1/27/2026 DPA (8-1-2-0)
 (No: AGUILAR Present: VILLEGAS, CAVERO)

[HB 2032](#)_(BSI) statewide assessment; testing window; revisions
 SPONSOR: FINK, LD 27 HOUSE
 ED 1/27/2026 DP (7-5-0-0)
 (No: GUTIERREZ, HERNANDEZ L, SIMACEK, GARCIA, ABEYTIA)

[HB 2033](#)_(BSI) statewide assessment; written form; requirements
 SPONSOR: FINK, LD 27 HOUSE
 ED 1/27/2026 DP (7-2-2-1)
 (No: GUTIERREZ, ABEYTIA Abs: HERNANDEZ L Present: SIMACEK,
 GARCIA)

[HB 2075](#)_(BSI) school districts; employment contracts; publication
 SPONSOR: LIVINGSTON, LD 28 HOUSE
 ED 1/27/2026 DPA (8-4-0-0)
 (No: GUTIERREZ, SIMACEK, GARCIA, ABEYTIA)

[HB 2193](#)_(BSI) student directory information; disclosures; exemptions
 SPONSOR: OLSON, LD 10 HOUSE
 ED 1/27/2026 DP (10-1-1-0)
 (No: HERNANDEZ L Present: ABEYTIA)

[HB 2203](#)_(BSI) department of education; reporting requirements
 SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE
 ED 1/27/2026 DP (10-0-0-2)
 (Abs: HERNANDEZ L, MARSHALL)

[HB 2266](#)_(BSI) school attendance requirements; religious purposes
 SPONSOR: MARSHALL, LD 7 HOUSE
 ED 1/27/2026 DP (7-5-0-0)
 (No: GUTIERREZ, HERNANDEZ L, SIMACEK, GARCIA, ABEYTIA)

[HB 2395](#)_(BSI) fitness program; school report cards
 SPONSOR: BIASIUCCI, LD 30 HOUSE
 ED 1/27/2026 DP (8-0-2-2)
 (Abs: HERNANDEZ L, FINK Present: GARCIA, ABEYTIA)

[HCR 2003](#)_(BSI) interscholastic; intramural athletics; biological sex
 SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE
 ED 1/20/2026 DP (7-5-0-0)
 (No: GUTIERREZ, HERNANDEZ L, SIMACEK, GARCIA, ABEYTIA)

[HB 2009](#)_(BSI) constitutional amendments; foreign contributions prohibited
 SPONSOR: KUPPER, LD 25 HOUSE
 FMAE 1/21/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
 (No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

[HCR 2016](#)_(BSI) voting centers; precinct voting
 SPONSOR: KESHEL, LD 17 HOUSE
 FMAE 1/28/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
 (No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

[HM 2001](#)_(BSI) withdrawal; United Nations; urging Congress
 SPONSOR: POWELL, LD 14 HOUSE
 FMAE 1/21/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
 (No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

[HM 2004](#)_(BSI) urging Congress to defund IMF
 SPONSOR: POWELL, LD 14 HOUSE
 FMAE 1/21/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
 (No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

[HB 2015](#)_(BSI) budget procedures; late filing penalty
 SPONSOR: FINK, LD 27 HOUSE
 GOV 1/28/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
 (No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

[HB 2060](#)_(BSI) educational facilities; abortion; prohibited activities
 SPONSOR: KESHEL, LD 17 HOUSE
 GOV 1/28/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
 (No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

[HB 2170](#)_(BSI) state contracts; foreign adversary; prohibition
 SPONSOR: DIAZ, LD 19 HOUSE
 GOV 1/28/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
 (No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

[HB 2210](#)_(BSI) aviation surveillance technology; fees; prohibition
 SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
 GOV 1/28/2026 DPA (4-3-0-0)
 (No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

[HB 2460](#)_(BSI) business property; theft; penalties; prohibition
 SPONSOR: KUPPER, LD 25 HOUSE
 GOV 1/28/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
 (No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

[HB 2533](#)_(BSI) homeless services; office; board
 SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
 GOV 1/28/2026 DPA (4-3-0-0)
 (No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

[HB 2051](#)_(BSI) AHCCCS; lactation care; breastfeeding
 SPONSOR: FINK, LD 27 HOUSE
 HHS 1/22/2026 DPA (12-0-0-0)

[HB 2072](#)_(BSI) lactation care providers; certification
 SPONSOR: FINK, LD 27 HOUSE
 HHS 1/22/2026 DP (12-0-0-0)

[HB 2085](#)^(BSI) gender transition; minors; prohibitions.
SPONSOR: FINK, LD 27 HOUSE
HHS 1/22/2026 DP (7-5-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, HERNANDEZ A, MATHIS, LIGUORI, LUNA-
NÁJERA)

[HB 2178](#)^(BSI) agency; chief medical officer; license
SPONSOR: WILLOUGHBY, LD 13 HOUSE
HHS 1/22/2026 DP (12-0-0-0)

[HB 2179](#)^(BSI) air ambulance services
SPONSOR: WILLOUGHBY, LD 13 HOUSE
HHS 1/22/2026 DP (12-0-0-0)

[HB 2396](#)^(BSI) SNAP; allowed purchases; waiver
SPONSOR: BIASIUCCI, LD 30 HOUSE
HHS 1/26/2026 DPA (7-5-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, HERNANDEZ A, MATHIS, LIGUORI, LUNA-
NÁJERA)

[HB 2689](#)^(BSI) hospitals; patient immigration status; reporting.
SPONSOR: HEAP, LD 10 HOUSE
HHS 1/26/2026 DP (7-5-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, HERNANDEZ A, MATHIS, LIGUORI, LUNA-
NÁJERA)

[HB 2796](#)^(BSI) AHCCCS; enrollment verification; presumptive eligibility
SPONSOR: CARBONE, LD 25 HOUSE
HHS 1/26/2026 DP (7-5-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, HERNANDEZ A, MATHIS, LIGUORI, LUNA-
NÁJERA)

[HB 2133](#)^(BSI) sexual material; consent; synthetic depiction
SPONSOR: KUPPER, LD 25 HOUSE
JUD 1/21/2026 DP (7-1-0-1)
(No: GARCIA Abs: CONTRERAS L)
All 1/29/2026 DPA (5-0-2-0)
(Present: TRAVERS, VILLEGAS)

[HB 2135](#)^(BSI) liability; diversity; equity; inclusion laws
SPONSOR: WAY, LD 15 HOUSE
JUD 1/28/2026 DP (6-2-0-1)
(No: HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA Abs: CONTRERAS L)

[HB 2175](#)^(BSI) crimes; hostility towards victims; sentencing
SPONSOR: WILLOUGHBY, LD 13 HOUSE
JUD 1/28/2026 DPA (6-2-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS L, GARCIA Abs: DIAZ)

[HB 2223](#)^(BSI) name change petition; sex offenders
SPONSOR: NGUYEN, LD 1 HOUSE
JUD 1/28/2026 DPA (9-0-0-0)

[HB 2345](#)_(BSI) unlawful presence; commercial vehicle; forfeiture
 SPONSOR: LIVINGSTON, LD 28 HOUSE
 JUD 1/28/2026 DPA (5-3-1-0)
 (No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA Present: POWELL)

[HB 2364](#)_(BSI) abortion-inducing drugs; violations; classifications
 SPONSOR: KESHEL, LD 17 HOUSE
 JUD 1/28/2026 DP (5-3-0-1)
 (No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA Abs: DIAZ)

[HB 2417](#)_(BSI) excessive speed; speed inhibiting device
 SPONSOR: NGUYEN, LD 1 HOUSE
 JUD 1/28/2026 DPA (7-2-0-0)
 (No: POWELL, WAY)

[HB 2440](#)_(BSI) prisoners; transition program
 SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE
 JUD 1/28/2026 DP (6-1-0-2)
 (No: POWELL Abs: CONTRERAS L, DIAZ)

[HB 2666](#)_(BSI) sexual extortion; classification
 SPONSOR: CARTER P, LD 4 HOUSE
 JUD 1/28/2026 DP (8-0-1-0)
 (Present: GARCIA)

[HB 2763](#)_(BSI) shooting range; closure; conditions
 SPONSOR: NGUYEN, LD 1 HOUSE
 JUD 1/28/2026 DP (8-1-0-0)
 (No: GARCIA)

[HCR 2043](#)_(BSI) congressional term limits; convention
 SPONSOR: WENINGER, LD 13 HOUSE
 JUD 1/28/2026 DP (6-2-0-1)
 (No: GARCIA, POWELL Abs: CONTRERAS L)

[HB 2155](#)_(BSI) Arizona beef council; continuation..
 SPONSOR: DIAZ, LD 19 HOUSE
 LARA 1/26/2026 DP (7-1-0-0)
 (No: PESHAKAI)

[HB 2762](#)_(BSI) food products; labeling; cultivated cells
 SPONSOR: NGUYEN, LD 1 HOUSE
 LARA 1/26/2026 DP (5-3-0-0)
 (No: PESHAKAI, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON)

[HB 2791](#)_(BSI) cell-cultured protein; sale; prohibition
 SPONSOR: DIAZ, LD 19 HOUSE
 LARA 1/26/2026 DP (5-3-0-0)
 (No: PESHAKAI, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON)

[HB 2042](#)_(BSI) solar radiation management; prohibition; enforcement
 SPONSOR: FINK, LD 27 HOUSE
 NREW 1/27/2026 DP (6-4-0-0)
 (No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2052](#)_(BSI) management plan; water loss; percent
 SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
 NREW 1/27/2026 DPA (6-4-0-0)
 (No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHLAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2055](#)_(BSI) brackish groundwater recovery program
 SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
 NREW 1/27/2026 DP (6-4-0-0)
 (No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHLAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2056](#)_(BSI) appropriation; brackish groundwater; feasibility study
 SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
 NREW 1/27/2026 DP (6-4-0-0)
 (No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHLAKAI, LIGUORI)
 APPROP 1/28/2026 DP (11-6-0-1)
 (No: GUTIERREZ, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON, TRAVERS,
 AUSTIN, VOLK Abs: BLATTMAN)

[HB 2098](#)_(BSI) county water augmentation authorities; bond
 SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
 NREW 1/27/2026 DP (10-0-0-0)

[HB 2185](#)_(BSI) homeowners' associations; lawns; drought
 SPONSOR: WILLOUGHBY, LD 13 HOUSE
 NREW 1/27/2026 DPA (10-0-0-0)

[HB 2328](#)_(BSI) municipal corporations; water supply; rates
 SPONSOR: MARSHALL, LD 7 HOUSE
 NREW 1/27/2026 DP (6-4-0-0)
 (No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHLAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2758](#)_(BSI) McMullen Valley; eligible entities; groundwater
 SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
 NREW 1/27/2026 DPA (6-4-0-0)
 (No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHLAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2641](#)_(BSI) PFAS; firefighting foam; prohibition
 SPONSOR: LIGUORI, LD 5 HOUSE
 PSLE 1/26/2026 DP (15-0-0-0)

[HB 2086](#)_(BSI) vaccination mandates; masks; prohibition
 SPONSOR: POWELL, LD 14 HOUSE
 RO 1/27/2026 DP (3-2-0-0)
 (No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ C)

[HB 2248](#)_(BSI) medical interventions; prohibition
 SPONSOR: FINK, LD 27 HOUSE
 RO 1/27/2026 DP (3-2-0-0)
 (No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ C)

[HB 2688](#)_(BSI) budget unit; vacant positions; reporting.
 SPONSOR: HEAP, LD 10 HOUSE
 RO 1/27/2026 DP (3-2-0-0)
 (No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ C)

[HB 2121](#)_(BSI) electronic equipment; modifications
 SPONSOR: KUPPER, LD 25 HOUSE
 ST 1/28/2026 DPA (7-1-1-0)
 (No: CAVERO Present: LIGUORI)

[HB 2134](#)_(BSI) critical infrastructure; foreign adversaries; prohibition
 SPONSOR: KUPPER, LD 25 HOUSE
 ST 1/28/2026 DP (5-4-0-0)
 (No: AGUILAR, LIGUORI, CAVERO, CONNOLLY)

[HB 2451](#)_(BSI) Arizona space commission; strategic plan
 SPONSOR: WILMETH, LD 2 HOUSE
 ST 1/28/2026 DP (8-0-0-1)
 (Abs: AGUILAR)

[HB 2700](#)_(BSI) technology study committee; assistive technology
 SPONSOR: CONNOLLY, LD 8 HOUSE
 ST 1/28/2026 DPA (8-0-0-1)
 (Abs: AGUILAR)

[HB 2057](#)_(BSI) special plate; centennial; fleet discount
 SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
 TI 1/28/2026 DP (7-0-0-0)

[HB 2109](#)_(BSI) distracted driving; penalties; motorcycles
 SPONSOR: MARTINEZ, LD 16 HOUSE
 TI 1/28/2026 DP (7-0-0-0)

[HB 2574](#)_(BSI) traffic penalties; appeal; stay
 SPONSOR: CARTER N, LD 15 HOUSE
 TI 1/28/2026 DP (7-0-0-0)

[HB 2120](#)_(BSI) property tax exemption; disability; determination
 SPONSOR: CARTER N, LD 15 HOUSE
 WM 1/28/2026 DP (6-1-1-1)
 (No: SANDOVAL Abs: BLATTMAN Present: CREWS)

[HB 2173](#)_(BSI) property tax errors; electronic communications
 SPONSOR: LIVINGSTON, LD 28 HOUSE
 WM 1/28/2026 DP (8-0-0-1)
 (Abs: BLATTMAN)

[HB 2261](#)_(BSI) property tax; agricultural real property
 SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
 WM 1/28/2026 DP (5-3-0-1)
 (No: SANDOVAL, CREWS, LUNA-NÁJERA Abs: BLATTMAN)

[HB 2786](#)_(BSI) TPT; exemption; textbook rental
 SPONSOR: OLSON, LD 10 HOUSE
 WM 1/28/2026 DP (8-0-0-1)
 (Abs: BLATTMAN)

[HB 2792](#)^(BSI)

property tax; exemption; veterans

SPONSOR: CARBONE, LD 25 HOUSE

WM

1/28/2026

DP

(8-0-0-1)

(Abs: BLATTMAN)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: APPROP DP 15-0-2-1

HB 2303: state treasurer; conflicts of interest
Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28
Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires the State Treasurer invest in safe investments that prioritize safety and principal preservation and prohibits conflicts of interest and speculative investments.

History

The State Treasurer is tasked with receiving and keeping in secure custody all monies that belong to the state. Additionally, the Treasurer is required to keep an account of all monies that are received and disbursed and keep separate accounts of the appropriations of money and the different funds ([A.R.S. § 41-172](#)).

The Treasurer is permitted to invest and reinvest trust and treasury monies in certain items, including: obligations issued or guaranteed by the United States, bonds or other evidence of indebtedness of the state, commercial paper whose issuer is investment grade for short-term obligations by any two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations and negotiable certificates of deposit issued by a nationally or state chartered bank of savings and loan association ([A.R.S. § 35-313](#)).

Statute requires that if any public officer or employee of a public agency, or a family member, has a substantial interest in any public agency decision, contract, sale or purchase related to such public agency, they must make that interest known in official agency records and refrain from participating in the matter ([A.R.S. § 38-503](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires that the Treasurer only invest in safe investments that prioritize safety and principal preservation before high returns, liquidity, and yield. (Sec. 1)
2. Prohibits the Treasurer from using insider information obtained while performing official duties to knowingly benefit another party, oneself or a family member of the State Treasurer. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires that the interests of the State Treasurer's Office take precedence over any personal interests of the Treasurer. (Sec. 1)
4. Prohibits the Treasurer from investing in speculative investments. (Sec. 1)
5. Defines *insider information* as information regarding any investment decisions, information, or opportunities that are not available to the public, and any other negotiations, proposed transactions or business information (Sec. 1)
6. Defines *speculative investments* as high-risk financial investments expected to increase significantly in the short term and often based on future potential rather than current income-generating ability. (Sec. 1)
7. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

<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

House: COM DPA 11-0-0-0

HB 2010: digital goods; seller's requirements; enforcement

Sponsor: Representative Kupper, LD 25

Caucus & COW

Overview

Provides advertising disclosure requirements for a seller of a digital good.

History

A person is guilty of a class 3 misdemeanor for engaging in fraudulent advertising practices, which include: 1) knowingly and with the intent to sell to the public real or personal property or services, or to induce the public to acquire an interest therein, makes and publishes an advertisement, either printed or by public outcry or proclamation, or otherwise, containing any false, fraudulent, deceptive or misleading representations in respect to such property or services, or the manner of its sale or distribution; or 2) publishes, circulates or disseminates any statement or assertion of fact concerning real estate which is known by him to be untrue, and which is made or disseminated with the intention of misleading ([A.R.S. § 44-1481](#)).

Provisions

Seller's Requirements

1. Prohibits a seller of a digital good from using a term, such as *buy* or *purchase*, in the sale or advertisement that would lead a person to believe grants them an unrestricted ownership interest or an option for a time-limited rental, unless:
 - a. at the time of each transaction the seller provides specified information to, and receives acknowledgement from, the purchaser relating to the license of the digital good; or
 - b. before executing each transaction, the seller provides the purchaser with a clear and conspicuous statement that the purchase of the digital good is a license and a digital manner of accessing the terms and conditions for the license. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires any affirmative acknowledgement from the purchaser of notices made at or before the time of transaction by the seller to be distinct and separate from any other terms and conditions of the transaction. (Sec. 1)
3. Directs the seller to provide notice to the purchaser and offer a prorated refund or alternative access option if the terms of the license change in a way that impacts the purchaser's access. (Sec. 1)

Exemptions

4. Stipulates the seller's requirements do not:
 - a. require the person download a digital good;
 - b. prevent a person from storing a digital good on a server for access through the internet; and
 - c. apply to:
 - i. certain subscription-based services;
 - ii. digital goods that are offered without monetary consideration or cannot be revoked by the seller after the transaction;
 - iii. blockchain-based assets where ownership is decentralized and not subject to unilateral revocation; and
 - iv. educational or noncommercial digital goods provided by a public library, educational institution or an open-source platform. (Sec. 1)

Penalties

5. Declares a violation of the seller's requirements is an unlawful practice under the Consumer Fraud statutes and subject to investigation and appropriate action by the Attorney General. (Sec. 1)

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

6. Subjects a person who violates the seller's requirements, in addition to any other remedies, to a civil penalty of up to \$2,500 per violation. (Sec. 1)
7. Authorizes a purchaser to bring a civil action to recover actual damages, attorney fees and court costs. (Sec. 1)

Miscellaneous

8. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1)
9. Cites the act as the *Making Internet Non-ownership Understandable for Streaming Act* or the *MINUS ACT*. (Sec. 2)

Amendments

Committee on Commerce

1. Provides for calculating the prorated refund.
2. Adds that the seller's requirements do not:
 - a. prohibit a seller from implementing digital rights management technology to an advertised digital good.
 - b. prescribe the technical specifications or formats under which a seller must make a digital good available for download.
3. Removes language relating to the additional civil penalties and recovery of damages in a civil action.
4. Makes further clarifying changes.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: COM DP 9-0-2-0

HB 2192: video content; minors; employment; compensation

Sponsor: Representative Willoughby, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes requirements for content creators who include minors in video content.

History

A person commits *sexual exploitation of a minor* by knowingly: 1) recording, filming, photographing, developing or duplicating any visual depiction in which a minor is engaged in exploitive exhibition or other sexual conduct; 2) distributing, transporting, exhibiting, receiving, selling, purchasing, electronically transmitting, possessing or exchanging any visual depiction in which a minor is engaged in exploitive exhibition or other sexual conduct; 3) possessing, manufacturing, distributing, advertising, ordering, offering to sell, selling or purchasing a child sex doll that uses the face, image or likeness of a real infant or minor who is under twelve years of age with the intent to replicate the physical features of that real infant or minor; or 4) observing a nude minor for the purpose of engaging in sexual conduct for the person's sexual gratification. Sexual exploitation of a minor is a class 2 felony and is punishable as a dangerous crime against children if the minor is under 15 years old ([A.R.S. § 13-3553](#)).

Provisions

Compensation to Minors

1. Stipulates minors that are included in video content must be compensated if outlined criteria are met. (Sec. 1)
2. Entitles a minor who is at least 13 years of age to all compensation for their video content in which they produced, created and published. (Sec. 1)
3. Instructs content creators who feature a minor in their video content to maintain specified records until the minor's age of 21. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires content creators, at regular intervals, to provide the minor a notice of the existence of the records which must be readily accessible to the minor for review. (Sec. 1)

5. Trust Accounts

6. Requires content creators to compensate minors featured in their video content and deposit gross earnings on the video content that include the minor in a trust account until the minor is at least 18 years of age. (Sec. 1)
7. Outlines the trust account requirements. (Sec. 1)
8. Provides for the percentage of gross earnings be distributed to minors based on the number of minors who meet the specified criteria for compensation. (Sec. 1)
9. Exempts a party from trust account provisions that is not a content creator or a minor who is engaged in the work of video content. (Sec. 1)

10. Video Content Removal

11. Provides for the instruction and requirements for the deletion of or edits to a content creator's video content from an online hosting platform. (Sec. 1)
12. Requires an online hosting platform to review and take steps to remove the content from the platform if the content creator fails to act, unless:

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

- a. the individual who was featured in the content creator's video content as a minor does not submit sufficient, accurate information; or
- b. the online hosting platform finds that the video content is sufficiently newsworthy or of other public interest that outweighs the privacy interests of the minor involved. (Sec. 1)

13. Sexual Depiction of Minors

14. Declares it unlawful to financially benefit from knowingly or intentionally producing or distributing publicly any visual depiction of a minor with the intent to sexually gratify or elicit a sexual response in the viewer or any other person. (Sec. 1)
15. Mandates online hosting platforms to develop and implement a risk-based strategy to help mitigate risks related to the monetization of the knowing and intentional sexualization of a minor who is included in a video content. (Sec. 1)
16. Outlines content that may be included in the risk-based strategy. (Sec. 1)
17. Details information that online hosting platforms must make publicly available. (Sec. 1)
18. Adds the provisions relating to sexual depiction of minors do not:
 - a. affect any lawfully authorized investigative or protective or intelligence activity of law enforcement or intelligence agency;
 - b. apply in the case of an individual acting in good faith to report unlawful activity or in pursuance of a legal, professional or other lawful obligation;
 - c. apply in the case of a document production or filing associated with a legal proceeding;
 - d. apply to an online hosting platform with regard to content provided by content creators unless the online hosting platform intentionally solicits or knowingly and predominantly distributes unlawful content; and
 - e. impose liability in a manner that is inconsistent with federal law. (Sec. 1)

19. Court Proceedings

20. Authorizes a minor to bring an action to enforce the requirements relating to compensation, record keeping, trust accounts, video content removal, sexual depiction of minors. (Sec. 1)
21. Allows the court to award specified damages to a prevailing minor. (Sec. 1)

22. Miscellaneous

23. Specifies the trust account, content removal and sexual depiction of minors provisions do not affect a right or remedy available under any other State law. (Sec. 1)
24. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: COM DP 7-4-0-0

HB 2279: commercial river outfitters; limited liability

Sponsor: Representative Way, LD 15

Caucus & COW

Overview

Provides a limited liability exception to commercial river outfitters.

History

Grand Canyon National Park provides unique opportunities for individuals to raft down the white waters of the Colorado River. Individuals who river raft are exposed to inherent risks including rapids and currents, capsizing and falling, cold water immersion and drowning. The [Grand Canyon River Outfitters Association](#) oversee and regulate the commercial river outfitters for Grand Canyon National Park.

Statute grants certain industries limited liability protection from injuries or death except for instances of intentional misconduct or gross negligence. As part of granting limited liability protection, most industries must have a signed liability release form. An owner or operator of a closed-course motor vehicle racetrack is not liable for an injury or death to nongeneral spectators provided they have signed liability release forms and the injury or death was not caused by intentional misconduct or gross negligence ([A.R.S § 12-556](#)).

Provisions

1. Exempts a commercial river outfitter from liability for an injury to or the death of a participant resulting from an inherent risk of a river trip in Grand Canyon National Park. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies a commercial river outfitter is not responsible for altering, eliminating, controlling or decreasing the inherent risks of participating in a river trip in Grand Canyon National Park. (Sec. 1)
3. Allows a commercial river outfitter to contractually identify the inherent risks of a river trip. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires the participant and the identification of inherent risks to be determinative and binding. (Sec. 1)
5. Grants immunity to commercial river outfitters for:
 - a. claims for injury or death arising out of the inherent risks unless the claims arise out of other circumstances; and
 - b. claims arising out of ordinary negligence only if the claims are contractually waived in a liability release. (Sec. 1)
6. Allows a person to voluntarily release a commercial river outfitter from liability for an injury to or the death of a person resulting from participation in a river trip in Grand Canyon National Park. (Sec. 1)
7. Declares the limited liability exemption does not apply to a commercial river outfitter that is grossly negligent or commits willful, wanton or intentional acts or omissions. (Sec. 1)
8. Defines *commercial river outfitter* as: 1) an entity that is allowed under federal law to provide river trips to the public in Grand Canyon National Park; and 2) includes employees of a commercial river outfitter who are acting in the course and scope of their employment. (Sec. 1)
9. Defines *river trip* as all of the activities or occurrences, whether taking place on water or land, for which the commercial river outfitter has agreed to provide outfitting or guiding services. (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

House: COM DP 10-0-0-1

HB 2310: qualified marketplace contractors; employment
Sponsor: Representative Weninger, LD 13
Caucus & COW

Overview

Clarifies requirements for contract termination between qualified marketplace contractors and qualified marketplace platforms.

History

A qualified marketplace contractor is statutorily required to be treated as an independent contractor for all purposes under state and local laws, regulations and ordinances, including employment security laws and workers' compensation laws if: 1) the payment for the services performed by the qualified marketplace contractor is related to the performance of services or other output; and 2) the services performed by the qualified marketplace contractor are governed by a written contract executed between the qualified marketplace contractor and a qualified marketplace platform, which must meet stipulated requirements. Statutes outlines stipulations for which the written contract must provide, including that the contract and the association created by the contract may be terminated without cause by either party to the contract at any time on reasonable notice given to the other party ([A.R.S. § 23-1603](#)).

Provisions

1. Includes that the contract and the association created by the contract may be terminated without cause at any time and:
 - a. *on reasonable notice in which the contract expressly provides for termination* by either party to the contract; or
 - b. *unilaterally by a qualified marketplace contractor* at any time on reasonable notice given to the other party. (Sec. 1)
2. Establishes this act applies to any contract or addendum entered after the effective date. (Sec. 2)
3. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

<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

House: COM DP 10-0-0-1

HB 2459: mobile home parks; submetering; fees

Sponsor: Representative Hendrix, LD 14

Caucus & COW

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 dollars. (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)

<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

House: COM DP 11-0-0-0

HB 2501: appraisal management companies; definition

Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28

Caucus & COW

Overview

Conforms the statutory definition of *appraisal management company* with the federal definition.

History

The [Arizona Department of Insurance and Financial Institutions](#) (DIFI) is the primary regulatory authority that oversees and administers laws governing Appraisal Management Companies (AMCs). DIFI is responsible for the registering, monitoring, and investigating of AMCs to ensure compliance with laws and regulations ([A.R.S. § 32-3605](#)).

An AMC is an entity that administers an appraiser panel of independent contract appraisers to perform real property appraisal services, receives requests for real property appraisal services from clients, and for a fee, contracts with one or more independent appraisers to perform appraisal services. They serve as a third-party liaison between primarily lenders and appraisers.

AMCs are statutorily defined as a corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, subsidiary or other business entity that directly or indirectly performs appraisal management services, and that: a) administers an appraisal panel of at least 16 state-licensed or state-certified appraisers in one state who are independent contractors or at least 25 state-licensed or state-certified appraisers in at least two states who perform real property appraisal services in this state for clients; and b) otherwise serves as a third-party liaison of appraisal management services between clients and appraisers ([A.R.S. § 32-3661](#)).

AMCs are federally defined as a person that: 1) provides appraisal management services to creditors or to secondary mortgage market participants, including affiliates; 2) provides such services in connection with valuing a consumer's principal dwelling as security for a consumer credit transaction or incorporating such transactions into securitizations; and 3) within a given 12-month period, oversees an appraiser panel of more than 15 State-certified or State-licensed appraisers in a State or 25 or more State-certified or State-licensed appraisers in two or more States ([12 CFR § 34.211](#)).

Provisions

1. Modifies the definition of *appraisal management company*, to include an entity that does *either*:
 - a. administers the specified appraisal panel who perform real property appraisal services *within a twelve-month period*; or
 - b. otherwise serves as a third-party liaison. (Sec. 1)
2. Defines *twelve-month period* as the calendar year unless an alternative twelve-month period is prescribed by DIFI. (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

House: COM DPA 9-1-0-1

HB 2555: businesses; requirement to accept cash

Sponsor: Representative Chaplik, LD 3

Caucus & COW

Overview

Stipulates that cash must be accepted as a form of payment by businesses located in this state.

History

Statute defines legal tender as a medium of exchange, including specie, that is authorized by the United States Constitution or Congress to pay debts, public charges, taxes and dues ([A.R.S. § 43-1021](#)).

Legal tender is federally defined as United States coins and currency (including Federal reserve notes and circulating notes of Federal reserve banks and national banks) are legal tender for all debts, public charges, taxes and dues. Foreign gold or silver coins are not legal tender for debts ([31 U.S.C. § 5103](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires a retail business with a physical location in this state to accept cash as a form of payment for goods and services with an aggregate value of \$100 or less. (Sec. 2)
2. Prohibits the retail business from charging a fee or penalty for using cash as a form of payment. (Sec. 2)
3. Asserts an individual has a cause of action against the person that violates the requirement to accept cash if:
 - a. denied the right to use cash as a form of payment; or
 - b. charged a fee or penalty for using cash as a form of payment. (Sec. 2)
4. Stipulates that a person who violates the requirement to accept cash is liable for damages for each violation in an amount of:
 - a. \$1,000 but not more than \$1,000 per person per day; or
 - b. \$5,000 per person total. (Sec. 2)
5. Entitles the prevailing plaintiff in an action to recover reasonable attorney fees and costs. (Sec. 2)
6. Directs the court to annually adjust the prescribed liability damage amounts for inflation in accordance with the Consumer Price Index. (Sec. 2)
7. Specifies that the requirement for a retail business to accept cash does not apply to:
 - a. a written contract between two parties that dictates the acceptable form of payment; and
 - b. the online sale of goods or services. (Sec. 2)
8. Defines *retail business*. (Sec. 2)
9. Makes a technical change. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Commerce

1. Adds that the requirement to accept cash does not apply to:
 - a. the rental of a good or service; and
 - b. a mobile vendor that includes a food truck or a delivery service.

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

House: COM DP 7-4-0-0

HB 2690: unemployment benefits; requirements; disqualifications; determinations.

Sponsor: Representative Heap, LD 10

Caucus & COW

Overview

Modifies the eligible criteria for Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits. Requires the Department of Economic Security (DES) to cross-check the validity of UI benefit claims against prescribed data sets.

History

DES administers the UI benefit program, which provides temporary financial relief to eligible unemployed individuals who separate from their previous employers at no fault of their own. To be eligible for [UI benefits](#), an individual must be able to work, available for work and actively seeking work. Furthermore, the individual must engage in a systematic and sustained effort to obtain work during at least four days of the week and make at least one job contact per day on four different days of the week.

DES examines any claim for benefits and determines whether the claim is valid. DES must promptly notify the claimant of the determination. The claimant has 15 days from the date the notification was mailed to appeal the determination. Individuals who fail to apply for available and suitable work, actively engage in seeking work, accept suitable work when offered or return to customary self-employment as directed by DES are disqualified from UI benefits ([Title 23, Chapter 4, A.R.S.](#)).

Provisions

UI Benefit Eligibility

1. Modifies eligibility requirements by adding that an individual must actively seek and apply for suitable work and:
 - a. conduct at least five specified work search actions each week to qualify as actively seeking and applying for suitable work; and
 - b. provide a weekly report that details the individual's work search actions for every week a benefit is sought. (Sec. 4)
2. Removes the requirement of an individual to engage in a systematic and sustained effort to obtain work during at least four days of the week and make at least one job contact per day on four different days of the week to be eligible for UI benefits. (Sec. 4)

UI Claim Validity

3. Prohibits DES from paying benefits until the initial claim, or an ongoing claim on a weekly basis, is cross-checked for validity against specified data sets. (Sec. 5)
4. Requires DES to prioritize cross-checking the most current data sets before crosschecking older data sets. (Sec. 5)
5. Stipulates that a claim will not be paid, and the claimant is disqualified from receiving benefits and referred for prosecution if a cross-check results in information indicating that a claim is ineligible or fraudulent. (Sec. 5)
6. Directs DES, prior to paying benefits, to examine any initial claim and confirm the claim's validity if the initial claim:
 - a. was submitted electronically through an internet address located outside of Arizona or the U.S.;
 - b. references an address for which another current claim was submitted; or

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

- c. is associated with a direct deposit for a bank account already used for another current claim. (Sec. 5)
7. Allows DES to refer the matter for prosecution if a fraudulent claim was filed. (Sec. 5)

Disqualification from UI Benefits

8. Restates that an individual is disqualified for UI benefits if the individual has failed without cause to:
- a. actively seek and apply for suitable work;
 - b. accept an offer of suitable work; or
 - c. accept reemployment at the same employer for suitable work, if offered. (Sec. 6)
9. Directs an employer to report to DES when an individual who was a previous employee:
- a. refuses to return to work or accept an offer of suitable work; or
 - b. fails to appear for a scheduled interview or respond to an offer of employment. (Sec. 6)
10. Allows employers to submit the required report to DES either digitally or through email. (Sec. 6)
11. Requires DES to conduct an independent review of each submitted report to determine whether an individual should be disqualified from receiving benefits. (Sec. 6)

Miscellaneous

1. Makes conforming and technical changes. (Sec. 1-6)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: COM DPA 8-1-2-0

HB 2693: insurance; bona fide associations; qualifications

Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28

Caucus & COW

Overview

Revises the qualifications as a bona fide association.

History

Statute outlines the qualifications for an association to qualify as a path 1 and path 2 bona fide association. To qualify as a path 2 bona fide association, an association had to meet the requirements outlined in federal law relating to the definition of *employer* under Section 3(5) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA)—Association Health Plans ([A.R.S. § 20-2324](#)).

ERISA regulates employee benefit plans, including private-sector job-based retirement plans, health plans, and other welfare benefit plans. Section 3(5) of ERISA defined the *employer* to include "any person acting directly as an employer, or indirectly in the interest of an employer, in relation to an employee benefit plan; and includes a group or association of employers acting for an employer in such capacity."

The U.S. Department of Labor adopted the [2018 AHP Rule](#), which established alternative criteria under ERISA section 3(5) for determining when employers may join together in a group that could be treated as the "employer" sponsor of a single multiple employer group health plan. The Department has since rescinded the 2018 AHP Rule.

Provisions

1. Removes the classification of and requirements for a path 2 bona fide association. (Sec. 1)
2. Stipulates an association that meets the requirements of an employer as defined by federal law qualifies as a bona fide association. (Sec. 1)
3. Restates that the bona fide association requirements do not limit or prohibit the operation of a self-funded multiple employer welfare arrangement, rather than the issuance of self-funded health benefits plans, through:
 - a. certain bona fide associations;
 - b. a statewide chamber of commerce or a statewide business league that meets outlined criteria; or
 - c. the statewide chamber of commerce or statewide business league is exempt from federal taxation. (Sec. 1)
4. Modifies the definition of *small employer*. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Commerce

1. Makes a technical change which amends the statewide chamber of commerce or a statewide business league criterion.

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

House: ED DP 7-5-0-0

HB 2032: statewide assessment; testing window; revisions

Sponsor: Representative Fink, LD 27

Caucus & COW

Overview

Adjusts the testing window for the statewide assessment and the dates by which local education agencies (LEAs) must receive statewide assessment scores and data.

History

The State Board of Education (SBE) must adopt rules to implement a statewide assessment to measure student achievement of the academic standards in reading, writing and math. SBE may administer assessments in social studies and science. Statute directs SBE to both: 1) contract to purchase the tests for the statewide assessment; and 2) require in the contract that LEAs receive test scores and data by May 15 for the 3rd grade reading portion of the statewide assessment and May 25 for all other portions. If scores are received after these dates, SBE must impose penalties on the contractor (A.R.S. §§ [15-741](#) and [15-742](#)).

Currently, any testing window established and executed by the Arizona Department of Education (ADE) and SBE to administer the statewide assessment may not exceed four consecutive school weeks. This testing window must ensure that LEAs receive test scores and data by the required May deadlines. Subject to approval by SBE, ADE may adjust the testing window in academic years in which SBE is revising or establishing proficiency levels for the statewide assessment ([A.R.S. § 15-743](#)) ([A.A.C. R7-2-310](#)).

When prescribing 3rd grade competency requirements, SBE may not require a student to be retained if the student's performance data on the statewide assessment is not available before the end of the current school year. A student who is not retained in this circumstance must receive intervention as prescribed if the 3rd grade assessment data subsequently does not demonstrate sufficient reading skills ([A.R.S. § 15-701](#)) ([A.A.C. R7-2-318](#)).

Provisions

1. Modifies the testing window for the statewide assessment by requiring ADE or SBE to execute a testing window that allows an LEA to administer the statewide assessment during the last two school weeks of the LEA's school calendar, rather than a testing window that is not longer than four consecutive school weeks. (Sec. 4)
2. Removes the authorization for ADE, subject to approval by SBE, to adjust the statewide assessment testing window in academic years in which SBE is revising or establishing proficiency levels for the statewide assessment. (Sec. 4)
3. Adjusts the dates by which SBE must require test scores and data to be received by LEAs to July 1 for all portions of the statewide assessment, rather than May 15 for the reading portion and May 25 for all other portions. (Sec. 2, 3, 4)
4. Instructs SBE to impose penalties on the statewide assessment contractor for scores received after July 1, rather than for reading scores received after May 15 and scores for all other portions received after May 25. (Sec. 2)
5. Clarifies 3rd grade retention requirements by specifying that a 3rd grade student who is not retained and who obtains a score on the reading portion of the statewide assessment that does not demonstrate sufficient reading skills must receive intervention and strategies as prescribed. (Sec. 1)
6. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4)

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

House: ED DP 7-2-2-1

HB 2033: statewide assessment; written form; requirements

Sponsor: Representative Fink, LD 27

Caucus & COW

Overview

Authorizes a school district or charter school to administer the statewide assessment in written form on approval by the school district governing board (governing board) or charter school governing body (governing body).

History

The State Board of Education (SBE) must adopt and implement the statewide assessment to measure student achievement of the academic standards in reading, writing and math. SBE may also administer achievement assessments in social studies and science. [Laws 2025, Chapter 204](#) modified the reasons for which a school district or charter school may request to administer the statewide assessment in the form of a written test as follows: 1) a written test is required pursuant to an individualized education program or Section 504 plan; 2) to accommodate special circumstances; 3) for religious purposes; or 4) on request by a student's parent or guardian ([A.R.S. § 15-741](#)).

Provisions

1. Adds, to the reasons for which a school district or charter school may administer the statewide assessment in the form of a written test, on approval by a majority vote of the governing board or governing body.
2. Makes technical changes.

<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

House: ED DPA 8-4-0-0

HB 2075: school districts; employment contracts; publication

Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes reporting and posting requirements for school district governing boards (governing boards) and the Arizona Department of Education (ADE) regarding the employment contracts of superintendents, assistant superintendents, associate superintendents and chief financial officers (CFOs).

History

A governing board may employ and fix the salaries and benefits of school district employees for the next school year. Statute authorizes a governing board to employ a business manager who has expertise in finance as prescribed. A governing board may also employ a superintendent and must determine the qualifications for the superintendent by action taken in a public meeting. A contract for a superintendent may not exceed three years and, if the superintendent's contract is for multiple years, the school district may not offer to extend or renegotiate the contract earlier than 15 months before the contract expires (A.R.S. §§ [15-502](#) and [15-503](#)).

Provisions

1. Directs each governing board to submit to ADE either:
 - a. a copy of the employment contract, including any extension or amendment, for each superintendent, assistant superintendent, associate superintendent or CFO employed by the school district during the preceding five school years; or
 - b. an attestation stating the school district has not employed a superintendent, an assistant superintendent, an associate superintendent or a CFO during the preceding five school years.
2. Requires each governing board to post on the school district's website a copy of each contract and attestation it submits to ADE and ADE to post on its website all contracts that are submitted.
3. Prohibits ADE and a school district from removing a contract that is posted on its respective website until at least five years after the date on which the employment of the superintendent, assistant superintendent, associate superintendent or CFO is terminated.
4. Authorizes ADE and a school district to redact personally identifiable information that is exempt from public disclosure as a matter of law before posting an employment contract on its respective website.
5. Instructs ADE, by December 1 annually, to compile and post on its website a report that contains the following information for each school district that employs a superintendent or any combination of an assistant superintendent, associate superintendent or CFO:
 - a. the employee's base salary;
 - b. a list of all employee benefits the employee may receive pursuant to their employment contract, including the benefit's monetary value; and
 - c. if the employee has a car allowance under their employment contract, the amount of the car allowance.

Amendments

Committee on Education

1. Requires a governing board to submit to ADE and for each superintendent, assistant superintendent, associate superintendent or CFO:
 - a. a copy of the employment contract, including any extension or amendment, within 30 days after the contract is entered or the extension or amendment is approved; or

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

- b. an affidavit stating the employment contract is the same contract as the immediately preceding year within 30 days of the anniversary of the date on which the school district entered the contract.
2. Instructs ADE to create and post on its website a searchable online database that contains the following information from each submitted contract for a superintendent, assistant superintendent, associate superintendent and CFO:
 - a. the school district's name;
 - b. the base salary;
 - c. the total amount of:
 - i. performance based pay awarded;
 - ii. employer contributions for retirement benefits and life insurance;
 - iii. stipends paid to the employee, disaggregated by purpose or type of stipend; and
 - iv. employer contributions for health insurance premiums for the spouse and dependents of the employees;
 - d. the total hours of personal leave and paid time off awarded; and
 - e. whether the employee is entitled to payment for unused personal leave and paid time off.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: ED DP 10-1-1-0

HB 2193: student directory information; disclosures; exemptions

Sponsor: Representative Olson, LD 10

Caucus & COW

Overview

Expands the list of individuals to whom a school may share student directory information with if a parent or eligible student has not opted out of the disclosure.

History

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 regulations define *directory information* as information in a student's education record that would not generally be considered harmful or an invasion of privacy if disclosed. Both federal regulations and state law allow a school to disclose directory information only if it has given public notice to parents of students and eligible students of: 1) the types of personally identifiable information designated as directory information; 2) the parent's or eligible student's right to refuse the designation; and 3) the period of time within which a parent or eligible student has to notify in writing that they do not want the information designated as directory information (34 C.F.R. §§ [99.3](#) and [99.37](#))

Accordingly, unless required by state or federal law, a school may not disclose a student's address, telephone number or email address unless the parent or eligible student either: 1) affirmatively consented in writing to the disclosure; or 2) has not opted out of the disclosure and the disclosure is to students enrolled in the school for educational purposes or to school employees for school business purposes ([A.R.S. § 15-142](#)).

Provisions

1. Adds that a school may not disclose a student's address, phone number or email address unless the parent or eligible student has not opted out of the disclosure and the disclosure is to the:
 - a. parents of students enrolled in the school; or
 - b. representative of a nonprofit organization that is operated to support the school, school district or charter school.
2. Makes technical and conforming changes.

<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

House: ED DP 10-0-0-2

HB 2203: department of education; reporting requirements

Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Directs the Arizona Department of Education (ADE) to review each statutory reporting requirement for ADE or public schools and submit a report that recommends legislative action to eliminate or modify duplicative or obsolete reporting requirements.

History

ADE is overseen by the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI), who is responsible for carrying out all executive, administrative and ministerial functions of ADE. Statute details numerous duties of the SPI, which include the requirement for the SPI to annually report to the Governor and Legislature specified information, such as the total current per pupil expenditures, the number of children attending schools and the amounts expended for teacher and superintendent salaries and school buildings (A.R.S. §§ [15-231](#) and [15-255](#)).

Provisions

1. Instructs ADE to review each statutory reporting requirement for public schools to report information to ADE and for ADE to report to the Legislature to identify whether:
 - a. the reporting requirement is expired or obsolete; or
 - b. public schools or ADE are required to submit the same information for multiple reporting requirements.
2. Requires ADE to submit a report, by December 1, 2026, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate that:
 - a. summarizes ADE's review of the statutory reporting requirements; and
 - b. recommends legislative action to consolidate, eliminate or modify the statutory reporting requirements.
3. Instructs ADE to recommend the repeal or consolidation of any reporting requirement that is duplicative, expired or obsolete.
4. Repeals the statutory reporting review requirement for ADE on July 1, 2029.
5. Specifies what is included in *report to the Legislature*.

<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

House: ED DP 7-5-0-0

HB 2266: school attendance requirements; religious purposes

Sponsor: Representative Marshall, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Stipulates a school district governing board (governing board) or charter school governing body (governing body) policy must allow students to be excused for religious purposes.

History

Each governing board and governing body must adopt a policy regarding the excuse of students for religious purposes. Currently, the governing board or governing body policy *may allow* a student to be excused from school attendance for religious purposes, including participation in religious exercises or instruction. If the policy allows a student to be excused for religious purposes, the policy must detail the conditions for the excuse to be granted to the student, including the requirements that the: 1) person with custody of the student give written consent; and 2) religious instruction or exercise take place at a suitable place away from school property designated by the church or religious denomination or group ([A.R.S. § 15-806](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires each governing board and governing body to adopt a policy that must, rather than may, allow students to be excused from school attendance for religious instruction.
2. Makes technical changes.

<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

House: ED DP 8-0-2-2

HB 2395: fitness program; school report cards

Sponsor: Representative Biasiucci, LD 30

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes the Arizona School Fitness Program (Program) in the Arizona Department of Education (ADE) to recognize public schools participating in a nationally recognized physical fitness test or event.

History

On July 31, 2025, President Trump issued an executive order (EO) that reestablished the President's Council on Sports, Fitness and Nutrition (Council) and the Presidential Fitness Test. The EO details the functions of the Council, which include developing strategies for reestablishing the Presidential Fitness Test and for promoting presidential challenges and school-based programs that reward excellence in physical education. The Secretaries of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the U.S. Department of Education are tasked with administering the Presidential Fitness Test ([EO 2025-14327](#)).

The minimum course of study requirements for students in common school grades require students to demonstrate competency in specified subject areas, including health/physical education ([A.A.C. R7-2-301](#)).

Each school must annually distribute a report card to parents of enrolled students. ADE is tasked with developing a standardized format for the report card that includes statutorily prescribed information, such as a description of the school's regular, magnet and special instructional programs and current academic goals ([A.R.S. § 15-746](#)).

Provisions

1. Creates the Program in ADE to recognize public schools that elect to participate in a nationally recognized physical test or event.
2. Requires ADE to develop guidelines and identify best practices and resources for schools participating in the Program.
3. Authorizes a school participating in the Program to include the Program designation in its school report card.

<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

House: ED DP 7-5-0-0

HCR2003: interscholastic; intramural athletics; biological sex

Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Subject to voter approval, modifies statute that requires interscholastic or intramural athletic teams or sports to be designated based on the sex of the participating athletes. Prohibits a school or athletic association that provides private spaces for athletic engagement from authorizing any individual to use a space that is not designated for the individual's sex.

History

Each interscholastic or intramural athletic team or sport that is sponsored by a public school or private school whose teams compete against a public school must be designated as *male*, *female* or *coed* according to the biological sex of the participating students. Athletic teams or sports designated for females may not be opened to students of the male sex. Statute does not restrict the eligibility of any student to participate in an interscholastic or intramural athletic team or sport designated as being for males or as coed. A *school* is either a school that provides instruction in kindergarten or the 1st-12th grades or a higher education institution.

A government entity, licensing or accrediting organization and athletic association or organization may not take adverse action against a school for maintaining separate interscholastic or intramural athletic teams or sports for students of the female sex. Statute grants a private cause of action for relief to any student who: 1) is deprived of an athletic opportunity or suffers harm due to a school knowingly violating the required designation of interscholastic or intramural teams or sports; or 2) is subject to retaliation or other adverse action by a school or an athletic association or organization due to the reporting of a violation of the required designation of interscholastic or intramural teams or sports. Any school that suffers harm due to a violation also has a private cause of action for relief ([A.R.S. § 15-120.02](#)).

Provisions

1. Modifies statute that mandates each interscholastic or intramural team be designated based on the sex of the participating athletes by requiring, beginning January 1, 2027, each school and athletic association that sponsors an interscholastic or intramural athletic team or sport to expressly designate the athletic team or sport as *male*, *female* or *coeducational* based on the sex of the participating athletes.
2. Prohibits a school or athletic association from opening any interscholastic or intramural athletic team or sport designated for females to athletes of the male sex.
3. States the eligibility of an athlete to participate in any interscholastic or intramural athletic team or sport is not restricted if the team or sport is *aligned with the athlete's sex*, rather than *designated as being for males*.
4. Prohibits, beginning January 1, 2027, a school or athletic association that maintains private spaces integral to athletic engagement from authorizing any individual to use a private space that is not designated for the individual's sex.
5. Restricts specified entities from taking adverse action against an athletic association for maintaining separate interscholastic or intramural athletic teams or sports for athletes of the female sex.
6. Grants a private cause of action to any athlete who is deprived of an athletic opportunity or suffers harm due to an athletic association knowingly violating statutory requirements relating to the designation of interscholastic or intramural athletic teams or sports.

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

7. Specifies *school* includes a public or private school that provides instruction in kindergarten or the 1st-12th grades.
8. Defines *athlete*, *athletic association* and *sex*.
9. Contains a severability clause.
10. Cites this legislation as the *Protect Girls' Sports in Arizona Act*.
11. Directs the Secretary of State to submit this proposition to the voters at the next general election.
12. Makes technical and conforming changes.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: FMAE DP 4-3-0-0

HB 2009: constitutional amendments; foreign contributions prohibited

Sponsor: Representative Kupper, LD 25

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prohibits foreign national contributions to committees primarily organized to influence Arizona constitutional amendments and requires verification of contributor eligibility.

History

Political committees that support or oppose ballot propositions are subject to registration, contribution reporting and campaign finance disclosure requirements, including prescribed reporting schedules, contributor disclosures and specified disclaimers on certain campaign materials. ([A.R.S. Title 16, Chapter 6](#))

Foreign nationals are prohibited from directly or indirectly making contributions or expenditures in connection with any federal, state or local election, including ballot measures, and are subject to enforcement actions and civil penalties for violations. ([52 U.S.C. § 30121](#))

Provisions

1. Prohibits a committee organized primarily to influence the outcome of a ballot proposition proposing an amendment to the Arizona Constitution from accepting or using any contribution from a foreign national. (Sec. 1)
2. Exempts from the prohibition:
 - a. contributions from federally registered political committees that comply with federal law and do not originate from a foreign national;
 - b. independent expenditures made without coordination with a committee; and
 - c. in-kind volunteer services with no monetary value provided by a non-foreign. (Sec.1)
3. Requires a committee to verify, through reasonable means, that a contributor is not a foreign national, including obtaining a sworn certification and ownership or control information for entity contributors. (Sec. 1)
4. Instructs a committee to return or refund a prohibited contribution within 10 business days after discovery. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires a committee to file campaign finance reports with the Secretary of State that disclose:
 - a. the aggregate amount and percentage of contributions received from residents and in-state entities and the aggregate amount and percentage of contributions received from nonresidents;
 - b. the name, address and state of residence or principal place of business for any nonresident or out-of-state contribution of \$5,000 or more; and
 - c. any other reporting information required under campaign finance law. (Sec. 1)
6. Directs a committee that receives more than 20% of its total funding from nonresidents or out-of-state entities to include a prominent disclaimer in all campaign materials stating the percentage of out-of-state funding. (Sec. 1)
7. Classifies a knowing violation as a class 1 misdemeanor. (Sec. 1)
8. Authorizes the Attorney General or a county attorney to enforce the prohibition and impose civil penalties of up to three times the amount of a prohibited contribution. (Sec. 1)
9. Defines *ballot proposition*, *committee*, *foreign national*, *nonresident* and *resident*. (Sec. 1)
10. Contains a severability clause. (Sec. 2)
11. Cites this legislation as the *Arizona First Funding Act*. (Sec. 3)

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

House: FMAE DP 4-3-0-0

HCR2016: voting centers; precinct voting **Sponsor: Representative Keshel, LD 17** **Caucus & COW**

Overview

Subject to voter approval, eliminates the use of voting centers and on-site early voting locations and limits in-person voting to designated polling places. Caps the size of election precincts and eliminates statutory authority for emergency voting centers. Restricts election day on-site tabulation of early ballots to polling places and narrows electioneering provisions and election administration statutes to polling places used on election day.

History

Statute establishes a county-administered election system that includes election precincts, designated polling places and election boards. Counties administer in-person voting through precinct-based polling places and countywide voting centers and may consolidate precincts or designate emergency voting centers under specified circumstances. Electioneering restrictions and voter conduct requirements apply at polling places and other designated voting locations ([A.R.S. §§ 16-411, 16-531](#)).

The election framework also includes an early voting system that operates in parallel with election day voting and includes early ballot requests, in-person early voting at designated locations and election day on-site tabulation of early ballots. The framework includes voter identification requirements, early ballot affidavit procedures, ballot handling and reconciliation processes and criminal penalties for unlawful acts related to voting and election administration ([A.R.S. §§ 16-542, 16-579.01, 16-1017](#)).

Provisions

1. Limits the maximum number of registered voters in an election precinct to 2,500 at the time precincts are designated. (Sec. 1)
2. Prohibits a county board of supervisors from authorizing the use of voting centers in place of or in addition to specifically designated polling places. (Sec. 1)
3. Deletes statutory authority for voting centers, including provisions describing their operation and voter eligibility. (Sec. 1)
4. Eliminates authority for a county board of supervisors to approve emergency voting centers and related procedures. (Sec. 1)
5. Removes references to early voting sites from electioneering provisions. (Sec. 1)
6. Deletes references to voting centers and other voting locations from election board appointment statutes. (Sec. 2)
7. Removes authority for county recorders to establish on-site early voting locations and other early voting locations. (Sec. 3)
8. Deletes procedures governing voter identification and voter registration updates at on-site early voting locations and other early voting locations. (Sec. 3)
9. Eliminates authority for electors to vote in person at on-site early voting locations through 7:00 p.m. on the Friday preceding an election. (Sec. 3)
10. Deletes authority to conduct election day on-site tabulation of early ballots at voting centers and removes related references. (Sec. 4, 5)

<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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11. Removes references to on-site early voting locations from unlawful acts related to voting and electioneering offenses. (Sec. 6, 7)
12. Requires the Secretary of State to submit the proposition to the voters at the next general election as provided by the Arizona Constitution. (Sec. 7)
13. Becomes effective if approved by the voters and on proclamation of the Governor. (Sec. 7)
14. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 2, 6)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: FMAE DP 4-3-0-0-0

HM 2001: withdrawal; United Nations; urging Congress
Sponsor: Representative Powell, LD 14
Caucus & COW

Overview

Urges the President of the United States (President) and the United States (U.S.) Congress to withdraw from the United Nations (U.N.) to better serve the United States' interests.

History

The U.N. is an international organization founded on October 24, 1945. The U.N. membership was composed of 51 member states, including the U.S. Currently there are 193 member states that carry out the organization's purpose and principles ([U.N. About Us Page](#)).

Provisions

1. Urges the President and the U.S. Congress to withdraw from the U.N. to better serve the U.S.'s interests (Sec. 1)
2. Authorizes the Arizona Secretary of State to distribute copies of this memorial to the U.S. President, the President of the U.S. Senate, the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives and each member of Congress from Arizona. (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

House: FMAE DP 4-3-0-0

HM2004: urging Congress to defund IMF
Sponsor: Representative Powell, LD 14
Caucus & COW

Overview

Urges the President of the United States (President) and the United States (U.S.) Congress to cease funding and membership to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

History

The U.S. became an official member of the IMF in 1945 after the adoption of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, an act that declared its membership and agreed to the rules set forth by the 1944 international Bretton Woods Conference. The original purpose of the IMF was to stabilize global exchange rates and avoid mistakes that could bring about events like the Depression and World War II. The IMF carried out this purpose as an organization of 40 countries who agreed upon the use of the U.S. dollar as the central reserve currency. This membership has grown to 191 member countries as of 2026 and now recognizes eight major reserve currencies ([22 U.S.C. § 286](#), [IMF](#), [Library of Congress, Council on Foreign Relations](#)).

Provisions

1. Urges the President and the U.S. Congress to cease all funding to the IMF and withdraw entirely from the organization.
2. Instructs the Arizona Secretary of State to distribute copies of the memorial to the President, U.S. Senate President, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives and each congressional member from Arizona.

<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

House: GOV DP 4-3-0-0

HB 2015: budget procedures; late filing penalty

Sponsor: Representative Fink, LD 27

Caucus & COW

Overview

Directs the Arizona Department of Administration (ADOA) to assess a penalty of 1/12 of one percent of an organization's state general fund appropriation for the next fiscal year if an organization fails to submit complete financial statements and federal expenditure information.

History

ADOA must develop a uniform accounting system, in accordance with generally accepted governmental accounting principles, for all budget units to ensure compliance with all legal and constitutional requirements, including those receiving, spending and accounting for public monies. All Arizona or county officers, boards, commissions or agencies that are required to prepare or publish annual reports of financial condition or operation must prepare or publish those reports within 90 days after the close of each fiscal year. The reports must include all matters and things required by law for the fiscal year, rather than the calendar year (A.R.S. §§ [35-103](#), [35-131](#)).

Provisions

1. Instructs organizations included in Arizona's reporting entity to submit accurate and complete final financial statements and federal expenditure or program information to ADOA to meet the financial reporting and federal single audit requirements and deadlines of Arizona. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires ADOA, if an organization fails to submit accurate and complete final financial statements and federal expenditure or program information by October 31, to:
 - a. assess a penalty of 1/12 of one percent of the organization's state general fund appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year for every 30 days the submission is late; and
 - b. withhold the penalty amount from the organization's state general fund appropriation allotment schedule for the ensuing fiscal year. (Sec. 1)
3. Prohibits the total penalty assessed in any fiscal year from exceeding \$8,000,000 or one percent of the organization's state general fund appropriation for the fiscal year in which the penalty is assessed, whichever is less. (Sec. 1)
4. Directs the maximum total penalty amounts be annually adjusted by the percentage increase or decrease in the maximum amount of monies available in the state General Fund for legislative appropriations determined and published by the Economic Estimates Commission. (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

House: GOV DP 4-3-0-0

HB 2060: educational facilities; abortion; prohibited activities

Sponsor: Representative Keshel, LD 17

Caucus & COW

Overview

Forbids *public educational institutions*, their employees, and Arizona Board of Regents (ABOR) employees from encouraging or facilitating abortions.

History

Facilities that are run by or operate on the property of *public educational institutions* or under ABOR are not permitted to perform or provide abortions, unless the abortion is necessary to save the life of the pregnant woman. *Public educational institutions* include: 1) community colleges; 2) universities under ABOR; 3) school districts and their schools; 4) charter schools; 5) accommodation schools; and 6) Arizona State Schools for the Deaf and Blind (A.R.S. §§ [15-115.01](#), [15-1630](#)).

School districts and charter schools are not authorized to endorse, give financial or instructional program support, allow presentations during instructional time or provide materials to students as instruction as part of any program that does not propose childbirth and adoption as preferred options over elective abortion ([A.R.S. § 15-115](#)).

Abortion is the use of any means to terminate the pregnancy of a woman with knowledge that the termination will cause, with reasonable likelihood, the death of the unborn child. Abortion does not include: 1) birth control devices; 2) oral contraceptives to prevent ovulation; or 3) the use of any means to save the life or preserve the health of an unborn child, preserve the life of a child after live birth, terminate an ectopic pregnancy or remove a dead fetus ([A.R.S. § 36-2151](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits a *public educational institution* and a university under ABOR from encouraging or facilitating abortions. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. Prevents employees of *public educational institutions*, universities under ABOR and ABOR from encouraging or facilitating abortions when acting in their official capacity. (Sec. 1, 2)
3. Removes the definition of *medical emergency*. (Sec. 1)
4. 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

House: GOV DP 4-3-0-0

HB 2170: state contracts; foreign adversary; prohibition

Sponsor: Representative Diaz, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prohibits a company domiciled in the People's Republic of China from attempting to enter or entering into a contract with a state agency for goods or services.

History

The Arizona Department of Administration (ADOA) was established to support the operation of state government, including the purchase of goods and services necessary to conduct business. The Director of ADOA supervises the procurement of all materials, services and construction needed by Arizona. In addition, the Director of ADOA maintains programs for the inspection and acceptance of materials, services and construction ([ADOA, A.R.S. § 41-2511](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits a company domiciled in the People's Republic of China from bidding on, submitting a proposal for or entering into a contract with a state agency for goods or services. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires companies that submit a bid or proposal for a state contract for goods or services to submit a certification letter to ADOA certifying that it is not a company domiciled in the People's Republic of China. (Sec. 1)
3. Specifies that if a certification letter is submitted that is false, all the following must occur:
 - a. the company is liable for a civil penalty of \$100,000;
 - b. the state agency or ADOA must terminate the contract with the company; and
 - c. the company cannot bid on any state contracts for at least 60 months. (Sec. 1)
4. Allows a state agency to enter into a contract for goods manufactured by a company domiciled in the People's Republic of China if:
 - a. there are no other reasonable options for the procurement of the specific goods; and
 - b. not procuring the specific goods would pose a greater threat to Arizona than the threat associated with the manufacture of the goods by a company domiciled in the People's Republic of China. (Sec. 1)
5. Exempts the Arizona Department of Public Safety from the prohibition of entering into a contract with a company domiciled in the People's Republic of China for goods or services. (Sec. 1)
6. Defines *company* and *domicile*. (Sec. 1)
7. Designates this act as the *Protection Procurement 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

House: GOV DPA 4-3-0-0

HB 2210: aviation surveillance technology; fees; prohibition

Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prohibits Arizona, political subdivisions and private entities from using automatic dependent surveillance-broadcast system data to calculate, generate or collect fees from aircraft owners or operators operating in Arizona airspace.

History

Statute states that Arizona retains sovereignty over the airspace above land and water within Arizona unless that authority is granted to the federal government. The Arizona Department of Transportation Director may establish fees for use of state-owned airports and appurtenant facilities, including landing and takeoff of commercial aircraft and other aviation-related services (A.R.S. §§ [28-8204](#) and [28-8206](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits Arizona, its political subdivisions or private entities from using any surveillance equipment or information that is broadcast or collected by an automatic dependent surveillance-broadcast system to calculate, generate or collect fees from an aircraft owner or operator in Arizona's airspace. (Sec. 1)
2. Defines *automatic dependent surveillance-broadcast system* as aviation technology that uses a combination of an aircraft's positioning system, aircraft avionics and ground infrastructure to create a surveillance interface between an aircraft and air traffic control or other aircraft, including in and out signals. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Government

1. Removes the specification that this legislation only applies in the Arizona airspace.

<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

House: GOV DP 4-3-0-0

HB 2460: business property; theft; penalties; prohibition

Sponsor: Representative Kupper, LD 25

Caucus & COW

Overview

Forbids a county or municipality from adopting ordinances that impose a penalty on a business for the theft of its movable property.

History

A person commits theft if the person knowingly: 1) controls property of another with the intent to deprive the other person of such property; 2) comes into control of lost, mislaid or misdelivered property of another under circumstances providing means of inquiry as to the true owner and appropriates such property to the person's own or another's use without reasonable efforts to notify the true owner; or 3) controls property of another knowing or having reason to know that the property was stolen ([A.R.S. § 13-1802](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits a county and municipality from adopting or enforcing an ordinance, rule or regulation that imposes a penalty on a business for the theft of their movable property. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. Restricts a county and municipality from enforcing a penalty that:
 - a. imposes fines for abandoned movable property that belongs to a business that is found off their property;
 - b. requires a business to pay for the retrieval, storage or disposal of their movable property that has been collected by a municipality; and
 - c. mandates a business to certify compliance with a municipal retrieval program under the threat of imposing penalties for noncompliance. (Sec. 1, 2)
3. Allows a county and municipality to:
 - a. notify a business of the location of their movable property and allow said business to voluntarily retrieve their movable property without imposing a fee;
 - b. institute criminal or civil penalties against a person who is responsible for the theft of a business's movable property; and
 - c. enact general nuisance abatement ordinances, rules or regulations that do not include imposing a penalty on a business for theft of their movable property. (Sec. 1, 2)
4. Permits the Attorney General and a business to bring an action in superior court to enjoin a county or municipality from enforcing an ordinance, rule or regulation that is prohibited by this legislation. (Sec. 1, 2)
5. States that a business that prevails in an action brought under this legislation is entitled to recovery of reasonable attorney fees and costs. (Sec. 1, 2)
6. Specifies that the regulation of the theft of a business's movable property is a statewide concern and not subject to further regulation by a county or municipality. (Sec. 1, 2)
7. Defines *business*, *movable property* and *theft*. (Sec. 1, 2)
8. Contains a severability clause. (Sec. 3)
9. Provides legislative findings. (Sec. 4)
10. Designates this act as the *Completely Asinine Rule Termination (CART) Act*. (Sec. 5)

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

House: GOV DPA 4-3-0-0

HB 2533: homeless services; office; board

Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Creates the Office of Homeless Services, the Arizona Homeless Services Board and the Property Loss Homelessness Compensation Fund to assist in providing homeless services in Arizona.

History

Established in 2002, the Arizona Department of Housing (ADOH) is responsible for: 1) establishing policies, procedures and programs to address the affordable housing issues confronting Arizona, including issues of low income families, moderate income families, housing affordability, special needs populations and decaying housing stock; 2) providing, to qualified housing participants and political subdivisions of Arizona, financial, advisory, consultative, planning, training and educational assistance for the development of safe, decent and affordable housing, including housing for low and moderate income households; and 3) maintaining and enforcing standards of quality and safety for manufactured homes, mobile homes and factory-built buildings. Programs administered by the ADOH include rental development, rental assistance, home ownership assistance, housing rehabilitation, foreclosure prevention and homeless prevention ([A.R.S. § 41-3953](#)).

Provisions

The Office of Homeless Services (Office)

1. Establishes the Office to assist in providing homeless services in Arizona. (Sec. 2)
2. Instructs the Governor to appoint a director to the Office. (Sec. 2)
3. Compensates the Office Director and its personnel within a range determined by the Arizona Department of Administration (ADOA), unless modified by the Legislature. (Sec. 2)
4. Directs ADOA to prescribe Office personnel's duties. (Sec. 2)
5. Requires the Office to coordinate homeless services in Arizona and manage a homeless management information system (System) in Arizona that operates as outlined, along with the approval of continuum of care organizations approved by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. (Sec. 2)
6. Specifies that the System must do all the following:
 - a. share data with service providers in Arizona regarding individuals who are experiencing homelessness or who are at the risk of becoming homeless;
 - b. be effective as a case management system;
 - c. include an effective authorization protocol for encouraging individuals who receive homeless services to provide accurate information to providers, with an exception for domestic violence victims; and
 - d. meet federal requirements. (Sec. 2)
7. Allows the Office to apply for federal programs to provide monies for the Office. (Sec. 2)
8. Outlines Office Director duties. (Sec. 2)

The Arizona Homeless Services Board (Board)

9. Establishes the Board consisting of seven members as outlined. (Sec. 2)
10. Requires Board members to serve four-year terms, with the exception of the Office Director and as outlined. (Sec. 2, 3)

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

11. Allows Board members to serve more than one term. (Sec. 2)
12. Instructs the Board to select a chairperson, a vice chairperson and a four-member executive committee (Committee) from among its membership. (Sec. 2)
13. Outlines procedures for Board meetings. (Sec. 2)
14. States that Board members are not eligible to receive compensation but are eligible for reimbursements of statutory expenses. (Sec. 2)
15. Directs the Office to provide staff and administrative support to the Board. (Sec. 2)
16. Defines Board duties. (Sec. 2)
17. Requires the Committee act in an advisory capacity for the Board and make recommendations regarding the Board's duties. (Sec. 2)
18. Prohibits the Committee from making decisions independent from the Board. (Sec. 2)

Board's Annual Report

19. Instructs the Board to submit an annual report to specified governmental entities by and beginning on December 31, 2027. (Sec. 2)
20. Requires the annual report to include the following:
 - a. Arizona's year-to-date progress towards reaching a functional zero level of homelessness;
 - b. the percentage of individuals experiencing homelessness under outlined categories;
 - c. the cost per bed for each new shelter, transitional housing or permanent supportive housing compared to the average cost of a similar facility during the last three years; and
 - d. the annual operating costs per bed of a homeless shelter, including utilities, staff and maintenance. (Sec. 2)

The Property Loss Homelessness Compensation Fund (Fund)

21. Establishes the Fund consisting of legislative appropriations, grants, gifts, contributions and devises. (Sec. 2)
22. Details that the Office administers the Fund. (Sec. 2)
23. States that Fund monies are continuously appropriated. (Sec. 2)
24. Allows Fund monies to be used for any of the following:
 - a. providing interest-free loans to businesses in Arizona that enter into an agreement with the Office to use loan monies for documented costs of property loss or for documented costs to mitigate property loss as a direct result of the presence of a homeless shelter near the business; and
 - b. compensating individuals or businesses in Arizona that are located within one-fifth of a mile of a homeless shelter that experience property loss as a result of the presence of the homeless shelter. (Sec. 2)
25. Allows the Office to adopt rules, policies and procedures to carry out the purposes of the Fund. (Sec. 2)
26. Requires eligible applicants to submit a loan application on a form prescribed by the Office and be residents of Arizona. (Sec. 2)
27. States that a business that receives compensation or a loan from the Fund must be in good standing with the Arizona Department of Revenue. (Sec. 2)
28. Instructs a business to repay the loan no later than one year from the date on which the loan is disbursed to the business. (Sec. 2)
29. Specifies that any repaid loans must be deposited in the Fund. (Sec. 2)

Ombudsman

30. Requires the Office Director to employ an ombudsman to assist with the duties of the Office. (Sec. 2)
31. Requires the ombudsman to:
 - a. provide training and information to Arizona agencies, private entities, individuals, service providers and other interested parties regarding the rights and privileges or an individual experiencing homelessness and the services available to them; and
 - b. develop a website to provide information on rights, privileges and services in a form that is easily accessible. (Sec. 2)

32. Allows the ombudsman to:
 - a. decline to investigate a complaint or continue an investigation of a complaint;
 - b. conduct an investigation on their own initiative;
 - c. conduct further investigation on the request of the complainant; and
 - d. recommend that a complainant pursue other available remedies before pursuing a complaint with the ombudsman. (Sec. 2)
33. Directs a service provider in Arizona to display an ombudsman program information poster containing relevant information that is easily visible to all volunteers and staff. (Sec. 2)
34. Makes the Office responsible for providing service providers with informational posters that must include a telephone number and a link to the website. (Sec. 2)
35. Instructs the ombudsman to notify the complainant and the Office whether they will investigate a complaint and the reason for their decision. (Sec. 2)
36. Requires the ombudsman to determine, if they investigate a complaint, whether a service provider's act or omission regarding a particular client:
 - a. is contrary to state or federal law;
 - b. places a client's health or safety at risk;
 - c. is made without an adequate statement of reason;
 - d. is based on irrelevant, immaterial or erroneous grounds. (Sec. 2)
37. Directs the ombudsman to prepare a written report of the findings and recommendations to the claimant, the Office and the appropriate county or district attorney or attorney general, if the ombudsman finds a complaint violates state or federal law. (Sec. 2)
38. Permits the ombudsman to make recommendations to the Office to consider policies or procedures that may need to be addressed, modified or canceled necessary to carry out their duty. (Sec. 2)
39. Requires the ombudsman to provide an annual report by and starting on October 1, 2027, to the Office for inclusion in the Office's general report that includes all of the following:
 - a. the total number of complaints filed with the ombudsman;
 - b. the number of complaints the ombudsman investigated; and
 - c. recurring issues among complaints.

Miscellaneous

40. Details that the purpose for establishing the Office is to assist and coordinate in providing homeless services in Arizona. (Sec. 4)
41. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 2)
42. Terminates the Office on July 1, 2030. (Sec. 1)
43. Repeals the Office on January 1, 2031. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Government

1. Requires the Office to direct homeless services in Arizona.
2. Directs the Office to manage and maintain, along with coordinating and sharing data with the continuum of care organizations.
3. Modifies some of the requirements directed to the Office.
4. Rewrites specified duties of the Office Director.
5. Specifies that the Office Director provides financial oversight and accountability.
6. Reprioritizes the history that must be taken into account when funding programs and providers.
7. Includes an outcome report indicating the Office's activities in the annual report made by the Office Director.
8. Replaces some of the Board members to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate.

9. Removes the open meeting law provision for the Board.
10. Modifies some of the requirements asked of the Board.
11. Rewrites the content of the annual report produced by the Board.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DPA 12-0-0-0

HB2051: AHCCCS; lactation care; breastfeeding

Sponsor: Representative Fink, LD 27

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) contractors to provide breastfeeding and lactation care services, including consultations, education and counseling, that are provided in inpatient, outpatient, home-based and group settings.

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. 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.

Statute outlines the covered health and medical services offered to AHCCCS members, including: 1) inpatient hospital services; 2) outpatient health services; 3) laboratory and X-ray services; 4) prescription medications; 5) medical supplies, durable medical equipment, insulin pumps and prosthetic devices; 6) treatment of medical conditions of the eye; 7) early and periodic health screening and diagnostic services; 8) family planning services; 9) podiatry services; 10) nonexperimental transplants; 11) emergency dental care; 12) ambulance and nonambulance transportation; 13) hospice care; 14) orthotics; 15) medically necessary chiropractic services; 16) diabetes outpatient self-management training services; and 17) traditional healing services (A.R.S. § [36-2907](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires AHCCCS contractors to provide breastfeeding and lactation care services, including consultations, education and counseling, that are provided in inpatient, outpatient, home-based and group settings. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes a technical change. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Health & Human Services

1. Subjects the breastfeeding and lactation care coverage to approval by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

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

House: HHS DP 12-0-0-0

HB 2072: lactation care providers; certification

Sponsor: Representative Fink, LD 27

Caucus & COW

Overview

Creates an optional state certification program for lactation care providers under the Arizona Department of Health Services (DHS). Sets application, qualification, rulemaking, fee and disciplinary requirements for regulating lactation care providers. Establishes the Lactation Care Providers Community Advisory Committee and outlines membership and duties.

History

Lactation care providers are health professionals who provide clinical or nonclinical lactation care, education and support to families. These providers include International Board Certified Lactation Consultants (IBCLCs), Certified Lactation Counselors (CLCs), Certified Lactation Educators (CLEs) and Indigenous Lactation Counselors (ILCs).

IBCLCs provide clinical lactation care. The credential requires successful completion of 14 college-level health science courses or equivalent, 95 hours of lactation-specific education, 300 to 1000 supervised clinical hours, and passage of the IBCLC examination. IBCLCs clinically assess and manage lactation and breastfeeding by acquiring medical histories of both mother and baby, performing physical exams and assessments of feeding and milk transfer, and conducting an analysis of physical, social, emotional and environmental risk factors that impact the breastfeeding process.

Nonclinical lactation care providers, including *CLCs*, *CLEs* and *ILCs*, are health professionals that provide breastfeeding education and practical and emotional support to families. While the credentialing requirements differ slightly, CLCs, CLEs, ILC and other nonclinical lactation care providers typically complete training programs of at least 40 hours of education and pass a certification exam. These professionals work in a variety of settings including hospitals, birth centers, private practices and community-based organizations ([AZ Sunrise Report – Regulation of Lactation Care Providers](#)).

Provisions

Application for Lactation Provider Certification

1. Allows a person to apply for a certificate to practice as a state-certified lactation care provider (LCP) on a form prescribed by the DHS Director and furnish the information required by the DHS Director. (Sec. 2)
2. Requires the DHS Director to grant an LCP certificate to a person who meets all the following:
 - a. is at least 18 years of age;
 - b. holds a current approved certification or otherwise meets minimum qualifications, education and training requirements established by the DHS Director;
 - c. pays the applicable fees; and
 - d. possesses a valid fingerprint clearance card. (Sec. 2)
3. Requires the DHS Director to prescribe by rule a sliding fee scale for all required fees. (Sec. 2)
4. Asserts that an LCP certificate is valid for two years. (Sec. 2)
5. Requires certificate holders to renew the certificate once every two years by applying to the DHS Director and paying the applicable renewal fee. (Sec. 2)
6. Requires a person to file an application for renewal at least 30 days and not more than 90 days before the date the current certificate expires. (Sec. 2)

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

Powers & Duties of the ADHS Director

7. Requires the DHS Director, by rule, to:
 - a. outline the scope of practice and the core competencies of state-certified LCPs;
 - b. describe and define reasonable education and training requirements for state-certified LCPs; and
 - c. establish criteria for granting, denying, suspending and revoking state-certified LCP certificates to protect the public health and safety. (Sec. 2)
8. Specifies that the scope of practice and core competencies for state-certified LCPs must include the skills and areas of knowledge that are essential to assist families and bring about expended health and wellness in diverse communities. (Sec. 2)
9. Allows the DHS Director to adopt rules that:
 - a. are necessary for the proper administration and enforcement for state-certified LCP certification; and
 - b. allow for reciprocity agreements, including with the Indian Health Service. (Sec. 2)
10. Authorizes the DHS Director to waive the minimum education and training requirements for certification for applicants who hold a current approved certification. (Sec. 2)

Denial, Suspension or Revocation of Lactation Provider Certificates

11. Allows the DHS Director to deny, suspend or revoke the certificate of any applicant for a certificate or any state-certified LCP who:
 - a. violates any applicable statutes or rules;
 - b. has been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; and
 - c. indulges in conduct or a practice that is detrimental to the public health or safety. (Sec. 2)
12. Permits an applicant or state-certified LCP to request a hearing to review the denial, suspension or revocation after receiving notification of a denial, suspension or revocation of certification. (Sec. 2)
13. Requires DHS to conduct an administrative hearing if a hearing has been requested by an applicant or state-certified LCP. (Sec. 2)
14. Specifies that a state-certified LCP employed by an Indian tribe who violates LCP statutes and rules is under tribal government jurisdiction. (Sec. 2)
15. Specifies that any information provided to the DHS Director that is determined to have violated any LCP statutes or rules may result in the denial, suspension or revocation of the LCP certification. (Sec. 2)
16. Deems internal hearings, appeals or penalties resulting from disciplinary actions by a tribal government to be the final decision. (Sec. 2)
17. Allows the DHS Director to investigate information that indicates a person may have violated or may be violating any applicable LCP statutes or rules. (Sec. 2)
18. Enables the DHS Director, in connection with an investigation, to examine and copy documents and other physical evidence, wherever located, that relate to the conduct or competency of a state-certified LCP. (Sec. 2)

Lactation Care Providers Community Advisory Committee (Advisory Committee)

19. Establishes the Advisory Committee consisting of at least nine LCPs, not more than four of whom hold the same approved certification and are appointed by the DHS Director. (Sec. 2)
20. Subjects the Advisory Committee members to two-year terms. (Sec. 2)
21. Requires the DHS Director to consult with the Advisory Committee regarding implementing LCP statutes and rules. (Sec. 2)
22. Requires the Advisory Committee to:
 - a. assist in the development of the scope of practice and core competencies for state-certified LCPs with different approved certifications; and
 - b. review rules and advise the DHS Director of any necessary updates. (Sec. 2)

Miscellaneous

23. Requires the DHS Director, by rule, to establish and collect nonrefundable fees for certification of LCPs that are consistent with fees for hearing aid dispensers, audiologists and language pathologists. (Sec. 2)

24. Requires DHS to deposit all LCP fees collected in a segregated account in the Health Services Licensing Fund. (Sec. 2)
25. Adds that the Health Care Services Licensing Fund consists of monies from LCP certification fees. (Sec. 1)
26. Asserts that this does not require LCP to be certified by DHS to practice in Arizona. (Sec. 2)
27. Prohibits the state and any political subdivision of the state from providing a preference in awarding a public contract for state-certified LCP services or an entity that employs state-certified LCPs. (Sec. 2)
28. Defines terms. (Sec. 2)
29. Makes a conforming change. (Sec. 3-5)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session
Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DP 7-5-0-0

HB 2085: gender transition; minors; prohibitions.

Sponsor: Representative Fink, LD 27

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes prohibitions on gender transition procedures and referrals provided by physicians or other health professionals for individuals under 18 years old.

History

[Laws 2022, Chapter 104](#) prohibits medical and osteopathic physicians from providing irreversible gender reassignment surgery to any person who is under 18 years of age.

A physician may provide any of the following to persons under 18 years of age: 1) services to an individual born with a medically verifiable disorder of sex development, including individuals with irresolvable ambiguous external biological sex characteristic; 2) services provided upon diagnosis of a sexual development disorder and a determination that, through genetic or biochemical testing, the individual does not have normal sex chromosome structure, sex steroid hormone production or sex steroid hormone action; 3) treatment of an infection, injury, disease or disorder that is caused or exacerbated by the performance of gender transition procedures, regardless of whether the procedure was performed in compliance with state and federal laws; or 4) any procedure undertaken due to a physical disorder, injury or illness that would place the individual in imminent danger of death or impairment of major bodily function, unless surgery is performed.

Provisions

1. Prohibits a physician or other health professional from:
 - a. providing a gender transition procedure to any individual who is under 18 years of age; and
 - b. referring any individual who is under 18 years of age to another health professional for a gender transition procedure. (Sec. 1)
2. Prohibits public monies from being directly or indirectly used, granted, paid or distributed to any individual, entity or organization that provides gender transition procedures to any individual who is under 18 years of age. (Sec. 1)
3. Prohibits a gender transition procedure from being provided to any individual who is under 18 years of age in the following situations:
 - a. by or in a health care facility owned in this state, county or local government; or
 - b. by a physician or other health professional who is employed by this state, county or local government. (Sec. 1)
4. Prohibits the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System from providing reimbursement of costs or coverage for a gender transition procedure to any individual under the age of 18. (Sec. 1)
5. Deems it unprofessional conduct for any health professional to make a referral or provide a gender transition procedure to any individual who is under 18 years of age and subjects the health professional to disciplinary action by the respective health profession regulatory board or licensing entity. (Sec. 1)
6. Allows any individual to assert an actual or threatened violation as a claim or defense in a judicial or administrative proceeding and obtain compensatory damages, injunctive relief, declaratory relief or any other appropriate relief. (Sec. 1)
7. Requires an individual to bring a claim for a violation no later than two years after the date the cause of action accrues. (Sec. 1)

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

8. Allows an individual under 18 years of age to bring an action throughout the individual's minority through a parent or next friend and bring an action in the individual's own name on attaining 18 years of age until 20 years after attaining 18 years of age. (Sec. 1)
9. Allows an action to be commenced and relief to be granted in a judicial proceeding without regard to whether the individual commencing the action has sought or exhausted available administrative remedies. (Sec. 1)
10. Specifies that in any action or enforcement proceeding, the prevailing party who establishes a violation must recover reasonable attorney fees. (Sec. 1)
11. Permits the Attorney General to bring an action to enforce compliance with these prohibitions. (Sec. 1)
12. Clarifies this does not deny, impair or otherwise affect any right or authority of the Attorney General, this state or any agency, state officer or employee acting under any law to institute or intervene in any proceeding. (Sec. 1)
13. Defines the following terms:
 - a. *cross-sex hormones*;
 - b. *gender transition procedure*;
 - c. *puberty-blocking drugs*; and
 - d. *public monies*. (Sec. 1)
14. Contains an effective date of April 1, 2027. (Sec. 2)
15. Delays the effective date so that minors who are currently using puberty-blocking drugs or cross-sex hormones have time for appropriate medication tapering and discontinuation under the care of the minor's physician or other health professional. (Sec. 2)
16. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DP 12-0-0-0

HB 2178: agency; chief medical officer; license
Sponsor: Representative Willoughby, LD 13
Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires any person serving as a chief medical officer for a state agency to possess an active medical or osteopathic license.

History

A *Doctor of Medicine* is a health care provider that holds a license, registration or permit issued by the Arizona Medical Board to practice medicine. A *Doctor of Osteopathy* is a health provider that holds a license, registration or permit issued by the Arizona Board of Osteopathic Examiners in Medicine and Surgery (BOEMS) to practice medicine.

For a Doctor of Medicine an active license is a valid and existing license to practice medicine. Whereas an active license for a Doctor of Osteopathy is a valid license to practice medicine which also includes licenses on probation or licenses with restrictions or conditions placed on them by BOEMS (A.R.S. §§ [32-1401](#) and [32-1800](#)).

Provisions

1. Mandates that any person serving as a chief medical officer for a state agency must possess an active medical or osteopathic license. (Sec. 2)
2. Makes a technical change. (Sec. 1)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DP 12-0-0-0

HB 2179: air ambulance services

Sponsor: Representative Willoughby, LD 13
Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes definitions relating to air ambulance services to distinguish ground ambulance and air ambulance regulations throughout statute. Updates various statutory terms and regulations to include air ambulances where applicable.

History

Statute defines an *ambulance* as any public or privately owned surface, water or air vehicle, including a helicopter, that contains a stretcher and necessary medical equipment and supplies that is specially designed and constructed or modified and equipped to be used, maintained or operated primarily to transport individuals who are sick, injured or wounded or who require medical monitoring or aid. Vehicles that are not considered ambulances include: 1) vehicles owned and operated by a business or government solely to transport their own employees in emergencies; 2) vehicles used to transport an incapacitated person or a person with a disability when no medical care, monitoring or treatment is needed during transport; and 3) vehicles that are not advertised as having medical equipment, supplies or ambulance attendants (A.R.S. § [36-2201](#)).

A person wishing to operate an air ambulance in Arizona must obtain a certificate of registration from the Arizona Department of Health Services (DHS) and comply with all applicable statutes and rules (A.R.S. § [36-2201](#)).

Provisions

Air Ambulance Definitions

1. Defines *air ambulance* as any publicly or privately owned aircraft that is certificated under federal regulations that contains a stretcher, necessary medical equipment and supplies that is specifically designed, constructed, modified, and equipped to be used, maintained, or operated primarily to transport individuals who are sick, injured, wounded or require medical monitoring or aid. (Sec. 5, 20)
2. Defines *air ambulance service* as a person or organization that owns and operates air ambulances or that leases from an air carrier the use of one or more air ambulances that are certificated under federal regulations for the purpose of providing emergency medical services in air ambulances. (Sec. 5, 20)
3. Defines *air ambulance attendant* as a:
 - a. physician;
 - b. respiratory therapist;
 - c. nurse practitioner;
 - d. paramedic whose primary responsibility is caring for patients in an air ambulance and meets all applicable standards and criteria for emergency patient care; or
 - e. professional nurse whose primary responsibility is caring for patients in an air ambulance. (Sec. 5)
4. Separates air ambulances from the definition of *ambulance* to explicitly define ground ambulance and air ambulance regulations throughout statute. (Sec. 5, 20)
5. Updates various terms throughout statute to include *air ambulance* as applicable. (Sec. 1, 4, 13, 18)

Miscellaneous

6. Removes the requirement that the DHS Director adopt rules to establish response and operation times for air ambulance operations. (Sec. 11)

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

7. Includes, in DHS air ambulance service criteria and procedures, a requirement that air ambulances, while providing interfacility transport, be staffed by at least:
 - a. one air ambulance attendant who is either a physician or professional nurse; and
 - b. one air ambulance attendant who is either an emergency medical technician, emergency medical responder or professional nurse. (Sec. 6)
8. Authorizes DHS to investigate an air ambulance operation to the extent that:
 - a. the complaint or proceedings initiated by DHS relate to the emergency medical services provided by the air ambulance or air ambulance attendant; and
 - b. the investigation does not conflict with any federal law or regulation governing air carriers. (Sec. 16)
9. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1-21)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DPA 7-5-0-0

HB 2396: SNAP; allowed purchases; waiver **Sponsor: Representative Biasiucci, LD 30** **Caucus & COW**

Overview

Requires the Director of the Department of Economic Security (DES) to request a waiver from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to allow Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) enrollees to purchase specific food items, including various meats, dairy products, juices, cereals, flours, sugars, tortillas, vitamins, water products, butter and cooking oils.

History

SNAP is a federal program that provides food benefits to low-income families to supplement their grocery budget and help the family afford nutritious food. To be eligible for SNAP benefits, an applicant must meet specific age, household, employment and income requirements ([USDA](#)).

SNAP benefits are able to purchase any food for the household, such as: 1) fruits and vegetables; 2) meat, poultry and fish; 3) dairy products; 4) breads and cereals; 5) other foods such as snack foods and non-alcoholic beverages; and 6) seeds and plants, which produce food for the household to eat ([SNAP](#)).

Households cannot use SNAP benefits to buy: 1) beer, wine, liquor, cigarettes or tobacco; 2) vitamins, medicines and supplements; 3) live animals excluding shellfish, fish removed from water and animals slaughtered prior to pick-up from the store; 4) foods that are hot at the point of sale; and 5) any nonfood items such as pet foods, cleaning supplies, paper products, hygiene items, cosmetics and other household supplies ([SNAP](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires DES to request a waiver from the USDA to allow SNAP enrollees to purchase any of the following:
 - a. frozen, fresh or canned beef, poultry, fish, chicken or pork;
 - b. milk, including nut milk, grain milk, organic milk, half and half, and heavy cream;
 - c. imported cheese, including cream cheese and cottage cheese;
 - d. 100% juice and organic juice;
 - e. eggs and egg substitutes;
 - f. hot cereals and organic cereals;
 - g. any type of flour;
 - h. sugar, sugar substitutes and honey;
 - i. rice, brown rice, basmati rice or organic rice;
 - j. soft corn tortillas and organic tortillas;
 - k. whole wheat tortillas and organic tortillas;
 - l. vitamins;
 - m. any water product that does not contain flavors, sweeteners or sugar-free sweeteners;
 - n. any pure butter product and butter substitutes; and
 - o. any type of cooking oil. (Sec. 1)
2. Mandates that if the waiver is granted, these purchases will be permitted. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires the DES Director to annually request a waiver until approval is received. (Sec. 1)
4. Clarifies that this does not prevent SNAP recipients from purchasing items already approved by the federal Women, Infants, and Children Food Program. (Sec. 1)

<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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Amendments

Committee on Health & Human Services

2. Requires the DES Director to request any waiver from the USDA that includes the authority to restrict the purchase of noneligible foods using SNAP benefits.
3. Authorizes the DES Director to resubmit the request annually and pursue the USDA's pilot or demonstration authority under federal law if the waiver is not granted.
4. Requires DES to provide clear guidance to SNAP recipients and retailers and allow a reasonable implementation period to ensure compliance.
5. Clarifies this does not reduce benefit amounts or restrict access to eligible food or limit SNAP participation.
6. Defines *eligible foods* and *noneligible foods*.
7. Contains legislative findings.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DP 7-5-0-0

HB 2689: hospitals; patient immigration status; reporting.

Sponsor: Representative Heap, LD 10

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires a hospital that accepts payment from the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) to include a place on its patient admission or registration forms to state or indicate whether the patient is lawfully or unlawfully present in the United States (U.S.) or is a U.S. citizen. Establishes quarterly reporting requirements for the Arizona Department of Health Services (DHS).

History

For information that is received and kept by DHS is available to the public except for information that: 1) is obtained for the review of health care utilization or certain health care practices; 2) is medical information or any information from which a patient or the patient's family might be identified; 3) is personally identifiable information of a physician that is received and any records kept regarding the physician's admitting privileges; or 4) may cause DHS to believe that an inspection of an institution is needed to determine the extent of compliance.

DHS may release information listed to an officer of the court pursuant to a court order, a department or agency of this state or the federal government, a law enforcement agency or a county medical examiner if the release of this information is necessary and pertinent to an investigation or proceeding unless the release of this information is prohibited by federal or state law. The recipient shall maintain patient and source name confidentiality (A.R.S. § [36-404](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires each hospital that accepts AHCCCS to include a place on its admission or registration form for a patient, or the patient's representative, to state or indicate whether the patient is:
 - a. a U.S. citizen; or
 - b. is lawfully or not lawfully present in the U.S. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the inquiry to be followed by a statement on the form that the patient's response will not affect the patient's care or result in a report of the patient's immigration status to immigration authorities. (Sec. 1)
3. Directs each hospital to submit a quarterly report to DHS within 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter that states the number of hospital admissions or emergency department visits within the previous quarter made by a patient who indicated whether the patient is a U.S. citizen, is lawfully or unlawfully present in the U.S. or declined to answer. (Sec. 1).
4. Allows DHS to adopt rules relating to the format and information to be contained in the quarterly reports and the acceptable formats for hospitals to use in requesting information regarding a patient's immigration status on hospital admission or registration forms. (Sec. 1)
5. Prohibits DHS rules from requiring the disclosure of patient names or any other personal identifying information. (Sec. 1)
6. Requires DHS annually on March 1, to submit a report to the Governor, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives that:
 - a) includes the total number of hospital admissions and emergency department visits for the previous calendar year for which the patient or patient's representative reported that the patient is a U.S. citizen, is lawfully or not lawfully present in the U.S. or declined to answer the question; and

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

- b) describes information relating to the costs of uncompensated care for aliens who are not lawfully present in the U.S., the impact of uncompensated care on the cost or ability of hospitals to provide services to the public, hospital funding needs and other related information. (Sec. 1)
7. Directs DHS to provide a copy of the report to the Secretary of State. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DP 7-5-0-0

HB 2796: AHCCCS; enrollment verification; presumptive eligibility

Sponsor: Representative Carbone, LD 25

Caucus & COW

Overview

Effective January 1, 2027, establishes enrollment verification requirements for the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) to confirm member eligibility and standards for qualified hospitals to make presumptive eligibility determinations.

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. 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](#))

Statute outlines the covered health and medical services offered to AHCCCS members, including: 1) inpatient hospital services; 2) outpatient health services; 3) laboratory and Xray services; 4) prescription medications; 5) medical supplies, durable medical equipment, insulin pumps and prosthetic devices; 6) treatment of medical conditions of the eye; 7) early and periodic health screening and diagnostic services; 8) family planning services; 9) podiatry services; 10) nonexperimental transplants; 11) emergency dental care; 12) ambulance and nonambulance transportation; 13) hospice care; 14) orthotics; 15) medically necessary chiropractic services; and 16) diabetes outpatient self-management training services (A.R.S. § [36-2907](#)).

Provisions

System Member Eligibility

1. Requires AHCCCS to enter into a data matching agreement with Department of Revenue (DOR) to identify members who have lottery or gambling winnings of \$3,000 or more and directs AHCCCS to review this information at least once a month. (Sec. 1)
2. Declares that a member who fails to disclose winnings of \$3,000 or more and who is identified by AHCCCS through the database match is in violation of AHCCCS's terms of eligibility. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires AHCCCS, at least once a month, to:
 - a. receive and review death record information from the Department of Health Services concerning its members and to adjust system eligibility accordingly; and
 - b. review information concerning members indicating a change in circumstances that may affect eligibility, including changes in residency as identified by out-of-state electronic benefit transfer card transactions. (Sec. 1)
4. Directs AHCCCS, at least once a quarter, to:
 - a. receive and review information from the Department of Economic Security that indicates a change in members' circumstances that may affect eligibility, including changes to unemployment benefits, employment status or wages; and
 - b. receive and review information from DOR that indicates a change in members' circumstances that may affect eligibility, including potential changes in income, wages or residency as identified by tax records. (Sec. 1)
5. States that if AHCCCS receives information concerning a member that indicates a change in the member's circumstances that may affect eligibility, AHCCCS must review that member's eligibility. (Sec. 1)

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6. Allows AHCCCS to enter a memorandum of understanding with any other department of this state to obtain the required information. (Sec. 1)
7. Authorizes AHCCCS to contract with one or more independent vendors to provide additional data or information that may indicate a change in an individual's circumstances and eligibility. (Sec. 1)
8. Prohibits AHCCCS, unless required by federal law, from accepting self-attestation of income, residency, age, household composition, caretaker or relative status or receipt of other health insurance coverage without independent verification before enrollment. (Sec. 1)
9. Restricts AHCCCS from requesting the authority to waive or decline to periodically check any available income-related data sources to verify eligibility. (Sec. 1)
10. Prohibits AHHCS from accepting eligibility determinations for the system under [42 U.S.C. § 18041\(c\)](#). (Sec. 1)
11. Allows AHCCCS to accept assessments from the Federal Health Benefit Exchange under [42 U.S.C. § 18041\(c\)](#) but requires AHCCCS to independently verify eligibility and make eligibility determinations. (Sec. 1)
12. Requires AHCCCS to submit any waiver requests necessary to implement this act's requirements to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) on or before April 1, 2027. (Sec. 1)

Presumptive Eligibility Determinations

13. Requires AHCCCS to request approval from CMS for a section 1115 waiver to eliminate mandatory hospital presumptive eligibility and restrict presumptive eligibility determinations to only children and pregnant women eligibility groups. (Sec. 1)
14. Declares that if the section 1115 waiver request for restricting presumptive eligibility is denied by CMS, AHCCCS is required to resubmit a subsequent request within 12 months of each denial. (Sec. 1)
15. Prohibits AHCCCS, unless required by federal law, from designating itself as a qualified health entity for the purpose of making presumptive eligibility determinations or for any other purpose not expressly authorized by statute. (Sec. 1)
16. Requires a qualified hospital making presumptive eligibility determinations to:
 - a. notify AHCCCS of each presumptive eligibility determination within five working days of the determination being made;
 - b. assist individuals determined to be presumptively eligible by the qualified hospital with completing and submitting a full application for AHCCCS eligibility;
 - c. notify each applicant in writing and on all relevant forms that if the applicant does not file a full application before the last day of the following month, presumptive eligibility coverage will end on the last day of the following month; and
 - d. notify each applicant that if they file a full application for AHCCCS eligibility before the last day of the following month coverage will continue until an eligibility determination is made on the filed application. (Sec. 1)
17. Outlines standards AHCCCS must establish and apply in order to ensure that accurate presumptive eligibility determinations are made by each qualified hospital. (Sec. 1)
18. Requires AHCCCS to notify a qualified hospital that fails to meet the established standards for any presumptive eligibility determinations within five days after the determination:
 - a. for the first violation:
 - i. a description of the standard that was not met and an explanation of why it was not met; and
 - ii. confirmation that a second finding will require all applicable hospital staff to participate in mandatory training by AHCCCS on hospital presumptive eligibility rules.
 - b. for the second violation;
 - i. a description of the standard that was not met and an explanation of why it was not met; and
 - ii. confirmation that all applicable hospital staff are required to participate in mandatory training by AHCCCS on hospital presumptive eligibility rules and the date, time and location of the training as determined by AHCCCS;
 - iii. a description of available appellate procedures by which a qualified hospital may dispute the finding and remove it from the hospital's record by providing clear and convincing evidence the standards were met; and

- iv. confirmation that if the qualified hospital subsequently fails to meet any of the standards for presumptive eligibility the hospital will no longer be qualified to make presumptive eligibility determinations under AHCCCS.
 - c. For the third violation:
 - i. a description of the standard that was not met and an explanation of why it was not met; and
 - ii. a description of available appellate procedures by which a qualified hospital may dispute the finding and remove it from the hospital's record by providing clear and convincing evidence the standards were met; and
 - iii. confirmation that, effective immediate, the hospital is no longer qualified to make presumptive eligibility determinations under AHCCCS. (Sec. 1)
19. Contains a delayed effective date of January 1, 2027. (Sec. 2)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: JUD DPA 5-0-2-0

HB 2133: sexual material; consent; synthetic depiction

Sponsor: Representative Kupper, LD 25

Caucus and COW

Overview

Outlines verification and consent requirements for commercial entities that publish or distribute sexual materials online.

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](#)).

Currently it is unlawful for a person to intentionally disclose an image of another person who is identifiable from the image or information connected to the image if this image is sexual or involves nudity, the person in the photo has a reasonable expectation of privacy and the image is shown or shared with malicious intent towards the depicted person ([A.R.S. § 13-1425](#)).

Age verification is required by commercial entities that intentionally publish or distribute materials on an internet website or social media website that is at least one-third sexual material that is harmful to minors. These websites are required to attempt to obtain reasonable age verification methods, such as forms of digital identification, government-issued identification or a method that is reasonable and relies on public or private transactional data ([A.R.S. § 18-701](#)).

Provisions

1. Instructs a commercial entity that knowingly and intentionally publishes or distributes sexual material on an internet website to:
 - a. require each person who uploads the sexual material to verify, using reasonable consent verification methods, that the individual depicted has explicitly consented to the creation, distribution and publication of the material; and
 - b. ensure the depicted individual was 18 years of age when the content was created. (Sec. 3)
2. Directs the commercial entity to maintain records of the verification for at least seven years. (Sec. 3)
3. Requires a commercial entity to implement reasonable measures to prevent the uploading of sexual material that does not have verified consent. (Sec. 3)
4. Allows the Attorney General, on request, to inspect the records. (Sec. 3)
5. Ensures a commercial entity will not retain identifying information of the depicted person after verification, except for recordkeeping requirements. (Sec. 3)
6. Excludes news, public interest broadcasts or publications, medical, scientific or educational purposes from the outlined requirements. (Sec. 3)
7. Prohibits a commercial entity to cease or allow any identifying information to be transmitted to any federal, state or local government entity. (Sec. 3)

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8. Includes a daily civil penalty, damages, attorney fees and possible injunction relief to commercial entities who publish or distribute sexual material on an internet website without obtaining verified consent from a depicted individual. (Sec. 3)
9. Allows the Attorney General to bring an action and seek civil penalties of up to \$250,000 if a minor is depicted in the sexual material that is published or distributed. (Sec. 3)
10. Allows the Attorney General and an individual who is depicted in the sexual material and who did not consent to the depiction to bring a civil action. (Sec. 3)
11. Defines key terms. (Sec. 1, 3)
12. Contains a severability clause. (Sec. 4)
13. Cites this legislation as the *Protect Act*. (Sec. 5)
14. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2)

Amendments

Committee on Artificial Intelligence and Innovation

1. Includes an exemption for internet service providers, their affiliates or subsidiaries from the responsibility of the creation or direct hosting of sexual material.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: JUD DP 6-2-0-1

HB 2135: liability; diversity; equity; inclusion laws

Sponsor: Representative Way, LD 15

Caucus & COW

Overview

An emergency measure that authorizes lawsuits against certain entities for violating state or federal laws that prohibit specified diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI) policies.

History

Statute prohibits the State of Arizona and its political subdivisions from requiring employees to participate in, or spend public funds on, trainings, orientations or therapies that present blame or judgment based on race, ethnicity or sex. It defines *blame or judgment on the basis of race, ethnicity or sex* to mean the following concepts:

1. one race, ethnic group or sex is inherently morally or intellectually superior to another;
2. an individual, by virtue of the individual's race, ethnicity or sex, is inherently racist, sexist or oppressive, whether consciously or unconsciously;
3. an individual should be invidiously discriminated against because of the individual's race, ethnicity or sex;
4. an individual's moral character is determined by the individual's race, ethnicity or sex;
5. an individual, by virtue of the individual's race, ethnicity or sex, bears responsibility for actions committed by other members of the same;
6. an individual should feel discomfort, guilt, anguish or any other form of psychological distress because of the individual's race, ethnicity or sex;
7. meritocracy or traits such as a hard work ethic are racist or sexist or were created by members of a particular race, ethnic group or sex to oppress members of another race, ethnic group or sex. ([A.R.S. § 41-1494](#))

Provisions

1. Permits a person whose rights have been violated to commence a civil action against a covered entity that violates a state or federal law prohibiting DEI policy. (Sec. 1)
2. Provides that a person who prevails against a covered entity is entitled to:
 - a. declaratory relief;
 - b. injunctive relief;
 - c. a minimum of \$100,000 in financial damages;
 - d. compensatory damages; and
 - e. court costs and reasonable attorney fees. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires a person to commence such an action no later than three years after the violation occurred. (Sec. 1)
4. Defines *covered entity* as any corporation, organization, institution or agency in Arizona that is subject to a state or federal law prohibiting DEI policies. (Sec. 1)
5. Defines *DEI policy*. (Sec. 1)
6. 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

House: JUD DPA 6-2-0-1

HB 2175: crimes; hostility towards victims; sentencing

Sponsor: Representative Willoughby, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes enhanced sentencing and classification provisions for certain offenses committed out of hostility toward a victim based on specified identity characteristics such as race, gender or political affiliation.

History

The Department of Public Safety (DPS) is responsible for operating Arizona's Central State Repository for criminal history records. Statute directs criminal justice agencies to submit, and DPS to collect, various kinds of data and crime statistics, including information concerning criminal offenses that manifest evidence of prejudice based on race, color, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender, antisemitism or disability ([A.R.S. § 41-1750](#)).

Under current law, the sentencing of crimes is affected by various aggravating and mitigating factors which are to be considered by the court when imposing a sentence. Included among the aggravating factors is evidence that an offense was committed out of malice toward a victim because of the victim's identity in a protected group, or because of the defendant's perception of the victim's identity in that group. The defined list of protected groups is the same aforesaid list for which DPS collects criminal data ([A.R.S. § 13-701](#)).

Provisions

General Felony Enhancements

1. Creates special enhanced sentencing provisions for a person convicted of various felony offenses committed out of hostility toward a victim because of the victim's identity in a protected group, or because of the defendant's perception of the victim's identity in that group. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes such an offender generally ineligible for suspension of sentence, probation, pardon or release from confinement on any basis until the imposed sentence is served, the person is eligible for release into community supervision or the sentence is commuted. (Sec. 1)
3. Increases the presumptive, minimum and maximum prison sentences for any qualifying crimes by:
 - a. three years if the offense is a class 4, 5 or 6 felony; or
 - b. five years if the offense is a class 2 or 3 felony. (Sec. 1)
4. Stipulates that the aforesaid enhancements are in addition to any other enhancements that apply. (Sec. 1)
5. Asserts that this Act does not affect or limit constitutional rights to lawful free speech or other recognized constitutional or legal rights. (Sec. 1, 2, 3)

Enhancements for Particular Misdemeanors

6. Raises the penalty for assault, from a class 1 misdemeanor to a class 6 felony, if committed out of hostility toward a victim because of the victim's identity in a protected group, or because of the defendant's perception of the victim's identity in that group. (Sec. 2)
7. Raises the penalty for criminal damage of a property worth \$250-\$1,000, from a class 1 misdemeanor to a class 6 felony, if committed out of hostility toward a victim because of the victim's identity in a protected group, or because of the defendant's perception of the victim's identity in that group. (Sec. 3)

Miscellaneous

8. Expands protected identity groups to include political expression and political affiliation. (Sec. 6)

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

9. Directs DPS to also collect information on criminal offences that manifest prejudice based on political expression or political affiliation. (Sec. 6)
10. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 3-5)

Amendments

Committee on Judiciary

1. Changes a citation within the list felony offences from interfering with radio frequencies to stalking.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: JUD DPA 9-0-0-0

HB 2223: name change petition; sex offenders

Sponsor: Representative Nguyen, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Expands reporting requirements for any person who has been convicted of a crime in Arizona or is required to register as a sex offender in any state, when submitting an application to change their name.

History

Statute requires any person who wishes to change his name to file an application that includes the reason for the change as well as the new name in the superior court of the county in which the person resides. The application includes a series of questions the person must answer, under penalty of perjury, including:

1. If the person has been convicted of a felony;
2. If felony charges are pending for, or if the person is knowingly changing their name to commit, theft, forgery, fraud, perjury, or any other offense involving false statements; and
3. That the person is making the application solely for the best interest of the person ([A.R.S. § 12-601](#)).

Once an application has been submitted, the court is directed to consider acceptance or denial based on the answers to the aforementioned questions. A parent or guardian may also file an application on behalf of a minor. ([A.R.S. § 12-601](#)).

Provisions

1. Expands the questions that a person filing for an application must answer, to include:
 - a. if the person has been convicted in any state of an offense that required the person to register as a sex offender; and
 - b. if the person, if convicted of any crime in the state of Arizona, has provided a copy of the application to the prosecuting agency of the county where the person was convicted. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires any person convicted of a crime in the state of Arizona, who is applying for a change name, to provide a copy of the application to the prosecuting agency they were convicted by and, if the victim has requested postconviction notice, directs the prosecuting agency to notify the victim of the application. (Sec. 1)
3. Mandates that any person who applies for a change of name, and is required to register as a sex offender, must register under his new name and list his prior name as an alias, if a change of name is approved. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Judiciary

1. Requires any person, who is applying to change his name, who has a conviction for any crime in any state, to provide a copy of his application to the prosecuting agency and county attorney in the county where he was convicted.

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

House: JUD DPA 5-3-1-0

HB 2345: unlawful presence; commercial vehicle; forfeiture

Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes a new criminal offense for a person who is unlawfully present in the United States and possesses a falsified commercial driver license (CDL). If driving a commercial vehicle at the time of the offence, the vehicle is to be sold at auction, and the proceeds deposited in the Highway User Revenue Fund (HURF).

History

A CDL is issued by the Arizona Department of Transportation and authorizes an individual to operate commercial motor vehicles, which are vehicles used in commerce that generally include high-weight vehicles, buses and vehicles transporting hazardous materials ([A.R.S. § 28-3001](#); [ADOT, License Information CDL](#)).

Under current law, it is a class 2 misdemeanor to knowingly possess or display a canceled, revoked, suspended, fictitious or fraudulently altered driver license, including a CDL. It is also unlawful to intentionally alter, forge or counterfeit a driver license or identification license; this crime is a class 1 misdemeanor, elevated to a class 6 felony if serious physical injury results from the underlying act ([A.R.S. §§ 28-3476; 28-3478](#)).

HURF consists of monies collected from various transportation-related taxes and fees such as gasoline taxes, motor-carrier taxes, vehicle-license taxes and motor vehicle registration fees. Monies deposited in HURF are distributed to the cities, towns and counties and to the State Highway Fund. These taxes represent a primary source of revenues available to the state for highway construction ([ADOT, Highway User Revenue Fund](#); [A.R.S. Title 28, Chapter 18](#)).

Provisions

1. Establishes that, notwithstanding any other law, it is unlawful for a person whose presence in the United States is not authorized under federal law to possess a falsified CDL and classifies a violation as a class 5 felony. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires that, notwithstanding any other law, if a person violated the aforesaid while operating a commercial motor vehicle, the peace officer shall seize the commercial motor vehicle for forfeiture. (Sec. 1)
3. Instructs, if the commercial motor vehicle is titled to the violator, that the vehicle be sold at auction. (Sec. 1)
4. Instructs that, if the commercial motor vehicle is titled to a person who knowingly employed the violator:
 - a. the vehicle be sold at auction; and
 - b. the employer pay a civil penalty equal to the fair market value of the commercial vehicle seized. (Sec. 1)
5. Directs the Department of Transportation to deposit any auction proceeds or civil penalties collected under this Act into HURF. (Sec. 1)
6. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 2)

Amendments

Committee on Judiciary

1. Specifies that forfeiture is to be carried out in accordance with existing statute and that any interests or loans against the vehicle are to be paid out of the auction monies before they are sent to HURF.
2. Makes a technical correction.

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

House: JUD DP 5-3-0-1

HB 2364: abortion-inducing drugs; violations; classifications

Sponsor: Representative Keshel, LD 17

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes penalties for distributing, receiving or attempting to receive an abortion-inducing drug by courier, delivery or mail service.

History

Currently, it is unlawful for anyone except a qualified licensed physician to provide any abortion-inducing drug in the state of Arizona. It is also unlawful for a manufacturer, supplier, physician or any other person to provide any abortion-inducing drug via courier, delivery or mail service ([A.R.S. § 36-2160](#)).

Statute defines *abortion-inducing drug* to mean a medicine or drug, or any other substance used for a medication abortion. It further states that this only applies to drugs that are specifically prescribed for a medication abortion and excludes drugs that are prescribed for other medical indications, even if they are known to cause an abortion ([A.R.S. § 36-2160](#)).

Provisions

1. Prescribes that any person who sells, furnishes, mails, ships or delivers an abortion-inducing drug via courier, delivery or mail service is guilty of a class 5 felony. (Sec. 1)
2. Prescribes that any licensed health provider, pharmacist, manufacturer, supplier or carrier who, while acting in the course and scope of the person's employment, sells, furnishes, mails, ships or delivers an abortion-inducing drug via courier, delivery or mail service is guilty of a class 4 felony. (Sec. 1)
3. Establishes that any person who knowingly orders, solicits, requests, receives or attempts to receive an abortion-inducing drug by courier, delivery or mail service is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor. (Sec. 1)
4. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: JUD DPA 7-2-0-0

HB 2417: excessive speed; speed inhibiting device

Sponsor: Representative Nguyen, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows courts to order the installation of speed inhibiting devices on vehicles as an alternative to license suspension or revocation for certain traffic offenses, outlining specific durations, compliance requirements and penalties for violations.

History

In Arizona, driving is a privilege primarily overseen by the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT). Driving privileges may be suspended or revoked for serious traffic offences. Offences that may lead to suspension or revocation include excessive speeding and accumulating too many points on one's driver license, often for repeated violations ([A.R.S. Title 28, Chapter 3](#)).

Provisions

1. Authorizes the court, upon request of the person, in lieu of suspending or revoking a driver license for certain traffic offences, to order that ADOT install a speed inhibiting device on any motor vehicle the offender operates, except if the notice for violation was obtained by a photo enforcement system. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies that if the person was operating a motorcycle or off-highway vehicle at the time of suspension of license, the person is only eligible for a speed inhibiting device on a motor vehicle. (Sec. 1)
3. Mandates that the time frame, during which the speed inhibiting device is required, must be equivalent to the length of suspension or revocation of the persons license that would have otherwise been imposed for the following, if the person:
 - a. is convicted of a first violation of reckless driving, aggressive driving or racing on highways;
 - b. has assessed enough points against the person's driving record to require a one-year suspension of driving privileges;
 - c. is convicted of a second violation of reckless driving, aggressive driving or racing on highways within a 24-month period;
 - d. is a minor and the offense is the minor's first excessing speeding offense. (Sec. 1)
4. Specifies that a person is not subject to any minimum suspension if convicted of a second violation of reckless driving, aggressive driving or racing on highways within a 24-month and is ordered by the court to install a speed inhibiting device. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires the offender to pay all costs for installation and maintenance of the speed inhibiting device and allows ADOT to charge a fee for installation. (Sec. 1)
6. Directs the device manufacturer to provide electronic proof of compliance to ADOT, including proof of installation, ongoing compliance and notice of any tampering with or removal of the device and directs ADOT to suspend the driver's license of the offender if the manufacturer fails to do so. (Sec. 1)
7. Permits a person, whose license is suspended due to the manufacturer failing to provide proof of installation or due to operating a vehicle without an inhibitor, to request a hearing from ADOT that can include only the following issues:
 - a. if the person was ordered to equip a speed inhibiting device; and
 - b. if the manufacturer or provider of the speed inhibiting device provided proof of compliance. (Sec. 1)
8. Directs ADOT to

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

stay a suspension of driving privileges once a hearing is requested and instructs that only a temporary license may be issued and must expire no later than the conclusion of the hearing. (Sec. 1)

9. Outlines timelines and procedures for the hearing and gives ADOT discretion on whether to reinstate the license in such cases. (Sec. 1)
10. Makes it a class 1 misdemeanor to operate a motor vehicle without an inhibitor when one is required, except in cases of substantial emergency, and instructs ADOT to suspend the driver's license if such occurs; the suspension must be the length of the original sentence with no time credited. (Sec. 1)
11. Instructs the Assistant Director for the Motor Vehicle Division, in consultation with the Department of Public Safety, to adopt rules regarding speed inhibiting devices, including:
 - a. the procedure for certifying and decertifying, for cause, speed inhibiting devices;
 - b. reliability standards, compliance reporting, and ensuring accurate speed limiting;
 - c. the procedure for if a person who is required to have a speed limiting device has their vehicle sold, lost, stolen, or if the person no longer possesses a vehicle for any other reason;
 - d. required insurance and indemnification by the device manufacturer;
 - e. allowing only the device manufacturer to report data or make repairs to the speed limiting device;
 - f. requiring the speed limiting device to have an override feature installed with specified requirements;
 - g. publishing a list that is available to courts and probation departments, without charge, of speed inhibiting devices with information on the manufacturer and where the device may be ordered;
 - h. requirements for a label on every device with a warning, stating that any tampering, circumventing or misuse of the speed inhibiting device is a class 1 misdemeanor; and
 - i. civil penalties for manufacturers who fail to properly report data. (Sec. 1)
12. Prohibits knowingly renting or lending a vehicle to a person subject to a speed-inhibiting-device requirement unless the vehicle has such a device installed, except in cases of substantial emergency. (Sec. 1)
13. Requires a restricted driver to notify the renting or lending party of the device requirement. (Sec. 1)
14. Mandates that a motor vehicle manufacturer, distributor or retailer is not liable for any injury or damage caused by a speed limiting device unless they knowingly make a repair or update to the device and the repair or update is the reason for the injury or damage. (Sec. 1)
15. Outlines conditions under which the device manufacturer may collect or share data. (Sec.1)
16. Specifies that the section does not:
 - a. apply to fleet vehicles, commercial vehicles, motorcycles or off-highway vehicles operated by a person whose driving privileges are limited;
 - b. require any motor vehicle manufacturer to distribute or manufacture a vehicle with a speed inhibiting device; and
 - c. prohibit a lienholder from requiring notification that a speed inhibiting device has been installed or charging a reasonable fee for its removal. (Sec. 1)
17. Extends the law, in various places where it refers to ignition interlock devices, to also cover speed inhibiting devices in the same manner. (Sec. 2-5)
18. Contains a delayed effective date of July 1, 2027. (Sec. 6)
19. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1)
20. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 3-4)

Amendments

Committee on Judiciary

1. Removes the ability for a person with a revoked license, or a person convicted of reckless driving or racing on highways, to qualify for a speed inhibiting device.
2. Clarifies that this statute does not require any motor vehicle manufacturer to make or distribute a vehicle that includes or is compatible with an aftermarket intelligent speed assistance device.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: JUD DP 6-1-0-2

HB 2440: prisoners; transition program

Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows the Department of Corrections (DOC) to grant inmates a one-time, 90-day extension of transition services if they meet certain eligibility requirements.

History

Current law requires DOC to establish a transition program for eligible inmates to receive transition services in the community for up to 90 days. DOC is tasked with administering the transition program and contracting with private or nonprofit entities to provide eligible inmates with transition services. Statute outlines eligibility requirements for inmates, lists the required services and programs that must be offered and requires that victims be notified and given the opportunity to be heard before inmates are released from the program. DOC is also required to conduct and submit an annual survey to members of the executive and legislative branches on specified data points relating to the transition services ([A.R.S. § 31-281](#)).

Provisions

1. Authorizes DOC to grant a one-time extension of up to 90 days for an inmate to continue receiving transition services if all the following apply:
 - a. DOC determines the inmate needs an additional treatment or intervention to address the inmates criminogenic needs;
 - b. the contracted entity providing transition services uses an empirically validated, peer-reviewed instrument to evaluate the inmate's risk of recidivism and identifies the inmate's primary criminogenic factor; and
 - c. after evaluating the inmate, the contracted entity providing transition services submits an updated individualized service plan to DOC. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: JUD DP 8-0-1-0

HB 2666: sexual extortion; classification
Sponsor: Representative Carter P, LD 4
Caucus & COW

Overview

Modifies the classification for sexual extortion to be a class 2 felony if the victim is 15, 16 or 17 years of age.

History

A person commits sexual extortion by knowingly communicating a threat with the intent to coerce another person to engage in sexual acts or to provide photos or videos that are of a sexual nature ([A.R.S. § 13-1428](#)).

Under current statute, if the victim is above the age of 15, sexual extortion is a class 3 felony, and the convicted person is ineligible for early release or probation except specifically outlined in statute for work detail or medical treatment. If the victim is below the age of 15, sexual extortion is a class 2 felony and is punishable as a dangerous crime against a child (A.R.S. §§ [13-705](#); [13-1428](#)).

Provisions

1. Changes the classification to a class 2 felony if the victim is 15, 16 or 17 years of age and establishes that any sentence imposed must be served consecutively with any other sentences imposed for sexual extortion. (Sec. 1)
2. Mandates that any person convicted of sexual extortion where the victim is 15, 16 or 17 is ineligible for suspension of sentence, probation or release from confinement, except under specific conditions outlined in statute. (Sec. 1)

<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

House: JUD DP 8-1-0-0

HB 2763: shooting range; closure; conditions

Sponsor: Representative Nguyen, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires a joint resolution by the Legislature, approving the closure, before a shooting range may be closed by the Arizona Game and Fish Commission (Commission).

History

Current law requires the Commission to adopt rules relating to range operations at public shooting ranges operated by and under the jurisdiction of the Commission. This can include the: 1) hours of operation; 2) fees charged for use; 3) the type of firearms and ammunition that can be used or sold at the range; and 4) administration of range facilities and personnel ([A.R.S. § 17-231](#)).

Statute restricts the Commission from closing a public shooting range unless the following conditions are met:

- 1) the director of the Arizona Fish and Game Department (AZGFD) recommends the closure in writing;
- 2) the Commission issues a report detailing the reasoning for closure;
- 3) the Commission unanimously approves the closure;
- 4) public hearings have been held in the three counties with the highest population to discuss the closure;
- 5) the Joint Committee on Capital Review (JCCR) reviews the closure recommendation; and
- 6) the Governor approves the closure in an executive order ([A.R.S. § 17-621](#)).

Provisions

1. Increases the requirements needed to close a shooting range to include a joint resolution by the Arizona Legislature approving the closure. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

<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

House: JUD DP 6-2-0-1

HCR 2043: congressional term limits; convention

Sponsor: Representative Weninger, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes that Arizona is calling for an Article V Convention to propose a Constitutional amendment to the United States (US) Constitution, to add term limits to Congress.

History

[Article V of the US Constitution](#) sets procedures for amending the Constitution. Article V establishes two methods for proposing amendments to the Constitution: 1) the first method requires both the House and Senate to propose a constitutional amendment by a vote of two-thirds of the members present; and 2) alternatively, Article V provides that Congress will call a convention for proposing amendments upon the request of two-thirds of the state legislatures — which is 34 states ([Congressional Research Service, Article V Convention](#)).

Since 1960, the states have submitted more than 160 applications for Article V conventions on various subjects. However, Congress has never deemed Article V's threshold for calling a convention to be met ([Clerk of the US House of Representatives](#)).

As of the end of 2025, the following states have passed applications solely specific to congressional term limits:

- 1) Alabama ([Alabama Legislature, HJR23](#));
- 2) Florida ([Florida Senate, HCR 693](#));
- 3) Indiana ([Indiana General Assembly, SJR 21](#));
- 4) Louisiana ([Louisiana Senate, SLS 24RS-35](#));
- 5) Missouri ([Missouri Senate, SCR 40](#));
- 6) North Carolina ([North Carolina General Assembly, HJR 151](#));
- 7) Oklahoma ([Oklahoma State Legislature, HJR 1032](#));
- 8) South Carolina ([South Carolina State Legislature, HCR 3008](#));
- 9) South Dakota ([South Dakota Legislature, HJR 5002](#));
- 10) Tennessee ([Tennessee General Assembly, HJR 0005](#));
- 11) West Virginia ([West Virginia Legislature, HCR 9](#)); and
- 12) Wisconsin ([Wisconsin Legislature, AJR135](#)).

Provisions

1. Applies to Congress to propose a US Constitutional amendment to limit the number of terms a person may be elected a Member of the US House of Representatives and Senate.
2. Specifies that this resolution is to be considered as covering the same subject applied for by other states and is to be aggregated with them.
3. Asserts that this resolution constitutes a continuing application in accordance with Article V of the US Constitution.
4. Directs the Secretary of State to send a copy of this resolution to designated members of the legislative and executive branches within the federal government.

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

House: LARA DP 7-1-0-0

HB 2155: Arizona beef council; continuation..

Sponsor: Representative Diaz, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Continues the Arizona Beef Council for eight years.

History

Laws 1970, Chapter 87 established the [Arizona Beef Council](#) (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](#)).

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. 4)
4. Contains a legislative purpose statement. (Sec. 3)

<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

House: LARA DP 5-3-0-0

HB 2762: food products; labeling; cultivated cells

Sponsor: Representative Nguyen, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires the manufacturer, seller or retailer of a food product that is derived from cultivated cells to place a disclaimer on the food product's packaging.

History

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) describes human food made with cultured animal cells as food produced by taking *a small number of cells from living animals and grow(ing) them in a controlled environment*.

In 2019, the FDA and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) established a formal agreement on how the agencies would use regulatory tools to *help ensure that foods comprising or containing cultured animal cells entering the U.S. market are safe and properly labeled*.

FSIS lists a four-step process for the cultivation of animal cells for use in human food:

- 1) scientists start with a sample of cells from the tissue of an animal or fish and some of the cells are selected, screened and grown to make a *bank* of cells for later use;
- 2) to make food, a small number of cells are taken from the bank and placed in a controlled environment that supports growth and cellular multiplication by supplying appropriate nutrients and other factors;
- 3) after the cells have multiplied by the billions or trillions, additional growth factors and surfaces for cellular attachment are introduced to the controlled environment to enable the cells to differentiate into separate cell types and assume characteristics of muscle, fat or connective tissue cells; and
- 4) once cells have differentiated into the desired type, the cellular material can be harvested from the controlled environment and prepared using conventional food processing and packaging methods ([FSIS, Cultured Animal Cells](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires that the manufacturer, seller or retailer of a food product derived from cultivated cells place a label on the food product's packaging that states *this food product is derived from cultivated cells*. (Sec. 1)
2. Cites this legislation as the *Andy Groseta Act*. (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

House: LARA DP 5-3-0-0

HB 2791: cell-cultured protein; sale; prohibition

Sponsor: Representative Diaz, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prohibits the sale of cell-cultured protein for human consumption.

History

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) describes human food made with cultured animal cells as food produced by taking *a small number of cells from living animals and grow(ing) them in a controlled environment*.

In 2019, the FDA and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) established a formal agreement on how the agencies would use regulatory tools to *help ensure that foods comprising or containing cultured animal cells entering the U.S. market are safe and properly labeled*.

FSIS lists a four-step process for the cultivation of animal cells for use in human food:

- 1) scientists start with a sample of cells from the tissue of an animal or fish and some of the cells are selected, screened and grown to make a *bank* of cells for later use;
- 2) to make food, a small number of cells are taken from the bank and placed in a controlled environment that supports growth and cellular multiplication by supplying appropriate nutrients and other factors;
- 3) after the cells have multiplied by the billions or trillions, additional growth factors and surfaces for cellular attachment are introduced to the controlled environment to enable the cells to differentiate into separate cell types and assume characteristics of muscle, fat or connective tissue cells; and
- 4) once cells have differentiated into the desired type, the cellular material can be harvested from the controlled environment and prepared using conventional food processing and packaging methods ([FSIS, Cultured Animal Cells](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits a person to offer for sale or sell cell-cultured protein for human consumption. (Sec. 1)
2. Asserts that a person who violates the prohibition is guilty of a class 5 felony. (Sec. 1)
3. Defines *cell-cultured protein*. (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

House: NREW DP 6-4-0-0

HB 2042: solar radiation management; prohibition; enforcement

Sponsor: Representative Fink, LD 27

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prohibits a person from intentionally injecting, releasing or dispensing any material in the state for solar radiation management. Restricts political subdivisions of the state from providing any grants for the development of solar radiation management technologies.

History

A.R.S. Title 45 Chapter 9 (Weather Control and Cloud Modification) outlines the regulation of weather control and cloud modification in Arizona.

Currently, any person or corporation, other than the U.S. and its administrative agencies or the state, is prohibited from conducting any weather control or cloud modification operations or attempting to artificially produce rainfall without a license from the Arizona Department of Water Resources Director (Director).

For those who are licensed to conduct such activities, a report with a final evaluation of the project must be filed with the Director within 90 days after the conclusion of the project (A.R.S. §§ [45-1601](#) and [45-1604](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits a person from intentionally injecting, releasing or dispensing or causing the injection, release or dispensation of any material within the boundaries of Arizona for solar radiation management. (Sec. 1)
2. Mandates that a political subdivision of the state, any public university or any private entity that receives public monies may not provide any grants for the development of solar radiation management technologies. (Sec. 1)
3. Allows any resident of the state to submit a complaint to the Attorney General alleging a violation of the solar radiation management prohibition if they state:
 - a. the name and contact information of the resident who submits the complaint;
 - b. the date or dates the alleged violation occurred;
 - c. a description of the alleged violation and the location, method and substances or compounds used, if known; and
 - d. any applicable supporting evidence or documentation. (Sec. 1)
4. Directs the Attorney General to investigate all credible complaints submitted to the Department of Law pursuant to the prohibition on solar radiation management. (Sec. 1)
5. Allows the Attorney General to investigate any conduct that the Attorney General has reasonable suspicion to believe violates the prohibition. (Sec. 1)
6. Allows the Attorney General to file an action in superior court alleging a violation of the prohibition. (Sec. 1)
7. Requires the superior court to, if a violation is found, award injunctive relief and reasonable attorney fees to the prevailing party and allows the superior court to award other relief as the court finds necessary. (Sec. 1)
8. Defines *solar radiation management* as the modification or attempted modification of atmospheric reflectivity that modifies the amount or intensity of sunlight that reaches the Earth. (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

House: NREW DPA 6-4-0-0

HB 2052: management plan; water loss; percent

Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Mandates the Arizona Department of Water Resources Director require an entity that distributes water for a municipal use to limit lost and unaccounted for water to less than eight percent of the entity's total quantity of water that enters their distribution system.

History

Fifth Management Plan for Active Management Areas

The Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) Director is required to develop a management plan for each initial active management area (AMA) for each of the five management periods outlined by statute. The plans must include a continuing mandatory conservation program for all persons withdrawing, distributing or receiving groundwater designed to achieve reductions in withdrawal of groundwater. The fifth management plan for each initial AMA was adopted and the conservation requirements remain in effect until the legislature determines otherwise (A.R.S. §§ [45-563](#), [45-568](#))([ADWR](#)).

Lost and Unaccounted For Water

In fifth management plans for initial AMAs a large municipal provider is required to limit the amount of lost and unaccounted for water in their distribution system to no more than 10% of the total quantity of water that enters their distribution system, calculated either annually or on a three-year average basis.

Large municipal provider means a city, town, private water company or irrigation district that begins serving more than 250 acre-feet (af) of water for non-irrigation use per year after January 1, 2000 ([ADWR](#)).

Provisions

1. Instructs the Director to, for the fifth management period, require an entity that distributes water for municipal use to limit the total quantity of lost and unaccounted for water of the entity's distribution system to 8% or less of the total quantity of water from any source that enters the entity's distribution system. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the Director to calculate the total quantity of lost and unaccounted for water on either:
 - a. a calendar year basis; or
 - b. a three-year average basis based on the applicable calendar year and the two preceding calendar years. (Sec. 1)
3. Directs the Director to adopt rules for the management plan for the fifth management period that are consistent with this act. (Sec. 2)
4. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Natural Resources, Energy & Water

1. Modifies the characteristics of the municipalities or private water companies from an entity that distributes water for municipal use to an entity that has been designated as having as assured water supply in an initial active management area that receives Central Arizona Project water.
2. Specifies that this requirement would exist on an entity's distribution system that is in an initial AMA.

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

House: NREW DP 6-4-0-0

HB 2055: brackish groundwater recovery program

Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes the Brackish Groundwater Recovery Program and an associated fund under the Water Infrastructure Finance Authority. Allows Long-Term Water Augmentation Fund monies to be used for brackish groundwater recovery projects.

History

[Laws 1989, Chapter 280](#) established the Wastewater Management Authority of Arizona (WMA) and allowed cities, town, counties and sanitary districts to borrow money or receive financial assistance from the WMA. [Laws 1998, Chapter 72](#) repealed the WMA and established the Water Infrastructure Finance Authority of Arizona (WIFA). [Laws 2022, Chapter 366](#) reestablished WIFA as a separate state agency.

In 2022, WIFA's authority was expanded to provide financial resources for projects relating to water supply development in order to improve current and long-term water supplies WIFA may issue bonds, enter into short-term emergency loan agreements and administer federal grants. WIFA administers the Clean Water Revolving Fund, the Safe Drinking Water Revolving Fund, the Hardship Grant Fund, the Water Supply Development Revolving Fund, the Long-Term Water Augmentation Fund and the Water Conservation Grant Fund (A.R.S. §§ [49-1203](#), [49-1203.01](#)) ([Laws 2022, Chapter 366](#)).

Monies in the Long-Term Water Augmentation Fund (LTWAF) are currently used for several outlined purposes, including, but not limited to: 1) funding water supply development projects that import water from outside of Arizona; 2) purchasing imported water or rights to imported water; 3) acquiring or constructing water-related facilities in Arizona to convey or deliver imported water; 4) conducting investigations, including environmental or other reviews; 5) contracting for water needs assessments; and 6) providing financial assistance to eligible entities ([A.R.S. § 49-1303](#)).

Provisions

1. Expands the purposes for which monies and assets in the LTWAF may be used to include *developing one or more brackish groundwater recovery projects that create new sources of potable water within the boundaries of this state.* (Sec. 1)

Brackish Groundwater Recovery Program Fund

2. Establishes the Brackish Groundwater Recovery Program Fund (Fund) under WIFA. (Sec. 2)
3. Specifies the monies that constitute the Fund. (Sec. 2)
4. States that monies in the Fund are continuously appropriated and exempt from lapsing. (Sec. 2)
5. Directs the state Treasurer, on notice from WIFA, to invest and divest monies in the Fund and requires monies earned from such investment to be credited to the Fund. (Sec. 2)
6. Requires all monies to be deposited in the Fund and held in trust. (Sec. 2)
7. Specifies that the monies in the Fund may not be appropriated or transferred by the Legislature for other purposes unless approved by a three-fourths vote of the members of each chamber of the Legislature. (Sec. 2)
8. Designates WIFA as the administrator of the Fund. (Sec. 2)

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9. Stipulates that WIFA must establish as many other accounts and subaccounts as required to administer the Fund. (Sec. 2)
10. Limits the Fund's staffing and administrative costs to 10%. (Sec. 2)
11. Authorizes WIFA to use Fund monies and other Fund assets solely for the outlined purposes. (Sec. 2)

Fund Purposes and Rules

12. Requires WIFA to use monies from the Fund and the LTWAF to provide matching dollars for the development and construction of qualifying brackish groundwater recovery and desalination projects in Arizona. (Sec. 2)
13. Specifies that not more than \$1 is to be awarded per \$3 of total capital expenditures per qualifying project and that not more than one qualifying project is to be awarded monies per request for proposal. (Sec. 2)
14. Directs WIFA to, within 120 days, issue a request for proposals to develop and construct a qualifying brackish groundwater recovery and desalination project in Arizona. (Sec. 2)
15. Instructs WIFA to, within one year, evaluate proposals submitted in response to the outlined request for proposals and select a proposal for issuing matching dollars. (Sec. 2)
16. Specifies that WIFA must grant monies contingent on the execution of proposed projects and expenditure of capital costs within a time frame that WIFA determines following the award of monies. (Sec. 2)

WIFA Rulemaking Requirements re: Request for Proposals

17. Instructs WIFA to, in consultation with the Arizona Department of Water Resources and not later than 90 days after the effective date of this act, adopt rules to implement the outlined provisions and specifies what the rules must establish. (Sec. 2)

Miscellaneous

18. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 6-4-0-0

HB 2056: appropriation; brackish groundwater; feasibility study

Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Directs the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) to conduct a feasibility study of potential brackish groundwater desalination project sites with outlined requirements and appropriates \$100,000 from the state General Fund (GF) in FY 2027 to ADWR for the study.

History

The FY 2024 budget appropriated \$100,000 from the state GF to ADWR for an updated Brackish Groundwater Study.

The FY 2024 budget also appropriated \$11,000,000 from the state GF to ADWR for a brackish groundwater recovery pilot program. Of the \$11,000,000 appropriated, \$2,000,000 was allocated to ADWR for a brackish groundwater desalination demonstration program and to develop knowledge pertaining to groundwater recovery and desalination in active management areas (AMAs). The remaining \$9,000,000 was allocated for matching program participants dollar-for-dollar for projects within AMAs undertaken for the benefit of those receiving water from the Central Arizona Project (CAP). CAP is to receive three dollars for every dollar it contributes to the pilot program ([Laws 2023, Chapter 133](#)).

ADWR contracted with outside water resource consulting group Montgomery & Associates (M&A) to conduct the study, which was completed in June 2024. M&A reviewed public datasets from wells in Arizona and delineated 21 study areas with characteristics related to water chemistry, groundwater conditions and infrastructure ([M&A Updated Brackish Groundwater Report](#)).

Provisions

1. Appropriates \$100,000 from the state GF in FY 2027 to ADWR for a feasibility study of potential brackish groundwater desalination sites and the cost to treat and transport any water and dispose of any brine. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies that the study must be conducted in Gila Bend, Ranegras Plain, the West Salt River Valley and the Little Colorado River plateau. (Sec. 1)

<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

House: NREW DP 10-0-0-0

HB 2098: county water augmentation authorities; bond
Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19
Caucus & COW

Overview

Modifies the bonding authority and financial assistance options of a county water augmentation authority.

History

Current law allows a county water augmentation authority (Authority) to be established in any active management area (AMA) in which the following conditions exist:

- 1) more than 50 percent of the area of the AMA lies within a single county;
- 2) the population of the county is less than 150,000; and
- 3) a political subdivision of the state within the AMA receives Colorado River water pursuant to contracts with the Central Arizona Project and U.S. Secretary of Interior ([A.R.S. § 45-1902](#)).

If formed, an Authority is administered by a board of directors that works with state agencies, special districts, authorities and political subdivisions of the state and the United States to augment the water supplies of the county in which the authority is established ([A.R.S. § 45-1941](#))

Provisions

1. Specifies where the secretary-treasurer of the Authority is required to deposit the monies received by the Authority. (Sec. 2)
2. Prescribes required actions of the secretary-treasurer of the Authority relating to payment of principal and interest due on bonds and the investment of monies in the bond fund. (Sec. 3)
3. Repeals the existing statute giving authority for an Authority to issue bonds. (Sec. 4)
4. Allows an Authority, acting through the board of directors of an Authority (Board), to issue revenue bonds in a principal amount that the Authority determines is necessary to provide sufficient monies to acquire or construct projects, including in conjunction with any other optional or alternative plans provided. (Sec. 5)
5. Removes certain content from being required to be included with an Authority's resolution for a bond issue or issues. (Sec. 6)
6. Modifies public hearing notification requirements of an Authority. (Sec. 7)
7. Allows the Board to secure any bonds to:
 - a. provide that issued bonds may be secured by a first lien on all or part of the monies paid into the appropriate account or subaccount administered by the authority;
 - b. pledge or assign to or in trust for the benefit of the holder any part or appropriate account or subaccount of the monies in the funds as is necessary to pay the principal and interest of the bonds as they come due;
 - c. set aside, regulate and dispose of any reserves and sinking funds;
 - d. provide that sufficient amounts of the proceeds from the sale of the bonds may be used to fund any reserves or sinking funds established by the resolution;
 - e. prescribe the procedure by which the terms of any contact with bondholders may be amended or abrogated, the amount of bonds that the holders must consent to and the manner in which that consent may be given;
 - f. provide for payment from the proceeds of the sale of the bonds of all legal and financial expenses incurred by the Board in issuing, selling, delivering and paying the bonds; and

<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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- g. do any other matters that may affect the security and protection of the bonds. (Sec. 8)
- 8. Requires the bond to be signed by the chairperson or vice chairperson of the Board and the secretary-treasurer of the Authority. (Sec. 8)
- 9. Outlines liability for and the validity of a bond. (Sec. 8)
- 10. Allows the Board to use available monies to purchase bonds that may be canceled at a price not exceeding:
 - a. the redemption price than applicable plus accrued interest to the next interest payment date, if the bonds are then redeemable; or
 - b. the redemption price applicable on the first date after purchase on which the bonds become subject to redemption plus accrued interest to that date, if the bonds are not then redeemable. (Sec. 8)
- 11. Outlines bond execution requirements, limitation on personal liability, limits on the Board's ability to contest a bond's validity and lien attachment. (Sec. 8)
- 12. Exempts bonds, bond transfers and bond income from state and local taxation. (Sec. 8)
- 13. Repeals statute requiring bonds issued by the Authority to be certified by the Attorney General. (Sec. 9)
- 14. Requires the Board notify the Attorney General of the Authority's intention to issue bonds and outlines requirements of the notification. (Sec. 10)
- 15. Allows an Authority to construct, acquire or improve a wastewater treatment facility, drinking water facility or nonpoint source project with monies borrowed from or financial assistance provided by the Water Infrastructure Finance Authority (WIFA). (Sec. 11)
- 16. Allows the Authority to enter into a loan repayment agreement with WIFA. (Sec. 11)
- 17. Prescribes requirements and eligible actions for an Authority to enter into a loan repayment agreement. (Sec. 11)
- 18. Allows an Authority to employ or contract for the services of attorneys, accountants, financial consultants and other experts as deemed necessary to perform services to with respect to the loan repayment agreement. (Sec. 11)
- 19. Specifies that entering into loan agreements with WIFA is supplemental and alternative to any other law which an Authority may borrow money. (Sec. 11)
- 20. Defines *drinking water facility* and *wastewater treatment facility*. (Sec. 11)
- 21. Expands the definition of *project*. (Sec. 1)
- 22. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DPA 10-0-0-0

HB 2185: homeowners' associations; lawns; drought

Sponsor: Representative Willoughby, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

States that a condominium owners' association or planned community homeowners' association is prohibited from requiring the overseeding or watering of lawns during a drought year.

History

A *condominium* refers to a development in which certain portions are designated for separate ownership (units) and the remainder is designated for common ownership by the unit owners.

A *planned community* is a development that includes property owned and operated by a nonprofit corporation or unincorporated association of owners that is created pursuant to a recorded declaration for managing, maintaining or improving the property (A.R.S. §§ [33-1202](#), [33-1802](#)).

A *drought year* means:

- 1) a year in which the district member's actual CAP water supply is less than 80% if the district member's normal CAP water supply, if the district member's actual CAP water supply is also less than the amount of CAP water ordered by the district member from a multi-county water conservation district;
- 2) a year in which the district member's actual surface water supply is less than 80% of the district member's normal surface water supply.

A *district member* means a municipality that contains a service area and petitions for the formation of a district or petitions for the expansion of the groundwater replenishment district ([A.R.S. § 48-4401](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits a condominium owners' association or planned community homeowners' association from requiring the overseeding or watering of lawns during a drought year. (Sec. 1, 2)

Amendments

Committee on Natural Resources, Energy and Water

1. Modifies the definition of *drought* as it relates to this section. (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

House: NREW DP 6-4-0-0

HB 2328: municipal corporations; water supply; rates

Sponsor: Representative Marshall, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Restricts certain municipal corporations from charging residents who live outside the boundaries of a municipality from being charged a higher rate for water than residents living within the boundaries of the municipality.

History

Current law allows municipal ownership of public utilities to engage in any business or enterprise which may be engaged in by persons by virtue of a franchise from the municipal corporation, and may construct, purchase, acquire, own and maintain, within or without its corporate limits, any such business or enterprise. This includes engaging in a domestic water or wastewater business ([A.R.S. § 9-511](#)).

Municipalities are prohibited from increasing rates, fees or service charges without:

- a) preparing a written report or supplying data supporting the increased rate or rate component, fee or service charge;
- b) adopting a notice of intention by motion at a regular council meeting to increase water or wastewater rates or rate components, fees or service charges;
- c) set a date for a public hearing on the proposed increase that shall be held at least sixty days after adoption of the notice of intention; and
- d) publishing a copy of the notice of intention showing the date, time and place of the hearing one time in a newspaper of general circulation within the boundaries of the municipality not less than twenty days before the public hearing date ([A.R.S. § 9-511.01](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits a municipal corporation, in a county that meets specific population criteria, that provides water to residents who live outside the boundaries of the municipality that the municipal corporation serves from charging a rate for water to residents that live outside the boundaries of the municipality greater than the rate for water service within the boundaries of the municipality.

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DPA 6-4-0-0

HB 2758: McMullen Valley; eligible entities; groundwater
Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19
Committee on Natural Resources, Energy & Water

Overview

Outlines the eligible entities, locations and actions regarding transportation of groundwater withdrawn from the McMullen Valley groundwater basin.

History

Unless specifically authorized, groundwater that is withdrawn in a basin or sub-basin located outside an initial active management area (AMA) may not be transported to an initial AMA. Current law identifies four groundwater basins and sub-basins from which groundwater can be withdrawn and transported to an initial AMA. Those basins are:

- 1) McMullen Valley;
- 2) Butler Valley;
- 3) Harquahala INA;
- 4) San Pedro; and
- 5) Big Chino sub-basin of the Verde River groundwater basin.

Transportation of groundwater from these basins is subject to limitations as outlined in statute ([A.R.S. § 45-551](#)).

The McMullen Valley groundwater basin is approximately 720 square miles predominately located in La Paz County with portions of the basin in Maricopa and Yavapai Counties. It is bounded by the Harcuvar Mountains to the North, Harquahala and Vulture Mountains to the South and the Little Harquahala and Granite Wash Mountains to the West ([ADWR](#)).

Provisions

1. Repeals statute relating to the transportation of groundwater withdrawn in McMullen Valley basin to an AMA. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows an eligible entity to withdraw groundwater from the McMullen Valley basin for transportation to an eligible location for prescribed purposes if:
 - a. the groundwater is withdrawn:
 - i. from a depth to 1,200 feet at the site or sites of the proposed withdrawals; and
 - ii. at a rate that, when added to the existing rate of withdrawals in the area, does not cause the groundwater table at the site to decline more than an average of 10 feet per year during the 100 year evaluation period;
 - b. the amount is either:
 - i. per acre of the historically irrigated acres not to exceed prescribed limits; or
 - ii. established by the Director under certain conditions;
 - c. all costs associated with withdrawing, transporting and delivering groundwater are collected from customers by a public service corporation;
 - d. the eligible entity has demonstrated compliance with prescribed hydrological study criteria;
 - e. the eligible entity has installed approved water measuring devices or other similarly reliable methods to determine volume of withdrawn groundwater; and
 - f. within 30 days of withdrawal the eligible entity submits a monthly report to ADWR containing certain information. (Sec. 2)
3. Prescribes eligible entities to transport groundwater away from the McMullen Valley Groundwater basin. (Sec. 2)

<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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4. Requires the Director to adopt rules. (Sec. 2)
5. Outlines the locations eligible to receive groundwater transported away from the McMullen Valley groundwater basin. (Sec. 2)
6. Requires any local use of groundwater by an eligible entity that sells or leases groundwater to count toward the entity's maximum per acre withdrawal limit. (Sec. 2)
7. Prescribes annual reporting requirements of ADWR. (Sec. 2)
8. Clarifies a person is not prohibited from storing and recovering water that is not groundwater and that the stored groundwater does not count toward withdrawal limits. (Sec. 2)
9. Defines *historically irrigated acres*. (Sec. 2)

Amendments

Committee on Natural Resources, Energy & Water

1. Increases from 10% to 50% the limit of the total annual volume of groundwater available for transportation that is transported to La Paz County. (Sec. 2)
2. Adds a condition for the sale or lease of groundwater from historically irrigated acres by an eligible entity in La Paz County that receives groundwater from the McMullen Valley basin. (Sec. 2)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: PSLE DP 15-0-0-0

HB 2641: PFAS; firefighting foam; prohibition
Sponsor: Representative Liguori, LD 5
Caucus & COW

Overview

Forbids the use of Class B firefighting foam containing intentionally added PFAS chemicals.

History

Generally, statute prohibits the use of Class B firefighting foam containing intentionally added PFAS chemicals for training and testing. Training discharges are prohibited unless required by law or federal regulation, and testing discharges are likewise prohibited unless legally required or the testing facility has containment, treatment and disposal measures that prevent uncontrolled environmental releases. There is no prohibition on using such foam in actual emergencies or in fire prevention operations ([A.R.S. § 36-1696](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits the use of Class B firefighting foam containing intentionally added PFAS chemicals for any purpose unless required by federal regulation. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

<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

House: RO DP 3-2-0-0

HB 2086: vaccination mandates; masks; prohibition

Sponsor: Representative Powell, LD 14

Caucus & COW

Overview

Revises prohibitions on mask mandates and vaccination requirements imposed by a governmental entity or business.

History

Statute prohibits a governmental entity from imposing a requirement to wear a mask or face covering anywhere on their premises, except where long-standing workplace safety and infection control measures that are unrelated to COVID-19 may be required. A governmental entity may not require a person under 18 years of age to receive a vaccination for COVID-19 or any of its variants without the consent of a parent or guardian, and a governmental entity may not require an Arizona resident to receive a vaccination for COVID-19 or any variant of COVID-19 (A.R.S. §§ [36-681](#), [36-682](#), [36-685](#)).

The Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) is the state agency responsible for public health in Arizona and has the authority to investigate, control and prevent reportable communicable diseases. ADHS establishes recommendations and rules, including immunization requirements for students, concerning communicable diseases and infestations ([9 A.A.C. 6](#)).

Businesses are not required to enforce a mask mandate established by the state or a jurisdiction of the state on its patrons. Statute prescribes that if an employer receives notice from an employee that the employee's sincerely held religious beliefs, practices, or observances prevent the employee from receiving the COVID-19 vaccination, the employer must provide reasonable accommodation unless the accommodation would pose an undue hardship and more than a negligible financial cost to the employer's business operations (A.R.S. §§ [44-7951](#), [23-206](#)).

Provisions

1. Revises statute to prohibit a governmental entity from imposing on any Arizona resident, a requirement to wear a mask or face covering except where long-standing workplace safety and infection control measures unrelated to COVID-19 may be required. (Sec. 1)
2. Applies the provisions to special health care districts. (Sec. 1)
3. Prohibits a governmental entity from requiring an Arizona resident to receive a vaccination for any disease or virus, regardless of any other law requiring vaccinations. (Sec. 2)
4. Strikes the exception that allows a health care institution that is owned or operated by a governmental entity in Arizona to require an Arizona resident to receive a vaccination. (Sec. 2)
5. Modifies the definition of *governmental entity* to include the federal government. (Sec. 2)
6. Revises the chapter heading of Title 44, Chapter 38 from *Businesses Exempt from Mask Mandate* to *Businesses – Mask and Vaccination Mandates*. (Sec. 3)
7. Adds a separate section of law to the *Trades and Commerce* title that prohibits a business from requiring a person who enters the premises or is employed by the business to wear a mask or face covering, except where long-standing workplace safety and infection control measures may be required, or to receive any type of vaccination. (Sec. 4)
8. Includes technical 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

House: RO DP 3-2-0-0

HB 2248: medical interventions; prohibition

Sponsor: Representative Fink, LD 27

Caucus & COW

Overview

Restricts a governmental entity, business entity, school or ticket issuer from barring employment, entry, service or other involvement based on whether a person has or has not received or used a *medical intervention*.

History

Statute prohibits a governmental entity from requiring a person under 18 years of age to receive a COVID-19 vaccination or any variant of it without the consent of a parent or guardian. Additionally, no governmental entity may require a resident to receive the COVID-19 vaccination or any variant of it ([A.R.S. § 36-682](#)).

The Parents' Bill of Rights allows parents the right to make all health care decisions for their minor child unless otherwise prohibited by law. Statute designates the Director of the Department of Health and Human Services to adopt rules prescribing the required immunizations for school attendance, including the required doses and recommended ages to receive the immunizations. An immunization for COVID-19 or any variant of COVID-19 is not required for school attendance ([A.R.S. §§ 1-602, 36-672](#)).

Statute specifies that if an employer receives notice from an employee that the employee's sincerely held religious beliefs, practices or observances prevent the employee from receiving the COVID-19 vaccination, the employer must provide reasonable accommodation unless the accommodation would pose an undue hardship and more than a negligible financial cost to the employer's business operations ([A.R.S. § 23-206](#)).

Provisions

1. Defines *medical intervention* as any medical procedure, treatment, device, drug, injection, medication or action taken to diagnose, prevent or cure a disease as outlined. (Sec. 1)
2. Prohibits a business entity from refusing to provide service, products or entry to a person because that person has or has not received or used a medical intervention. (Sec. 1)
3. Restricts a business entity from requiring a medical intervention as a term of employment, unless the terms include travel to a foreign jurisdiction that requires a medical intervention for entry. (Sec. 1)
4. Mandates that any medical intervention requirement imposed on an employee due to business with a foreign jurisdiction be included in a written employment contract or an advance written notice provided to the employee at least 14 days before they must receive the medical intervention. (Sec. 1)
5. Exempts business entities that receive Medicare or Medicaid funding from the prohibition of medical intervention as a term of employment. (Sec. 1)
6. Restricts a ticket issuer from penalizing a ticket holder or denying access to an entertainment event because the person has or has not received or used a medical intervention. (Sec. 1)
7. Prohibits a school from requiring a medical intervention for attendance, entry or employment at the school. (Sec. 1)
8. Stipulates that a business entity may not require a medical intervention for attendance, entry into the entity's building or premises or employment. (Sec. 1)

Prop 105 (45 votes)

Prop 108 (40 votes)

Emergency (40 votes)

Fiscal Note

9. Restricts a state, county or local government entity or official from requiring a person to receive or use a medical intervention, or
 - a. as a condition of receiving a government benefit or service, government-issued license or permit, entering a building or using transportation; or
 - b. as a term of employment. (Sec. 1)
10. Prohibits any business or governmental entity from altering the compensation or benefit to an employee based on whether the employee has or has not received or used a medical intervention. (Sec. 1)
11. Specifies that the medical intervention prohibitions prescribed in the bill do not apply to situations in which personal protective equipment are required by employers based on existing industry standards or federal law, excluding any vaccine, mask requirement or medical intervention introduced during the COVID-19 pandemic. (Sec. 1)
12. Permits the Attorney General or the prosecuting attorney for the county where a violation occurs to pursue enforcement or injunctive relief for the provisions of the bill and to be awarded attorney fees and costs incurred in pursuing enforcement action. (Sec. 1)
13. Cites the short title of the bill as the *Arizona Medical Freedom Act*. (Sec. 2)
14. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: RO DP 3-2-0-0

HB 2688: budget unit; vacant positions; reporting.

Sponsor: Representative Heap, LD 10

Caucus & COW

Overview

Modifies the list of information for the annual report collected from each *budget unit* by the Arizona Department of Administration (ADOA) for submission to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee (JLBC) and the Governor's Office of Strategic Planning and Budgeting (OSPB).

History

By October 1 annually, statute requires ADOA to submit a report to JLBC and OSPB containing information for each budget unit's full-time equivalent (FTE) positions and the total amount of salaries for each budget unit. The report must include information for the prior fiscal year delineated by retirement system, employee tier and fund source. A budget unit is defined as a department, commission, board, institution or other state agency that receives, expends or disburses state monies or incurs state obligations. Excluded are the Arizona Board of Regents (ABOR), universities under ABOR's jurisdiction, and community colleges ([A.R.S. § 41-708](#)).

A similar bill was introduced in the Fifty-seventh Legislature, First Regular Session, and was [vetoed](#) by the Governor ([SB 1510 budget unit; vacant positions; reporting](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires ADOA to collect from each budget unit to include in the annual report, a list of all FTE positions that have been vacant at least 150 days. (Sec. 1)
2. Directs each budget unit to eliminate FTE positions each fiscal year that have been vacant more than 150 days, regardless of any other law to the contrary. (Sec. 2)
3. Adjusts the budget unit's allocated FTE positions to reflect the eliminated FTE positions. (Sec. 2)
4. Defines *budget unit* and states that it does not include the Arizona State Department of Corrections, the Department of Public Safety, ABOR, the universities under ABOR and community colleges. (Sec. 2)

<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

House: ST DPA 7-1-1-0

HB2121: electronic equipment; modifications

Sponsor: Representative Kupper, LD 25

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prohibits an original electronic equipment manufacture from disabling electronic equipment due to modification made by an owner.

History

Consumer electronic devices and products contain software that after the product is bought by a consumer, the consumer acquires ownership of the physical hardware and receives a limited license to use the software. Some products may contain a *digital rights management* technology that prevent consumers from altering the installed software or control the types of accessories that may be used with them ([Congressional Research Service Report](#)).

The Consumer Protection-Consumer Fraud revolving fund (Fund) is administered by the Attorney General. The monies in the Fund are subject to legislative appropriation and are exempt from lapsing. The Fund consists of any investigative or court costs, attorney fees or civil penalties recovered for the state by the Attorney General as a result of law enforcement actions by either state or federal statutes. The monies in the Fund are to be used for operating expenses, including any costs associated with the tobacco master settlement agreement arbitration, consumer fraud education and investigative and enforcement operations of the consumer protection division ([A.R.S. § 44-1531.01](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits an original equipment manufacturer from disabling electronic equipment sold or used only based on an owner making a modification including remote updates, firmware changes or other technical measures. (Sec.1)
2. Asserts additional exemptions to this act such as;
 - a. requiring the original manufacturer to divulge a trade secret;
 - b. prohibiting an original equipment manufacturer from disabling anti-theft measures;
 - c. using an online connection to affect the original manufacturer;
 - d. include anything outside of the specific hardware or software of the electronic equipment;
 - e. extend to an owner who is selling the electronic equipment; and
 - f. if a modification violates federal law. (Sec.1)
3. Authorizes an owner to bring civil action in superior court to recover actual damages of not more than \$1,000 per violation, reasonable attorney fees and costs or seek an injunction. (Sec.1)
4. Allows the Attorney General to bring the action to superior court if the aggrieved owner does not seek to file a private right of action. (Sec.1)
5. States the Attorney General or a county attorney may intervene in a civil action and outlines civil penalties for violations. (Sec.1)
6. Directs any civil penalties collected to be deposited in the Fund. (Sec. 1, 2)
7. Asserts that any action for a violation must be commenced within three years after the violation is discovered. (Sec.1)
8. Omits motor vehicles or vehicle parts, products that are not for retail sale to consumers and specific medical devices from civil actions. (Sec.1)
9. Defines key terms. (Sec.1)

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

10. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 2)

11. Cites this legislation as the *True Ownership Act*. (Sec. 3)

Amendments

Committee on Science & Technology

1. Includes an exemption for equipment that is primarily intended for commercial, industrial, business to business, agricultural or off-road use, including equipment that is sold through retail channels.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: ST DP 5-4-0-0

HB 2134: critical infrastructure; foreign adversaries; prohibition

Sponsor: Representative Kupper, LD 25

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prohibits any software produced from a Chinese company from being used for critical communications and infrastructure in the state.

History

The Arizona Department of Administration (ADOA) must develop, implement and maintain a coordinated statewide plan for information technology, including evaluating specific information technology projects relating to the approved budget unit and statewide information technology plans in consultation with the statewide information security and privacy office in the Arizona Department of Homeland Security (AZDOHS). ADOA must manage enterprise-level information technology infrastructure, except that the information security and privacy office in the AZDOHS must manage the information security aspects of the infrastructure, and temporarily suspend access to information technology infrastructure when directed by AZDOHS and consult with AZDOHS regarding security policies, standards and procedures ([A.R.S. § 18-104](#)).

Critical infrastructure means systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, that are so vital to this state and the United States that the incapacity or destruction of those systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, economic security, public health or safety ([A.R.S. § 41-1801](#)).

The United States (U.S.) Secretary of Commerce has determined that the following foreign governments or foreign non-government persons have engaged in a long-term pattern or serious instances of conduct significantly adverse to the national security of the U.S. or security and safety of U.S. persons and constitute foreign adversaries:

- 1) The People's Republic of China, including the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region;
- 2) Republic of Cuba;
- 3) Islamic Republic of Iran;
- 4) Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
- 5) Russian Federation; and
- 6) Venezuelan politician Nicolás Maduro ([15 C.F.R. § 791.4](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits any software used for critical infrastructure in the state from being produced by a Chinese company. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires any critical communications infrastructure provider (Communications Provider) to certify, by January 1 of each year, to the Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC) any instance of prohibited critical communications infrastructure equipment along with the geographical coordinates of the area served. (Sec. 1)
3. Instructs a communications provider, certified by the ACC, to submit a status report to the ACC at the same time a report is sent to the federal government. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires the ACC, each quarter, to produce a map that details geographic areas serviced by critical communications infrastructure and equipment manufactured by a Chinese company. (Sec. 1)
5. Excludes Communication Providers who have removed, discontinued or replaced any prohibited equipment from obtaining an additional permit from any state agency or political subdivision. (Sec. 1)
6. Prohibits a government entity or critical infrastructure service provider (Service Provider) from entering into a new

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

- or renew a contract with a Chinese company with access to critical infrastructure. (Sec. 1)
7. Mandates each government entity and service provider to certify to the ACC that the provider is not connected to any operating system or attached to any additional technology that is prohibited by the ACC by March 31, 2027. (Sec. 1)
 8. Instructs the ACC to publish and post a list of all technologies that are prohibited from being attached to critical infrastructure or connected to an operating system on the ACC website by December 31, 2026. (Sec. 1)
 9. Instructs the ACC to publish the following list of prohibited technologies by December 31, 2026:
 - a. any WI-FI routers or modems systems;
 - b. any camera based school bus infraction detections system;
 - c. speed detection system;
 - d. traffic infraction detector system;
 - e. battery technology or smart meter technology;
 - f. solar inverters; and
 - g. any product that contains cellular internet-of-things modules produced by a Chinese company. (Sec. 1)
 10. Directs a government entity and Service Provider to remove any technologies, if monies are appropriated and distributed with the intention of removing any technology, that are included on the prohibited list provided by the ACC. (Sec. 1)
 11. Allows a government entity and service provider to continue usage or purchase of prohibited technology if all the following apply:
 - a. there are no other reasonable providers of the prohibited technology;
 - b. the purchase is preapproved by the ACC; and
 - c. not purchasing the technology would present a risk to the state. (Sec. 1)
 12. Prohibits a government entity or a publicly regulated utility from entering into an agreement or contract involving critical infrastructure with the People's Republic of China if under the agreement or contract the People's Republic of China, directly or remotely, can access or control critical infrastructure. (Sec. 2)
 13. Allows a government entity and publicly regulated utility to continue usage or purchase of prohibited technology if the following applies:
 - a. no other reasonable option exists for addressing a need that is relevant to the critical infrastructure;
 - b. agreement or contract is preapproved by the ACC; and
 - c. not entering into the agreement would present a risk to the state. (Sec. 2)
 14. Instructs the ACC to establish a secure and dedicated communications channel for critical infrastructure providers and military installations across the state to connect with the ACC and Governor's office in case of an emergency that damages critical communications infrastructure. (Sec. 2)
 15. Cites this legislation as the *Arizona Critical Infrastructure Protection Act*. (Sec. 3)
 16. Defines key terms. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: ST DP 8-0-0-1

HB 2451: Arizona space commission; strategic plan **Sponsor: Representative Wilmeth, LD 2** **Caucus & COW**

Overview

An emergency measure that modifies the Arizona Space Commission (ASC) Board of Directors (board) membership term limits and reporting requirements.

History

The ASC was created in 1991 to serve as Arizona's coordinator of all space-related commercial and technological partnerships and provide expertise to government entities on the development of the space-related industry in Arizona. In 2001, ASC was continued for 10 years but terminated on July 1, 2011 ([Laws 1991, Chapter 118](#)).

ASC was reestablished in the Fifty-sixth Legislature, Second Regular Session. The ASC is required to develop strategic plans to promote and expand space aeronautics. ASC must submit the strategic plan to the Governor, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives on every even numbered year ([A.R.S. § 41- 1551.01](#))([HB2254](#)).

Provisions

1. Changes the initial ASC board member's term dates to expire in 2027, 2029 and 2031. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies that any active term dates expire after six years. (Sec. 1)
3. Allows the ASC Board to engage in planning and implementing aeronautics educational opportunities. (Sec. 1)
4. Modifies the date, from December 31, 2024 to December 31, 2026, that the ASC must submit the strategic plan to outlined individuals. (Sec. 1)
5. Makes the legislation retroactive to January 1, 2026. (Sec. 2)
6. Contains an emergency clause. (Sec. 3)

<input type="checkbox"/> Prop 105 (45 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Prop 108 (40 votes)	<input checked="" 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

House: ST DPA 8-0-0-1

HB 2700: technology study committee; assistive technology
Sponsor: Representative Connolly, LD 8
Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes the Technology Study Committee (Study Committee).

History

Assistive technology is technology designed to help maintain or improve a disabled individual's functioning related to cognition, communication, hearing, mobility, self-care and vision. Assistive technology benefits people of all ages and those who are diagnosed with long-term health conditions ([WHO](#)).

Provisions

1. Establishes the Study Committee that consists of seven members appointed by the President of the Senate (President) and eight members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives (Speaker). (Sec. 1)
2. Tasks the study committee with:
 - a. study and address specific issues related to assistive technology, including technology first initiatives;
 - b. analyze emerging assistive technologies;
 - c. identify potential changes in assistive technologies;
 - d. analyze how to better serve individuals with assistive technology needs. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires the Committee to meet twice a year as determined by the Committee. (Sec. 1)
4. Specifies that Committee members are not eligible to receive compensation except specified members appointed by the Speaker are eligible to receive reimbursement of expenses. (Sec.1)
5. Requires the Committee by October 1, 2027 to submit a report regarding the Committees activities and recommendations to the Governor, President and Speaker. (Sec. 1)
6. Directs the Committee to provide a copy of the report to the Secretary of State. (Sec. 1)
7. Repeals the Committee on October 2, 2027. (Sec. 1)
8. Contains a legislative intent clause. (Sec. 2)
9. Contains a legislative purpose statement. (Sec. 2)
10. Cites this legislation as the *Technology First Study Committee*. (Sec. 3)

Amendments

Committee on Science & Technology

1. Changes one member to represent the Department of Economic Security.
2. Restates the purpose of the technology first study committee.
3. Makes technical changes.

<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

House: TI DP 7-0-0-0

HB 2057: special plate; centennial; fleet discount

Sponsor: Representatives Griffin: Lopez

Caucus & COW

Overview

Lowers the registration and renewal fees of the Arizona Centennial Special Plate, from \$25 to \$20, for vehicles in a registered fleet.

History

[Laws 2011, Chapter 323](#), established the Arizona Centennial Special Plate and Fund. Of the \$25 fee for the original and renewal of the Arizona Centennial Special Plate, \$8 is a special plate administration fee and \$17 is an annual donation to the Fund ([A.R.S. § 28-2448](#)).

In lieu of staggered vehicle registration requirements, a person may register a fleet on an annual basis so that registration for all fleet vehicles expires in the same month. The Arizona Department of Transportation Director must approve the request for fleet registration if the applicant, at least 30 days prior to the registration date, provides an application with necessary information for qualification as a fleet registrant and provides a list of all vehicles to be included in the fleet ([A.R.S. § 28-2202](#)).

Fleet means two or more vehicles owned by a person and registered in Arizona ([A.R.S. § 28-2201](#)).

Provisions

1. Decreases the registration and renewal fees for the Arizona Centennial Special Plate to be \$20, if the special plates are issued to a vehicle in a fleet. (Sec. 1)
2. Stipulates that of the \$20 fee, \$8 is an administration fee and \$12 is an annual donation. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

<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

House: TI DP 7-0-0-0

HB2109: distracted driving; penalties; motorcycles

Sponsor: Representative Martinez, LD 16

Caucus & COW

Overview

Modifies distracted driving fines by increasing the civil penalty, from between \$150 to \$250 to *\$400*, for a second or subsequent violation of the prohibition of using portable wireless communication devices while driving. Adds a \$150 penalty if the violation results in an accident with a motorcycle.

History

A person may not operate a motor vehicle on a street or highway if the person physically: 1) holds or supports with any part of the person's body a portable wireless communication device (portable device), except that a person may use a portable device with an earpiece, headphone device or device worn on a wrist to conduct a voice-based communication or a stand-alone electronic device; or 2) writes, sends or reads any text-based communication, including a text message, instant message, email or internet data, on a portable device or stand-alone electronic device.

Beginning January 1, 2021, a person who violates rules on portable devices while driving is subject to a civil penalty of at least \$75 but not more than \$149 for a first violation and at least \$150 but not more than \$250 for a second or subsequent violation.

Portable wireless communication device is defined as a cellular or a portable telephone, a text-messaging device, a personal digital assistant, a stand-alone computer, a global positioning system receiver or a substantially similar portable wireless device used to initiate or receive communication, information or data ([A.R.S. § 28-914](#)).

Provisions

1. Increases the civil penalty, from between \$150 to \$250, to *\$400*, for a second or subsequent violation of the prohibition of using portable devices while driving. (Sec. 1)
2. Creates an additional penalty of \$150 if a violation results in an accident with a motorcycle. (Sec. 1)
3. Clarifies that a peace officer who stops a vehicle for an alleged distracting driving violation may not issue a citation for the violation. (Sec. 1)
4. 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

House: TI DP 7-0-0-0

HB 2574: traffic penalties; appeal; stay
Sponsor: Representative Carter N, LD 15
Caucus & COW

Overview

Instructs a superior court to report to the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) the stay of enforcement if an appeal is granted to a party charged with a civil traffic violation. Restricts ADOT from pursuing administrative action related to the judgement until the stay is lifted or the judgment is affirmed by an appellate court.

History

A peace officer or authorized agent of a traffic enforcement agency may stop and detain a person as is reasonably necessary to investigate an actual or suspected violation of transportation regulation and to serve a copy of the traffic complaint for an alleged civil or criminal violation of transportation regulation ([A.R.S. § 28-1594](#)).

A violation of traffic movement and control regulation, including governing parking or standing requirements, are treated as a civil matter and a civil penalty imposed regarding civil traffic violations must not exceed \$250. The court must levy surcharges ([A.R.S. §§ 28-1598; 28-1591](#)).

A party may appeal the judgement of the court regarding a civil traffic violation. The appeal may be to the superior court in the same manner as provided by the rules adopted by the supreme court. The posting of an appeal bond stays enforcement of the judgment. Commissioners of the superior court may hear and determine appeals ([A.R.S. § 28-1600](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires that if an appeal is granted, the court must report the stay of enforcement of the judgment to ADOT. (Sec. 1)
2. Mandates that ADOT, on receipt of the report, must not pursue any administrative action related to the court's judgment until the stay is lifted or the judgment is affirmed by an appellate court. (Sec. 1)

<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

House: WM DP 6-1-1-1

HB2120: property tax exemption; disability; determination

Sponsor: Representative Carter N, LD 15

Caucus & COW

Overview

Adds the United States Social Security Administration (USSSA) to the definition of *competent medical authority* for property tax purposes when determining a total or permanent physical or mental disability.

History

Current statute allows for a property tax exemption based on a claimant's income from all sources and where a claimant's child had a total physical or mental disability, as certified by a competent medical authority as provided by law ([A.R.S. § 42-11111](#)).

Provisions

1. Adds the USSSA to the definition of *competent medical authority* for property tax purposes when determining a total or permanent physical or mental disability. (Sec.1)

<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

House: WM DP 8-0-0-1

HB 2173: property tax errors; electronic communications

Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28

Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows a *tax officer* to electronically accept an electronic response to a notice of proposed correction and an electronic notice of claim from a taxpayer, unless the communication is required to be served by certified mail.

History

Statute currently outlines the procedure and deadlines for a taxpayer to appeal all or part of a proposed determination before the tax roll is corrected. Within 30 days after receiving a notice of proposed correction, the taxpayer may file a written response to the tax officer that sent the notice to either consent to or dispute the proposed correction of the error and to state the grounds for disputing the correction. A failure to file a written response within 30 days constitutes consent to the proposed correction. A taxpayer may file a request for an extension of time within 30 days after receiving the notice of proposed correction. The extension of time may not exceed 30 days. If an extension is granted, any response that is not filed within the extended due date constitutes consent to the proposed correction ([A.R.S. § 42-16252](#)).

Current law states the claim and evidence to support the claim for correcting an alleged error. Within 60 days after receiving a notice of claim, the tax officer may file a written response to the taxpayer to either consent to or dispute the error and to state the grounds for disputing the error. A failure to file a written response within 60 days constitutes consent to the error, and the board of supervisors shall direct the county treasurer to correct the tax roll on the taxpayer's written demand supported by proof of the date of the notice of claim and the tax officer's failure to timely dispute the error ([A.R.S. § 42-16254](#)).

Provisions

1. Allows a tax officer to accept an electronic response to a notice of proposed correction. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows a tax officer to accept and respond to an electronic notice of claim if the taxpayer elects to submit the claim. (Sec. 2)
3. Requires the tax officer to provide an acknowledgement or response of receipt to the taxpayer and may provide related communications electronically, except for any communication that is required to be served by certified mail. (Sec. 1, 2)
4. The time limits and procedural requirements are still applied to electronic communications. (Sec. 1, 2)

<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

House: WM DP 5-3-0-1

HB 2261: property tax; agricultural real property

Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Defines Class Two property as agricultural real property and renames the article heading of Title 42, Chapter 12, Article 4 to *Agricultural Real Property Classification*.

History

Real property and improvements used for agricultural purposes are Class Two property. [A.R.S. § 42-12002\(1\)](#). Class Two (R) property is valued at full cash value or pursuant to [Title 41, Chapter 13, Article 3](#), as applicable.

Provisions

1. Defines, in part, Class Two property as agricultural real property. (Sec. 1)
2. Changes the article heading of Title 42, Chapter 12, Article 4 from *Agricultural Property Classification* to *Agricultural Real Property Classification*. (Sec. 4)
3. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15)

<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

House: WM DP 8-0-0-1

HB 2786: TPT; exemption; textbook rental

Sponsor: Representative Olson, LD 10

Caucus & COW

Overview

Adds the gross proceeds of sales or gross income derived from the business of leasing or renting textbooks by any bookstore that are required by any state university or community college as a deduction from the tax base for the personal property rental classification.

History

The personal property rental classification is comprised of the business of leasing or renting tangible personal property for a consideration. The tax base for the personal property rental classification is the gross proceeds of sales or gross income derived from the business, but specific deductions are allowed. ([A.R.S. § 42-5071](#)).

Provisions

1. Adds the gross proceeds of sales or gross income derived from the business of leasing or renting textbooks by any bookstore that are required by any state university or community college as a deduction from the tax base for the personal property rental classification. (Sec.1)
2. Applies to taxable periods on the first of the day of the month following the General Effective date. (Sec.2)

<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

House: WM DP 8-0-0-1

HB 2792: property tax; exemption; veterans

Sponsor: Representative Carbone, LD 25

Caucus & COW

Overview

Specifies that the primary residence of a veteran with a service-connected disability whose disability rating by The United States Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is 100% is fully exempt from taxation.

History

Currently, a veteran with a service or nonservice connected disability receives an exemption of \$4,188 if the property tax does not exceed \$28,459 ([A.R.S. § 42-11111](#)).

Disability ratings for veterans are done by the VA to determine the veteran's disability compensation rate and other eligibility benefits. The VA bases the rating on evidence the veteran provides (doctors reports or medical tests), results from the VA's claim exam and information the VA receives from other sources such as federal agencies. VA disability ratings do not exceed 100% and will be calculated as a combined disability rating if the veteran has multiple disability ratings ([VA.gov](#)).

To qualify for this exemption, the total income from all sources of the claimant and the claimant's spouse and the income from all sources of all the claimant's children who resided with the claimant in the claimant's residence in the year immediately preceding the year for which the claimant applies for the exemption shall not exceed \$34,901 if none of the claimant's children under 18 years of age resided with the claimant in the claimant's residence or \$41,870 if one or more of the claimant's children are residing with the claimant in the claimant's residence. An individual is not entitled to property tax exemptions under more than one category as a widow or widower, a person with a total and permanent disability or a veteran with a disability even if the individual is eligible for an exemption in more than one category ([A.R.S. § 42-11111](#)).

Provisions

1. Specifies that the primary residence of a veteran with a service-connected disability whose disability rating by the (VA) is 100% is fully exempt from property taxation. (Sec.1)
2. Specifies the surviving spouse of a veteran whose primary residence is receiving the exemption may continue to claim the full exemption for the surviving spouse's primary residence if the spouse does not remarry. (Sec. 1)
3. Specifies that a primary residence that is owned by a veteran and the veteran's spouse who are eligible for the exemption, shall be treated as if owned only by the veteran. (Sec. 1)
4. Specifies qualifications for the tax exemption. (Sec. 1)
5. Specifies that property tax exemptions are exclusive from each other, and individuals are not entitled to multiple property tax exemptions. (Sec. 1)
6. Applies to tax years beginning January 1, 2026. (Sec. 2)
7. Contains an emergency clause. (Sec. 3)

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