

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

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

CAUCUS AGENDA

February 24, 2026

Bill Number	Short Title	Committee	Date	Action
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Committee on Appropriations

Chairman: David Livingston, LD 28

Vice Chairman: Matt Gress, LD 4

Analyst: Duncan Spilsbury

Intern: Jaiden Arleo

HB 2271 _(BSI)	insurers covering firefighters; rate deviation				
SPONSOR:	LIVINGSTON, LD 28	HOUSE			
		APPROP	2/18/2026	DP	(16-1-1-0)
		(No: GUTIERREZ Present: SANDOVAL)			

HB 2692 _(BSI)	procurement; professionals; construction services				
SPONSOR:	LIVINGSTON, LD 28	HOUSE			
		APPROP	2/18/2026	DP	(10-7-1-0)
		(No: BLATTMAN, GUTIERREZ, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON, TRAVERS, AUSTIN, OLSON Present: VOLK)			

Committee on Commerce

Chairman: Jeff Weninger, LD 13

Vice Chairman: Michael Way, LD 15

Analyst: Paul Benny

Intern: Zane Ellwood

HB 2128 _(BSI)	homeowners' associations; condominiums; actions; meetings				
SPONSOR:	CARTER N, LD 15	HOUSE			
		COM	2/17/2026	DPA	(11-0-0-0)

HB 2244 _(BSI)	evictions; satisfaction of judgments				
SPONSOR:	BLACKMAN, LD 7	HOUSE			
		COM	2/17/2026	DPA	(10-0-0-1)
		(Abs: CAVERO)			

HB 2255 _(BSI)	teachers academy; community college students				
SPONSOR:	WENINGER, LD 13	HOUSE			
		COM	2/17/2026	DP	(10-0-0-1)
		(Abs: WENINGER)			

HB 2342 _(BSI)	homeowners' associations; shade structures				
SPONSOR:	TRAVERS, LD 12	HOUSE			
		COM	2/17/2026	DPA	(9-1-0-1)
		(No: BLACKMAN Abs: CAVERO)			

HB 2397 _(BSI)	homeowners' associations; property covenants; disclosures				
SPONSOR:	BIASIUCCI, LD 30	HOUSE			
		COM	2/17/2026	DPA	(11-0-0-0)

HB 2591 _(BSI)	apprenticeships; registration; certificate				
SPONSOR:	WILMETH, LD 2	HOUSE			
		COM	2/17/2026	DPA	(10-0-0-1)
		(Abs: WENINGER)			
HB 2680 _(BSI)	worker's compensation; notice; fraud; commission				
SPONSOR:	HERNANDEZ A, LD 20	HOUSE			
		COM	2/17/2026	DPA	(10-1-0-0)
		(No: HENDRIX)			
HB 2834 _(BSI)	claims against HOAs; filing fees				
SPONSOR:	CARTER N, LD 15	HOUSE			
		COM	2/17/2026	DPA	(10-0-0-1)
		(Abs: CAVERO)			
HB 2951 _(BSI)	automatic subscription renewals; contracts; requirements				
SPONSOR:	CONNOLLY, LD 8	HOUSE			
		COM	2/17/2026	DPA/SE	(10-0-0-1)
		(Abs: CAVERO)			
HB 2979 _(BSI)	credit unions; certificates; powers; committee				
SPONSOR:	WILMETH, LD 2	HOUSE			
		COM	2/17/2026	DPA	(11-0-0-0)
HB 2991 _(BSI)	social media; online content; minors				
SPONSOR:	CARBONE, LD 25	HOUSE			
		COM	2/17/2026	DP	(10-1-0-0)
		(No: HENDRIX)			
HB 2996 _(BSI)	DIFI; certificates of insurance				
SPONSOR:	WENINGER, LD 13	HOUSE			
		COM	2/17/2026	DPA	(10-0-0-1)
		(Abs: CAVERO)			
HB 2999 _(BSI)	municipal improvement districts; technical correction				
SPONSOR:	WENINGER, LD 13	HOUSE			
		COM	2/17/2026	DPA/SE	(8-1-1-1)
		(No: VILLEGAS Abs: CAVERO Present: CONNOLLY)			
HB 4001 _(BSI)	alternative nicotine products; regulation.				
SPONSOR:	WENINGER, LD 13	HOUSE			
		COM	2/17/2026	DPA	(9-1-0-1)
		(No: AGUILAR Abs: CAVERO)			
HB 4011 _(BSI)	HOAs; duties				
SPONSOR:	PINGERELLI, LD 28	HOUSE			
		COM	2/17/2026	DP	(11-0-0-0)
HB 4017 _(BSI)	pet ownership limits; planned communities.				
SPONSOR:	GRESS, LD 4	HOUSE			
		COM	2/17/2026	DP	(10-0-0-1)
		(Abs: CAVERO)			

[HB 4020](#)_(BSI) insurance; fraud unit; assessment; increase
SPONSOR: LIVINGSTON, LD 28 HOUSE
COM 2/17/2026 DP (10-0-0-1)
(Abs: WENINGER)

[HB 4026](#)_(BSI) public infrastructure improvements; distribution limit
SPONSOR: CARBONE, LD 25 HOUSE
COM 2/17/2026 DP (8-3-0-0)
(No: AGUILAR, HENDRIX, VILLEGAS)

Committee on Education

Chairman: Matt Gress, LD 4
Analyst: Chase Houser

Vice Chairman: Michele Peña, LD 23
Intern: Jasmine Dominguez

[HB 2313](#)_(BSI) technical correction; school district boards
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
ED 2/17/2026 DPA/SE (7-4-0-1)
(No: GUTIERREZ, HERNANDEZ L, STAHL HAMILTON, ABEYTIA Abs: GARCIA)

[HB 2370](#)_(BSI) schools; weapons detection systems; administration
SPONSOR: MARTINEZ, LD 16 HOUSE
ED 2/17/2026 DP (8-3-0-1)
(No: GUTIERREZ, SIMACEK, ABEYTIA Abs: GARCIA)

[HB 2385](#)_(BSI) school districts; superintendent; employment contracts
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
ED 2/17/2026 DP (7-4-0-1)
(No: GUTIERREZ, SIMACEK, GARCIA, ABEYTIA Abs: BLISS)

[HB 2423](#)_(BSI) advanced mathematics courses; student enrollment
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
ED 2/17/2026 DPA (10-1-0-1)
(No: FINK Abs: GARCIA)

[HB 2478](#)_(BSI) Arizona commission on student outcomes
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
ED 2/17/2026 DPA (6-3-1-2)
(No: GUTIERREZ, OLSON, ABEYTIA Abs: SIMACEK, GARCIA Present: FINK)
APPROP 2/18/2026 DPA (11-7-0-0)
(No: BLATTMAN, GUTIERREZ, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON, TRAVERS, AUSTIN, OLSON)

[HB 2579](#)_(BSI) appropriation; free school meals; ADE
SPONSOR: GUTIERREZ, LD 18 HOUSE
ED 2/10/2026 DP (10-2-0-0)
(No: OLSON, FINK)
APPROP 2/11/2026 DPA (15-3-0-0)
(No: DIAZ, OLSON, WAY)

[HB 2600](#)_(BSI) schools; clubs; organizations; parental consent
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
ED 2/17/2026 DP (7-3-1-1)
(No: GUTIERREZ, STAHL HAMILTON, ABEYTIA Abs: GARCIA Present: HERNANDEZ L)

[HB 2621](#)_(BSI) public schools; special education; access
 SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
 ED 2/17/2026 DPA/SE (11-0-0-1)
 (Abs: BLISS)

[HB 2838](#)_(BSI) education workforce innovation; pilot program
 SPONSOR: WENINGER, LD 13 HOUSE
 ED 2/17/2026 DPA (6-3-2-1)
 (No: GUTIERREZ, STAHL HAMILTON, OLSON Abs: GARCIA Present:
 BIASIUCCI, ABEYTIA)

[HB 2895](#)_(BSI) Native American language; instruction; certification
 SPONSOR: TSOSIE, LD 6 HOUSE
 ED 2/10/2026 DPA (11-0-0-1)
 (Abs: BIASIUCCI)

[HB 2992](#)_(BSI) pilot program; sexual abuse prevention
 SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
 ED 2/17/2026 DPA (6-5-1-0)
 (No: GUTIERREZ, HERNANDEZ L, GARCIA, ABEYTIA, FINK Present:
 SIMACEK)
 APPROP 2/18/2026 DPA (12-6-0-0)
 (No: GUTIERREZ, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON, TRAVERS,
 AUSTIN, VOLK)

[HB 4033](#)_(BSI) school bonding; ballot language
 SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
 ED 2/17/2026 DP (8-2-1-1)
 (No: STAHL HAMILTON, ABEYTIA Abs: GARCIA Present: GUTIERREZ)

[HB 4034](#)_(BSI) CTEDs; ADM; apportionment; responsibilities
 SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
 ED 2/17/2026 DPA (9-2-0-1)
 (No: STAHL HAMILTON, ABEYTIA Abs: GARCIA)

[HB 4041](#)_(BSI) K-3 reading plan; cash balances
 SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
 ED 2/17/2026 DP (8-2-1-1)
 (No: STAHL HAMILTON, OLSON Abs: GARCIA Present: ABEYTIA)

[HB 4056](#)_(BSI) technical correction; double punishment
 SPONSOR: MARTINEZ, LD 16 HOUSE
 ED 2/17/2026 DPA/SE (8-3-0-1)
 (No: GUTIERREZ, SIMACEK, ABEYTIA Abs: GARCIA)

[HB 4103](#)_(BSI) school districts; property; bonding authority
 SPONSOR: OLSON, LD 10 HOUSE
 ED 2/17/2026 DPA (8-3-0-1)
 (No: GUTIERREZ, STAHL HAMILTON, ABEYTIA Abs: GARCIA)

[HB 4109](#)_(BSI) safety; school procedures; criminal classification
 SPONSOR: HERNANDEZ L, LD 24 HOUSE
 ED 2/17/2026 DP (7-4-0-1)
 (No: GUTIERREZ, STAHL HAMILTON, ABEYTIA, FINK Abs: GARCIA)

[HCR 2015](#)_(BSI) technical correction; universities; admissions
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
ED 2/17/2026 DPA/SE (12-0-0-0)

[HCR 2040](#)_(BSI) minimum wage; exception; homeless
SPONSOR: OLSON, LD 10 HOUSE
ED 2/17/2026 DPA/SE (7-4-0-1)
(No: GUTIERREZ, HERNANDEZ L, STAHL HAMILTON, ABEYTIA Abs:
GARCIA)

Committee on Federalism, Military Affairs & Elections

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

[HB 2775](#)_(BSI) international organizations; government resources; prohibition
SPONSOR: POWELL, LD 14 HOUSE
FMAE 2/18/2026 DPA (4-3-0-0)
(No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

[HB 2874](#)_(BSI) campaign committees; termination statements; contributions
SPONSOR: WENINGER, LD 13 HOUSE
FMAE 2/18/2026 DP (7-0-0-0)

[HB 2940](#)_(BSI) AHCCCS; eligibility; verification; SNAP; contractors
SPONSOR: GILLETTE, LD 30 HOUSE
FMAE 2/18/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
(No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

[HB 4067](#)_(BSI) voter registration status; inactive
SPONSOR: GILLETTE, LD 30 HOUSE
FMAE 2/18/2026 DPA (5-2-0-0)
(No: MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

[HB 4115](#)_(BSI) ballot measures; circulators; revenue; disclosure.
SPONSOR: MONTENEGRO, LD 29 HOUSE
FMAE 2/18/2026 DP (5-2-0-0)
(No: MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

[HCR 2051](#)_(BSI) ballot measures; circulators; revenue; disclosure
SPONSOR: CARBONE, LD 25 HOUSE
FMAE 2/18/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
(No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

Committee on Government

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

[HB 2063](#)_(BSI) appropriation; independent correctional oversight office.
SPONSOR: BLACKMAN, LD 7 HOUSE
GOV 2/11/2026 DP (7-0-0-0)
APPROP 2/18/2026 DP (17-1-0-0)
(No: OLSON)

HB 2130 _(BSI)	ADOA; personnel; financial systems				
SPONSOR:	LIVINGSTON, LD 28	HOUSE			
	GOV	2/18/2026	DP	(4-3-0-0)	
	(No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)				
HB 2324 _(BSI)	fire code; municipalities; county buildings				
SPONSOR:	KUPPER, LD 25	HOUSE			
	GOV	2/18/2026	DP	(7-0-0-0)	
HB 2375 _(BSI)	housing; zoning; historic neighborhoods				
SPONSOR:	GRESS, LD 4	HOUSE			
	GOV	2/18/2026	DPA	(4-3-0-0)	
	(No: GILLETTE, KESHEL, VILLEGAS)				
HB 2610 _(BSI)	utility relocation; funding; bonds				
SPONSOR:	BLACKMAN, LD 7	HOUSE			
	GOV	2/18/2026	DPA	(7-0-0-0)	
HB 2611 _(BSI)	group homes; safety; training; rights				
SPONSOR:	BLACKMAN, LD 7	HOUSE			
	GOV	2/19/2026	DPA	(5-0-1-1)	
	(Abs: MÁRQUEZ Present: STAHL HAMILTON)				
HB 2671 _(BSI)	chronic felony offenders; juveniles				
SPONSOR:	HERNANDEZ C, LD 21	HOUSE			
	GOV	2/11/2026	DPA	(7-0-0-0)	
HB 2676 _(BSI)	juvenile restoration; rights; firearms; civil				
SPONSOR:	HERNANDEZ A, LD 20	HOUSE			
	GOV	2/11/2026	DP	(7-0-0-0)	
HB 2681 _(BSI)	employee merit system; dismissal; appeal				
SPONSOR:	HERNANDEZ A, LD 20	HOUSE			
	GOV	2/11/2026	DP	(7-0-0-0)	
HB 2745 _(BSI)	legislative subpoena; perjury; refusal; contempt				
SPONSOR:	RIVERO, LD 27	HOUSE			
	GOV	2/18/2026	DPA	(4-3-0-0)	
	(No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)				
HB 2749 _(BSI)	felony conviction; sentence completion; designation				
SPONSOR:	RIVERO, LD 27	HOUSE			
	GOV	2/18/2026	DP	(7-0-0-0)	
HB 2837 _(BSI)	notary public; examination; repeal				
SPONSOR:	WENINGER, LD 13	HOUSE			
	GOV	2/18/2026	DPA/SE	(7-0-0-0)	
HB 2857 _(BSI)	technical correction; national guard				
SPONSOR:	BLACKMAN, LD 7	HOUSE			
	GOV	2/18/2026	DPA/SE	(7-0-0-0)	

[HB 4049](#)_(BSI) attorney general; legal counsel; exemption
SPONSOR: FINK, LD 27 HOUSE
GOV 2/19/2026 DPA (4-2-0-1)
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS Abs: MÁRQUEZ)

[HB 4087](#)_(BSI) Barbara Leff; memorial
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
GOV 2/18/2026 DP (7-0-0-0)

[HB 4130](#)_(BSI) growth zones; housing and economic
SPONSOR: BLACKMAN, LD 7 HOUSE
GOV 2/18/2026 DPA/SE (4-1-2-0)
(No: FINK Present: GILLETTE, KESHEL)

[HCR 2048](#)_(BSI) elected officials; salary; prohibition
SPONSOR: WAY, LD 15 HOUSE
GOV 2/18/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

[HCR 2058](#)_(BSI) AHCCCS; comprehensive claims audit
SPONSOR: RIVERO, LD 27 HOUSE
GOV 2/18/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

Committee on Health & Human Services

Chairman: Selina Bliss, LD 1

Vice Chairman: Ralph Heap, LD 10

Analyst: Ahjahna Graham

Intern: Logan Kilbey

[HB 2182](#)_(BSI) emergency medical services; patient transport
SPONSOR: WILLOUGHBY, LD 13 HOUSE
HHS 2/16/2026 DPA/SE (12-0-0-0)

[HB 2189](#)_(BSI) licensed health aides; rules
SPONSOR: WILLOUGHBY, LD 13 HOUSE
HHS 2/16/2026 DPA (12-0-0-0)

[HB 2408](#)_(BSI) nursing board; regulatory actions; expungement
SPONSOR: WILLOUGHBY, LD 13 HOUSE
HHS 2/19/2026 DPA (7-4-1-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, LIGUORI, GARCIA Present: LUNA-NÁJERA)

[HB 2444](#)_(BSI) pharmacists; independent testing; treatment
SPONSOR: LOPEZ, LD 16 HOUSE
HHS 2/16/2026 DPA (7-5-0-0)
(No: GRESS, MATHIS, PINGERELLI, LIGUORI, HEAP)

[HB 2593](#)_(BSI) appropriation; psychiatry access lines
SPONSOR: STAHL HAMILTON, LD 21 HOUSE
HHS 2/16/2026 DP (10-1-1-0)
(No: PINGERELLI Present: KUPPER)
APPROP 2/18/2026 DP (16-1-1-0)
(No: OLSON Present: KUPPER)

HB 2673 _(BSI)	mental illness; prisoners; diagnosis; treatment.				
SPONSOR:	HERNANDEZ C, LD 21	HOUSE			
	HHS		2/16/2026	DP	(12-0-0-0)
HB 2697 _(BSI)	expired opioid antagonists; use				
SPONSOR:	WILLOUGHBY, LD 13	HOUSE			
	HHS		2/16/2026	DPA	(12-0-0-0)
HB 2728 _(BSI)	department of economic security; continuation				
SPONSOR:	BLISS, LD 1	HOUSE			
	HHS		2/19/2026	DP	(9-0-0-3)
	(Abs: CONTRERAS P, LUNA-NÁJERA, WENINGER)				
HB 2729 _(BSI)	nursing board; continuation				
SPONSOR:	BLISS, LD 1	HOUSE			
	HHS		2/19/2026	DP	(9-0-0-3)
	(Abs: CONTRERAS P, LUNA-NÁJERA, WENINGER)				
HB 2730 _(BSI)	occupational therapy board; continuation				
SPONSOR:	BLISS, LD 1	HOUSE			
	HHS		2/19/2026	DP	(10-0-0-2)
	(Abs: CONTRERAS P, LUNA-NÁJERA)				
HB 2731 _(BSI)	physician assistants; board; continuation				
SPONSOR:	BLISS, LD 1	HOUSE			
	HHS		2/19/2026	DPA	(10-0-0-2)
	(Abs: CONTRERAS P, LUNA-NÁJERA)				
HB 2732 _(BSI)	pharmacy board; continuation				
SPONSOR:	BLISS, LD 1	HOUSE			
	HHS		2/19/2026	DP	(11-0-0-1)
	(Abs: LUNA-NÁJERA)				
HB 2733 _(BSI)	pharmacy board; renewals; ownership change				
SPONSOR:	BLISS, LD 1	HOUSE			
	HHS		2/19/2026	DPA	(12-0-0-0)
HB 2923 _(BSI)	court-ordered treatment; judicial review				
SPONSOR:	HERNANDEZ C, LD 21	HOUSE			
	HHS		2/16/2026	DP	(12-0-0-0)
HB 4010 _(BSI)	genetic counselors; board; licensure				
SPONSOR:	PINGERELLI, LD 28	HOUSE			
	HHS		2/16/2026	DP	(11-1-0-0)
	(No: GRESS)				
HCR 2013 _(BSI)	celebrate life month				
SPONSOR:	MARSHALL, LD 7	HOUSE			
	HHS		2/16/2026	DP	(7-5-0-0)
	(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, TRAVERS, LIGUORI, LUNA-NÁJERA)				
HCR 2056 _(BSI)	medical mandates; right to refuse				
SPONSOR:	KUPPER, LD 25	HOUSE			
	HHS		2/16/2026	DPA	(7-5-0-0)
	(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, TRAVERS, LIGUORI, LUNA-NÁJERA)				

Committee on International Trade

Chairman: Tony Rivero, LD 27

Analyst: Luca Moldovan

Vice Chairman: Michele Peña, LD 23

Intern: Izaak Carlebach

[HB 2746](#)_(BSI) trade offices study committee
SPONSOR: RIVERO, LD 27 HOUSE
IT 2/18/2026 DP (7-0-0-3)
(Abs: MARTINEZ, TRAVERS, WENINGER)

[HB 2750](#)_(BSI) Arizona-Sonora trade commission
SPONSOR: RIVERO, LD 27 HOUSE
IT 2/18/2026 DP (5-1-1-3)
(No: AUSTIN Abs: MARTINEZ, TRAVERS, WENINGER Present: CAVERO)

[HB 2765](#)_(BSI) international trade commission
SPONSOR: RIVERO, LD 27 HOUSE
IT 2/18/2026 DPA/SE (5-2-1-2)
(No: AUSTIN, WENINGER Abs: HERNANDEZ C, TRAVERS Present: HENDRIX)

Committee on Judiciary

Chairman: Quang H. Nguyen, LD 1

Analyst: Nathan McRae

Vice Chairman: Khyl Powell, LD 14

Intern: Nicholas Putrow

[HB 2198](#)_(BSI) criminal records sealed; petty offense
SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE
JUD 2/11/2026 DP (9-0-0-0)

[HB 2495](#)_(BSI) sentencing enhancements; vulnerable adults
SPONSOR: WAY, LD 15 HOUSE
JUD 2/18/2026 DP (8-0-1-0)
(Present: GARCIA)

[HB 2557](#)_(BSI) candidate petitions; felony disclosure
SPONSOR: NGUYEN, LD 1 HOUSE
JUD 2/18/2026 DPA/SE (9-0-0-0)

[HB 2594](#)_(BSI) family court; address confidentiality
SPONSOR: KESHEL, LD 17 HOUSE
JUD 2/18/2026 DPA (9-0-0-0)

[HB 2800](#)_(BSI) ignition interlock devices; violation; classification
SPONSOR: VOLK, LD 17 HOUSE
JUD 2/18/2026 DP (9-0-0-0)

[HB 2862](#)_(BSI) unlawful masking; violation
SPONSOR: NGUYEN, LD 1 HOUSE
JUD 2/18/2026 DPA/SE (7-2-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS L, GARCIA)

[HB 2995](#)_(BSI) domestic relations; domestic violence
SPONSOR: FINK, LD 27 HOUSE
JUD 2/18/2026 DPA (8-0-1-0)
(Present: GARCIA)

[HB 4042](#)_(BSI) termination; parent-child relationship; service
SPONSOR: WENINGER, LD 13 HOUSE
JUD 2/18/2026 DP (9-0-0-0)

[HB 4070](#)_(BSI) nonprofits; facilitation; trafficking offenses; penalties
SPONSOR: KOLODIN, LD 3 HOUSE
JUD 2/18/2026 DP (7-2-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS L, GARCIA)

[HB 4117](#)_(BSI) disturbing religious services; worship
SPONSOR: MARTINEZ, LD 16 HOUSE
JUD 2/18/2026 DP (7-2-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS L, GARCIA)

Committee on Land, Agriculture & Rural Affairs

Chairman: Lupe Diaz, LD 19 **Vice Chairman:** Michele Peña, LD 23
Analyst: Corbin Wright **Intern:** Harrison Culverhouse

[HB 2013](#)_(BSI) exceptional events; air quality; wildfires
SPONSOR: FINK, LD 27 HOUSE
LARA 2/16/2026 DP (5-1-0-2)
(No: PESHAKAI Abs: SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON)

[HCM 2011](#)_(BSD) Mexican wolf; delist; urging support
SPONSOR: DIAZ, LD 19 HOUSE
LARA 2/16/2026 DP (5-2-0-1)
(No: PESHAKAI, SANDOVAL Abs: STAHL HAMILTON)

Committee on Natural Resources, Energy & Water

Chairman: Gail Griffin, LD 19 **Vice Chairman:** Chris Lopez, LD 16
Analyst: Corbin Wright **Intern:** Harrison Culverhouse

[HB 2099](#)_(BSI) long-term storage credits; shortage; prohibition
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 2/17/2026 DPA (6-3-0-1)
(No: MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI Abs: CONTRERAS P)

[HB 2263](#)_(BSI) Colorado River water; replenishment; restriction
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 2/17/2026 DPA (6-3-0-1)
(No: MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI Abs: CONTRERAS P)

[HB 2264](#)_(BSI) mining; mineral; museum; state history
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 2/17/2026 DP (9-0-0-1)
(Abs: CONTRERAS P)

[HB 2330](#)_(BSI) line siting; factors; total environment
SPONSOR: MARSHALL, LD 7 HOUSE
NREW 2/17/2026 DP (6-3-0-1)
(No: MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI Abs: CONTRERAS P)

[HB 2341](#)_(BSI) line siting; factors; offtakers
SPONSOR: HEAP, LD 10 HOUSE
NREW 2/17/2026 DPA (6-3-0-1)
(No: MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI Abs: CONTRERAS P)

[HB 2492](#)_(BSI) urban growth boundaries; prohibition
SPONSOR: TAYLOR, LD 29 HOUSE
NREW 2/17/2026 DP (4-3-1-2)
(No: MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI Abs: CONTRERAS P, MARTINEZ
Present: CARTER P)

[HB 2757](#)_(BSI) Butler Valley; La Paz; groundwater
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 2/17/2026 DPA (5-2-0-3)
(No: MATHIS, PESHAKAI Abs: CONTRERAS P, LIGUORI, HEAP)

[HB 2782](#)_(BSI) corporation commission; utilities; amortization; tariffs
SPONSOR: CARTER N, LD 15 HOUSE
NREW 2/17/2026 DPA (5-3-0-2)
(No: MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI Abs: CONTRERAS P, MARTINEZ)

[HB 2912](#)_(BSI) utility; resource plan; commission review
SPONSOR: OLSON, LD 10 HOUSE
NREW 2/17/2026 DPA (6-2-0-2)
(No: MATHIS, PESHAKAI Abs: CONTRERAS P, LIGUORI)

[HB 2918](#)_(BSI) renewable energy equipment; valuation; depreciation
SPONSOR: MARSHALL, LD 7 HOUSE
NREW 2/17/2026 DP (5-3-0-2)
(No: MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI Abs: CONTRERAS P, CARTER P)

[HCR 2020](#)_(BSI) for-sale housing; development; groundwater replenishment
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 2/17/2026 DP (6-2-0-2)
(No: MATHIS, PESHAKAI Abs: CONTRERAS P, LIGUORI)

[HCR 2057](#)_(BSI) supporting geothermal energy
SPONSOR: MARTINEZ, LD 16 HOUSE
NREW 2/17/2026 DP (9-0-0-1)
(Abs: CONTRERAS P)

Committee on Public Safety & Law Enforcement

Chairman: David Marshall, Sr., LD 7 **Vice Chairman:** Pamela Carter, LD 4
Analyst: Nathan McRae **Intern:** Nicholas Putrow

[HB 2231](#)_(BSI) firefighters; occupational disease; adenocarcinoma
SPONSOR: BLACKMAN, LD 7 HOUSE
PSLE 2/16/2026 DP (14-0-0-1)
(Abs: MÁRQUEZ)

[HB 2253](#)^(BSI) testimony; disciplinary action; prohibition
 SPONSOR: WENINGER, LD 13 HOUSE
 PSLE 2/16/2026 DPA (10-0-0-5)
 (Abs: GILLETTE, KOLODIN, TSOSIE, MÁRQUEZ, ABEYTIA)

[HB 2270](#)^(BSI) county seal; authority; sheriff's posse
 SPONSOR: MARSHALL, LD 7 HOUSE
 PSLE 2/16/2026 DP (12-1-0-2)
 (No: KOLODIN Abs: MÁRQUEZ, ABEYTIA)

[HB 2416](#)^(BSI) appropriation; DPS; local border support
 SPONSOR: NGUYEN, LD 1 HOUSE
 PSLE 2/16/2026 DP (7-4-0-4)
 (No: AUSTIN, CREWS, SIMACEK, POWELL Abs: KOLODIN, TSOSIE,
 MÁRQUEZ, ABEYTIA)
 APPROP 2/18/2026 DP (11-6-0-1)
 (No: BLATTMAN, GUTIERREZ, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON,
 TRAVERS, AUSTIN Abs: WENINGER)

[HB 2811](#)^(BSI) obstructing governmental operations; lawful arrest
 SPONSOR: GILLETTE, LD 30 HOUSE
 PSLE 2/16/2026 DP (8-4-0-3)
 (No: TSOSIE, AUSTIN, SIMACEK, VOLK Abs: CREWS, MÁRQUEZ,
 ABEYTIA)

[HB 2993](#)^(BSI) DPS; legal representation; appropriation
 SPONSOR: MONTENEGRO, LD 29 HOUSE
 PSLE 2/16/2026 DPA (8-6-0-1)
 (No: TSOSIE, AUSTIN, CREWS, SIMACEK, VOLK, ABEYTIA Abs:
 MÁRQUEZ)
 APPROP 2/18/2026 DPA (11-7-0-0)
 (No: BLATTMAN, GUTIERREZ, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON,
 TRAVERS, AUSTIN, VOLK)

[HB 4018](#)^(BSI) technical correction; public records
 SPONSOR: MARSHALL, LD 7 HOUSE
 PSLE 2/16/2026 DPA/SE (10-0-0-5)
 (Abs: GILLETTE, KOLODIN, TSOSIE, MÁRQUEZ, ABEYTIA)

[HB 4044](#)^(BSI) public safety parity fund
 SPONSOR: WENINGER, LD 13 HOUSE
 PSLE 2/16/2026 DP (8-3-0-4)
 (No: AUSTIN, CREWS, SIMACEK Abs: GILLETTE, KOLODIN,
 MÁRQUEZ, ABEYTIA)
 APPROP 2/18/2026 DP (10-8-0-0)
 (No: BLATTMAN, DIAZ, GRESS, GUTIERREZ, SANDOVAL, STAHL
 HAMILTON, TRAVERS, AUSTIN)

[HCR 2059](#)^(BSI) county sheriffs; expressing support
 SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
 PSLE 2/16/2026 DP (8-3-0-4)
 (No: AUSTIN, SIMACEK, VOLK Abs: TSOSIE, CREWS, MÁRQUEZ,
 ABEYTIA)

Committee on Rural Economic Development

Chairman: Teresa Martinez, LD 16
Analyst: Paul Benny

Vice Chairman: Chris Lopez, LD 16
Intern: Zane Ellwood

[HB 2946](#)_(BSI) municipalities; counties; development fees
SPONSOR: POWELL, LD 14 HOUSE
RED 2/19/2026 DPA (4-1-2-0)
(No: LOPEZ Present: BLISS, PESHLAKAI)

Committee on Transportation & Infrastructure

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

[HB 2127](#)_(BSI) bronze star medal license plates
SPONSOR: CARTER N, LD 15 HOUSE
TI 2/18/2026 DPA (7-0-0-0)

[HB 2399](#)_(BSI) ADOT; revisions
SPONSOR: BIASIUCCI, LD 30 HOUSE
TI 2/18/2026 DP (7-0-0-0)

[HB 2601](#)_(BSI) Interstate 11; environmental; engineering; study
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
TI 2/18/2026 DP (7-0-0-0)

[HB 4027](#)_(BSI) Charlie Kirk highway.
SPONSOR: CARBONE, LD 25 HOUSE
TI 2/18/2026 DP (4-3-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, HERNANDEZ C, TSOSIE)

[HCM 2012](#)_(BSI) Leupp Road; renaming; Kachina Point
SPONSOR: TSOSIE, LD 6 HOUSE
TI 2/18/2026 DP (7-0-0-0)

[HCM 2016](#)_(BSI) Chief Barboncito Highway; Route 191
SPONSOR: TSOSIE, LD 6 HOUSE
TI 2/18/2026 DP (7-0-0-0)

Committee on Ways & Means

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

[HB 2143](#)_(BSI) PSPRS; investments.
SPONSOR: LIVINGSTON, LD 28 HOUSE
WM 2/18/2026 DP (7-0-1-1)
(Abs: LUNA-NÁJERA Present: BLATTMAN)

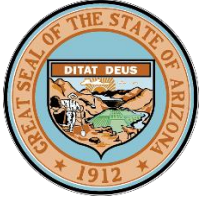
[HB 2273](#)_(BSI) distributions; transportation projects; Pinal county
SPONSOR: MARTINEZ, LD 16 HOUSE
WM 2/18/2026 DPA/SE (8-0-0-1)
(Abs: LUNA-NÁJERA)

[HB 2290](#)_(BSI) TPT; sourcing; business location; receipt
SPONSOR: OLSON, LD 10 HOUSE
WM 2/18/2026 DP (5-3-0-1)
(No: BLATTMAN, SANDOVAL, CREWS Abs: LUNA-NÁJERA)

[HB 2373](#)^(BSI) income tax; refunds; veterans' organizations
SPONSOR: TRAVERS, LD 12 HOUSE
WM 2/18/2026 DP (8-0-0-1)
(Abs: LUNA-NÁJERA)

[HB 2784](#)^(BSI) cities and towns; technical correction
SPONSOR: OLSON, LD 10 HOUSE
WM 2/18/2026 DPA/SE (5-3-0-1)
(No: BLATTMAN, SANDOVAL, CREWS Abs: LUNA-NÁJERA)

[HB 4037](#)^(BSI) individual income tax; credit; education
SPONSOR: PEÑA, LD 23 HOUSE
WM 2/18/2026 DPA (5-3-0-1)
(No: BLATTMAN, SANDOVAL, CREWS Abs: LUNA-NÁJERA)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session
Majority Research Staff

House: APPROP DP 16-1-1-0

HB 2271: insurers covering firefighters; rate deviation
Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28
Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows an insurer covering firefighters and fire investigators to file one uniform percentage deviation only if the insurer is not reimbursed for claims from the Municipal Firefighter Cancer Reimbursement Fund.

History

A workers' compensation or employers' liability insurer (insurer) must adhere to the statewide workers' compensation insurance rates filed with the Director of the Department of Insurance and Financial Institutions (DIFI), except an insurer may file: 1) up to six uniform percentage deviations to adjust the statewide rate portion of the rating organization's rate filing; and 2) a subclassification rate-related rule that deviates from the rating organization rules or schedule rating plan. An insurer may not apply a deviation and a schedule rating to the same insured risk.

Additionally, an insurer covering firefighters and fire investigators may file one uniform percentage deviation that increases the statewide rate portion of the rating organization's rate filing for the class codes associated with firefighters and fire investigators to address the anticipated increase in losses and expenses for claims that are compensable in accordance with the presumptive occupational disease statutes ([A.R.S. § 20-359](#)).

The Municipal Firefighter Cancer Reimbursement Fund reimburses municipal payors for the compensation and benefits paid by municipal payors to municipal firefighters and municipal fire investigators for partial disability, lost earning capacity, total disability, medical, surgical and hospital benefits and death benefits ([A.R.S. § 23-1702](#)).

Provisions

1. Stipulates an insurer covering firefighters and fire investigators may file one uniform percentage deviation only if the insurer is not reimbursed for claims from the Municipal Firefighter Cancer Reimbursement Fund. (Sec. 1)
2. 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: APPROP DP 10-7-1-0

HB 2692: procurement; professionals; construction services

Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28

Caucus & COW

Overview

Outlines requirements for a cooperative agreement used to procure a single contract for job-order-contracting construction services, modifies the request for proposal process regarding construction-manager-at-risk procurement, authorizes and defines progressive design-build procurement, and expands the definition of horizontal construction.

History

Construction-manager-at-risk is a project delivery method in which there is a separate contract for design services and construction services, sometimes including a contract for preconstruction services. Job-order-contracting is a project delivery method in which the contract is a requirements contract for indefinite quantities of construction. The contracts specify the construction to be performed and may include finance, maintenance, operations, preconstruction, design, and other services. Public procurement unit means any local government unit, political subdivision, agency, board, department or other instrumentality of such political subdivision (A.R.S. §§ [41-2631](#); [34-603](#)).

Construction services, for construction-manager-at-risk, design-build and job-order contracting project delivery methods, are either: 1) construction, excluding services, through the construction-manager-at-risk or job-order-contracting project delivery methods; or 2) a combination of construction and, as elected by the agent, one or more related services. Horizontal construction is construction of highways, roads, streets, bridges, canals, floodways, earthen dams, landfills, airport runways, taxiways and aprons and light rail, excluding any related rail stations, maintenance facilities or parking facilities. An agent is any county, city or town, or officer, board or commission of any county, city or town and irrigation, power, electrical, drainage, flood protection and control districts, tax levying public improvement districts and county or city improvement districts. An agent includes any county board of supervisors and any representative authorized by an agent to act as an agent for the purpose of authorizing necessary change orders to previously awarded contracts in accordance with guidelines established by rule of the agent, including the board of supervisors ([A.R.S. § 34-101](#)).

Provisions

1. Expands the definition of horizontal construction to include *pipelines*. (Sec. 1)
2. Excludes municipally owned natural gas pipelines, regulator stations, gate stations or meter assemblies for gas pipelines from the definition of pipelines. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires an agent to procure a single contract for program management services, project management, construction management services and land right-of-way acquisition services, except for single contracts procured from a technical registrant or through emergency procurement. (Sec. 2)
4. Establishes, as an alternative to conducting negotiations with persons or firms on the final list or awarding a single contract for design build or job-order-contracting construction services, an agent may award a single contract for job-order-contracting construction services using a cooperative purchasing agreement if the agreement complies with all the following:
 - a. a local, state, or federal agency governmental unit or nonprofit corporation conducting or administering the cooperative purchasing agreement complies with the requirements relating to negotiations on the final list and the awarding of a single contract for design-build construction services or job-order-contracting construction services;
 - b. the agent enters contract for a single project;

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

- c. the single project scope of work is consistent with the scope of work described in the cooperative agreement; and
- d. the single project value does not exceed the maximum job order value established by the cooperative agreement. (Sec. 2)
5. Repeals the ability of an agent to use a two-step request for proposals best-value competition when procuring a single contract for construction-manager-at-risk horizontal construction services funded via the federal aviation or federal transit administrations, if the city or subgrantee of the city has a population over one million persons. (Sec. 2)
6. Repeals the outlined requirements of the two-step competition process for procurement of construction-manager-at-risk construction services for horizontal construction.
7. Repeals the prohibition on construction-manager-at-risk services for horizontal construction after December 31, 2030. (Sec. 2)
8. Authorizes an agent to conduct a one-step request for proposals best value competition, when procuring a single contract for construction-manager-at-risk services, if the public infrastructure is federally funded and requires price competition. (Sec. 2)
9. Directs, under the one step process, an agent to issue a single request for proposals to offerors and allows interviews as part of the evaluation process. (Sec. 2)
10. Prohibits prices or fees from being part of the interview. (Sec. 2)
11. Requires a request for proposals;
 - a. state that one contract may or will be awarded;
 - b. describe the construction-manager-at-risk services to be performed;
 - c. require separate qualitative and technical proposals and, only if required by federal law or guidance, a price or fee proposal including pricing elements allowed by federal guidance;
 - d. specify required contents for each proposal;
 - e. provide information to be used by offerors to prepare proposals;
 - f. state that qualitative and technical proposals will be evaluated and scored before opening any price or fee proposals; and
 - g. describe the best-value scoring method. (Sec. 2)
12. Requires the selection committee use only the scoring method specified in the request for proposals. (Sec. 2)
13. Stipulates that, when required, price or fee proposals be opened and scored after completion of the evaluation and scoring of all qualitative and technical proposals. (Sec. 2)
14. Directs an agent to award the contract to the offeror whose proposal receives the highest total score. (Sec. 2)
15. Directs an agent to promptly notify the winning offeror and send notice to each other offeror that they have not won. (Sec. 2)
16. Requires the contract file contain the basis on which the award is made and, at a minimum, documentation required by law. (Sec. 2)
17. Prohibits agents from procuring construction-manager-at-risk construction services after December 31, 2030. (Sec. 2)
18. Allows an agent to procure progressive design-build construction services for any public infrastructure project, including vertical and horizontal construction. (Sec. 2)
19. Directs an agent to issue a request for qualifications, develop a single final list and establish qualifications-only selection for progressive design-build and prohibits any price consideration until after the top firm is chosen and contract negotiations begin. (Sec. 2)

20. Requires completion of preconstruction contracting before any construction pricing is finalized or construction begins. (Sec. 2)
21. Limits the number of points assigned to any price criteria to 10% of total points. (Sec. 2)
22. Prohibits subcontractors from being selected on price alone and requires consideration of other qualifications. (Sec. 2)
23. Prohibits stipulated fees from being paid to unsuccessful offerors in progressive design-build procurements. (Sec. 2)
24. Prohibits procurement of progressive design-build construction services after December 31, 2030. (Sec. 2)
25. Expands the definition of *professional services* to include project management services, project management and construction management services and land and right-of-way acquisition services. (Sec. 2)
26. Defines *progressive design-build* as a project delivery process in which all of the following apply:
 - a. both the design and construction of a project are procured from a single entity selected through qualifications-based selection at the earliest feasible stage of the project;
 - b. the agent enters into a contract for preconstruction and design services; and
 - c. a fixed price or guaranteed maximum price for construction is subsequently negotiated after sufficient design advancement. (Sec. 2)
27. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1-3)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: COM DPA 11-0-0-0

HB 2128: homeowners' associations; condominiums; actions; meetings

Sponsor: Representative Carter N, LD 15

Caucus & COW

Overview

Removes the authority of a condominium or planned community association to take action without a meeting.

History

A condominium or planned community association (HOA) is formed and organized under governing documents which include a declaration, bylaws and articles of incorporation, if any. An HOA is responsible for managing, maintaining and improving community property. Members of the association elect a board of directors who are given general management powers to act on behalf of the association. Statute dictates a condominium and a planned community association be organized as either a profit, nonprofit corporation or as an unincorporated association ([Title 33, Chapters 9 & 16, A.R.S.](#)).

Statute authorizes the board of directors of a nonprofit corporation to take action without a meeting if the action is taken by all of the directors. The action must be evidenced by one or more written consents describing the action taken, signed by each director and included in the minutes filed with the corporate records reflecting the action taken ([A.R.S. § 10-3821](#)).

Provisions

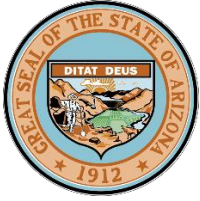
1. Exempts a condominium unit owners' association and a planned community members' association from statutory authority to take action without a meeting. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes a technical change. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Commerce

1. Specifies the exemption from statutory authority to take action without a meeting applies to condominium and planned community associations only after the termination of the period of declarant control.

<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 10-0-0-1

HB2244: evictions; satisfaction of judgments
Sponsor: Representative Blackman, LD 7
Caucus & COW

Overview

Provides requirements relating to a motion to compel satisfaction of the judgment filed by a tenant.

History

Current statute requires the prevailing party to file a satisfaction of judgment within 40 days of full payment. If the prevailing part fails to do so, the tenant is allowed to file a motion to compel, which may require a bond and a court hearing at the discretion of the judge (A.R.S §§ [12-1567](#), [22-247](#)).

Additionally, landlords are required to include an official county motion to compel satisfaction of judgment form when serving a 10-day notice for material noncompliance with the rental agreement ([A.R.S § 33-1368](#)).

Provisions

1. Stipulates the following apply to a tenant who files a motion to compel satisfaction of the judgment against a landlord who fails to respond to the motion within 15 days after the motion is filed:
 - a. the fee for filing a motion to compel satisfaction of the judgment is waived;
 - b. the judge or the justice of the peace may not hold a hearing on the motion to compel satisfaction of the judgment;
 - c. the judgment is deemed satisfied if the tenant submits proof of payment; and
 - d. the judge or justice of the peace shall issue an order sealing all records related to the eviction action. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. Requires landlords to include the applicable county form for a motion to compel satisfaction of judgment when serving a tenant with a 10-day notice for material noncompliance. (Sec. 3)

Amendment

Committee on Commerce

1. Grants the justice of the peace discretion in sealing the eviction records
2. Removes language relating to the requirement for a landlord to include a form for a motion to compel.
3. Makes clarifying 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 W/D | COM DP 10-0-0-1

HB 2255: teachers academy; community college students

Sponsor: Representative Weninger, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Doubles the number of academic years or semesters for which a community college student who is enrolled in the Arizona Teachers Academy (Academy) may receive a tuition and fees scholarship.

History

Eligible postsecondary institutions operate an Academy to incentivize students to teach in Arizona public schools or in schools that primarily serve public school students with disabilities. The Academy must include accelerated models for: 1) high-demand teacher specializations; 2) critical need areas; 3) individuals seeking postbaccalaureate coursework resulting in professional certification; 4) dual enrollment teachers; and 5) students in noneducation programs to complete teacher preparation courses.

An eligible postsecondary institution must provide each Academy student a scholarship, after all other financial aid is considered, up to the actual cost of: 1) tuition and fees for undergraduate, graduate and community college students, subject to academic year and semester limitations; 2) obtaining National Board certification and renewal; and 3) obtaining a teaching certificate. For each academic year the student successfully completes and receives a tuition and fee scholarship, the student must agree to teach for one full school year in an Arizona public school. A teacher seeking a National Board certification must teach for one additional year after completing the certification program. Statute details circumstances in which a student or teacher must reimburse the Arizona Board of Regents for an Academy scholarship if the student or teacher does not fulfill the service requirement. Arizona Teachers Academy Fund monies may be used to reimburse Academy scholarships ([A.R.S. § 15-1655](#)).

Provisions

1. Increases the number of academic years or semesters for which an eligible postsecondary institution must provide an Academy tuition and fees scholarship to community college students, from a maximum of two academic years or four semesters, to a maximum of four academic years or eight semesters. (Sec. 1)
2. Contains a Proposition 105 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: GOV W/D | COM DPA 9-1-0-1

HB 2342: homeowners' associations; shade structures

Sponsor: Representative Travers, LD 12

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prevents a planned community association from restricting the backyard installation or use of a *shade structure*.

History

A condominium or planned community association (HOA) is formed and organized under governing documents which include a declaration, bylaws and articles of incorporation, if any. An HOA is responsible for managing, maintaining and improving community property. Members of the association elect a board of directors who are given general management powers to act on behalf of the association ([Title 33, Chapters 9 & 16, A.R.S.](#)).

Statute prohibits a planned community association from restricting the installation or use of solar energy devices but allows an association to adopt reasonable rules regarding the placement of a device, if those rules do not prevent the installation, impair the function or restrict use of the device. An associations rules also cannot adversely affect the cost or efficiency of the device. Furthermore, statute directs courts to award reasonable attorney fees and costs to any party who prevails in an action against the board of directors of the planned community association for a violation of these rules ([A.R.S. § 33-1816](#)).

Provisions

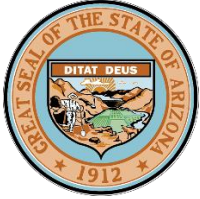
1. Asserts a planned community association cannot prohibit the backyard installation or use of a shade structure. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows a planned community association to adopt reasonable rules regarding the size, placement or appearance of a shade structure if they do not:
 - a. prevent the installation, impair the functioning or restrict the use of the structure;
 - b. adversely affect the cost of the structure; and
 - c. create height and setback requirements for a single-family home that are more restrictive than the zoning ordinances within the applicable city or town. (Sec. 1)
3. Directs courts to award reasonable attorney fees and costs to any party who prevails in an action against the board of directors of the association for a violation of shade structure restrictions. (Sec. 1)
4. Defines *shade structure* to mean a temporary or permanent structure that protects an area from excessive light or heat, including an umbrella or awning or a shade sail, gazebo, pergola or canopy. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Commerce

1. Removes language relating to awarding reasonable attorney fees.
2. Amends the definition of *shade structure*.

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 11-0-0-0

HB 2397: homeowners' associations; property covenants; disclosures

Sponsor: Representative Biasiucci, LD 30

Caucus & COW

Overview

Makes revision to Condominium and Planned Communities statutes relating to the sale of units or properties.

History

A condominium or planned community association (HOA) is formed and organized under governing documents which include a declaration, bylaws and articles of incorporation, if any. An HOA is responsible for managing, maintaining and improving community property. Members of the association elect a board of directors who are given general management powers to act on behalf of the association ([Title 33, Chapters 9 & 16, A.R.S.](#)).

Provisions

Private Covenants

1. Includes a stipulation that the private covenant does not violate public policy for the covenant to the criteria in determining the validity and enforceability of a covenant. (Sec. 1)
2. Provides characteristics of a covenant that constitute a violation of public policy. (Sec. 1)
3. Allows any property owner that is subject to a private covenant to challenge the validity of any provision in that covenant in a court of competent jurisdiction. (Sec. 1)
4. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1)

Condominiums

5. Restates, for condominiums with fewer than 50 units, that a unit owner must *electronically transmit* specified information to the purchaser within 10 *calendar* days after *acceptance of the purchaser's offer to purchase*. (Sec. 2)
6. Allows the unit owner to request the association to provide the unit owner with the specified information on listing the unit for sale. (Sec. 2)
7. Restates, for condominiums with 50 units or more, that the association must *electronically transmit* specified information to the purchaser within 10 *calendar* days after receipt of a written notice of a pending sale containing the name, *email address* and *mailing* address of the purchaser. (Sec. 2)
8. Modifies the specified information contained in the dated statement that must be sent to the purchaser prior to sale. (Sec. 2)
9. Outlines additional information that must be provided to the purchaser prior to sale, relating to declarant control, percentage of units owned by an owner and viewing a summarized report in its entirety. (Sec. 2)
10. Adds that a purchaser may accept the reported information, propose a cure to address any concerns identified in the reported information or withdraw the offer without penalty or loss of earnest money. (Sec. 2)
11. Requires the completed disclosure report be returned to the seller if a contract is canceled. (Sec. 2)
12. Adds that a purchaser or seller may pursue all remedies at law against the unit owner for providing materially false or misleading statements in the disclosure report. (Sec. 2)
13. Requires the association to provide to an escrow agent any requested information that is relevant to the close of the escrow at no cost. (Sec. 2)

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

14. Allows the association to charge a nominal fee to the purchaser for compensation for updating the new owner information in the association records. (Sec. 2)
15. Specifies any payment for fees associated with the disclosure report must be made directly and only to the association. (Sec. 2)
16. Requires the declarant, for initial sales of a condominium unit from the declarant, to provide to any purchaser the prescribed documents relating to the disclosure report. (Sec. 2)

Planned Communities

17. Declares any provision of a declaration that would impose mandatory assessments for membership in a private recreational club or for the maintenance or use of separate public or private property that is not owned by the association is invalid and unenforceable. (Sec. 4)
18. Specifies any prescribed provision creates both an unreasonable restraint on alienation and on trade or competition and applies the following:
 - a. the board of directors of any association that has a declaration that contains such a provision shall remove that provision by amendment to the declaration; and
 - b. the association cannot use common expense assessments for the maintenance, use or subsidy of third-party public or private property that is not directly owned by the association. (Sec. 4)
19. Authorizes the association allow the use of resources or monies to effect emergency repairs and bill the public or private entity that owns the separate property for the costs of the repairs if emergency measure are taken to maintain access to the association's property. (Sec 4)
20. Allows the association to provide for voluntary assessments on individual property for the use of third-party property, recreational facilities or other facilities. (Sec. 4)
21. Restates, for communities with fewer than 50 properties, that a member must *electronically transmit* specified information to the purchaser within 10 *calendar* days after *acceptance of the purchaser's offer to purchase*. (Sec. 5)
22. Allows the member to request the association to provide the member with the specified information on listing the property for sale. (Sec. 5)
23. Restates, for communities with 50 properties or more, that the association must *electronically transmit* specified information to the purchaser within 10 *calendar* days after receipt of a written notice of a pending sale containing the name, *email address* and *mailing* address of the purchaser. (Sec. 5)
24. Modifies the specified information contained in the dated statement that must be sent to the purchaser prior to sale. (Sec. 5)
25. Outlines additional information that must be provided to the purchaser prior to sale, relating to declarant control and viewing a summarized report in its entirety. (Sec. 5)
26. Adds that a purchaser may accept the reported information, propose a cure to address any concerns identified in the reported information or withdraw the offer without penalty or loss of earnest money. (Sec. 5)
27. Requires the completed disclosure report be returned to the seller if a contract is canceled. (Sec. 5)
28. Adds that a purchaser or seller may pursue all remedies at law against the member for providing materially false or misleading statements in the disclosure report. (Sec. 5)
29. Requires the association to provide to an escrow agent any requested information that is relevant to the close of the escrow at no cost. (Sec. 5)
30. Allows the association to charge a nominal fee to the purchaser for compensation for updating the new owner information in the association records. (Sec. 5)
31. Specifies any payment for fees associated with the disclosure report must be made directly and only to the association. (Sec. 5)
32. Requires the declarant, for initial sales of a property from the declarant, to provide to any purchaser the prescribed documents relating to the disclosure report. (Sec. 5)
33. Defines *member* and *association*. (Sec. 3, 5)

Amendments

Committee on Commerce

1. Removes language which added stipulations for enforcing private covenants.
2. Restores the time frame for submitting the required disclosure statement to a purchaser.
3. Removes the ability of the unit owner to request the required information be provided on listing the unit for sale.
4. Makes further revisions and clarifications to the specified information contained in the dated statement that must be sent to the purchaser prior to sale.
5. Removes the purchaser's ability to propose a cure to address any concerns identified or withdraw the offer without penalty or loss of earnest money after acceptance of the reported information.
6. Allows the association to charge certain fees for providing requested information relevant to the close of escrow.
7. Strikes language regarding the nominal fee charged to purchasers for updating the new owner information in the association records.
8. Removes the specification that any payment for fees associated with the disclosure report must be made directly and only to the association.
9. Omits the declarant's requirement, for initial sales of a condominium unit from the declarant, to provide to any purchaser the prescribed documents relating to the disclosure report.
10. Removes language relating to mandatory assessment restrictions and emergency spending stipulations for planned communities.
11. Mirrors the revisions made to the Condominium statutes within the Planned Community statutes.
12. Makes clarifying changes.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: COM DPA 10-0-0-1

HB 2591: apprenticeships; registration; certificate

Sponsor: Representative Wilmeth, LD 2

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prescribes requirements for the Department of Economic Security (DES) registered apprenticeships.

History

DES is a state agency that provides protective and assistance services to Arizona's children, adults and families. DES administers a broad range of programs related to children's services, guardianship and adoption, child support enforcement, developmental disabilities, vocational rehabilitation, domestic violence, adult protective services, medical assistance eligibility, nutritional assistance, independent living, employment assistance and unemployment insurance. Its three primary goals are to strengthen individuals and families, increase self-sufficiency and develop the capacity of communities ([Title 41, Chapter 14, A.R.S.](#)).

DES establishes special purpose councils as are required by state and federal law, rules or regulations or determined to be essential to the public's interest, including an apprenticeship advisory council ([A.R.S. 41-1981](#)).

The Arizona Apprenticeship Advisory [Committee](#) coordinates, advises and recommends approval of procedures for the registration of apprenticeship programs and establishes quality thresholds of employers and employees in a sound, voluntary system of apprenticeship for men and women in skilled trades and occupations.

Provisions

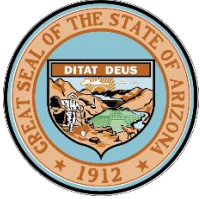
1. Declares apprenticeships that are registered by DES must:
 - a. include written apprenticeship agreements;
 - b. define work processes and training plans;
 - c. provide progressive wage increases;
 - d. provide proper supervision and safety training; and
 - e. issue certificates of completion. (Sec. 1)
2. Defines *apprenticeship* as a formal, structured, earn-and-learn training model that combines paid, supervised on-the-job learning with related technical instruction to develop competent and skilled workers in an industry-recognized occupation. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Commerce

1. Removes the prescriptive requirements for registered apprenticeship.
2. Modifies the definition of *apprenticeship* to include a training model with related technical instruction *pursuant to the U.S. Department of Labor standards for registering apprenticeship programs.*

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 10-1-0-0

HB 2680: worker's compensation; notice; fraud; commission

Sponsor: Representative Hernandez A, LD 20

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires the Industrial Commission of Arizona to maintain a database containing certain workers' compensation information.

History

The Industrial Commission of Arizona (ICA) administers and enforces state laws relating to the protection of life, health, safety and welfare of Arizona's employees, including workers' compensation. Worker's compensation insurance provides coverage of medical costs, rehabilitation and lost wages for an employee who has suffered injury or illness in the course of performing job related duties. Employers are statutorily required to provide workers' compensation to their employees either by securing insurance through an authorized carrier or providing the ICA with proof of financial ability to pay workers' compensation costs. An employer can demonstrate financial ability to pay benefits directly or through participation in an approved self-insurance compensation pool (A.R.S. §§ [23-107](#) and [23-961](#)).

The ICA is statutorily required to establish a fraud unit which investigates fraudulent activities, statements or representations made in connection with workers' compensation claims. The fraud unit may investigate allegations of fraud either on receiving a complaint or on the fraud unit's own motion. If, on investigation, the fraud unit determines that fraudulent activities, statements or representations were made, the fraud unit may report violations of law to the claimant or claimant's representative, to the reporting employer, self-insured employer or insurance carrier, to the appropriate licensing agency, and to the appropriate county attorney or the attorney general for prosecution ([A.R.S. § 23-934](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires the ICA to generate and maintain a publicly accessible database containing an employer's workers' compensation information that includes:
 - a. the name of the insured person;
 - b. the name of the insurer; and
 - c. the expiration date of the policy. (Sec. 1)
2. Instructs the ICA to maintain a record of the workers' compensation policies sold by each insurance broker or agent. (Sec. 1)
3. Details information that a licensed or certified insurer must provide to the ICA. (Sec. 1)
4. Outlines information that must be included in a declaration page. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires the ICA, on notice by an insurer, to investigate allegations of workers' compensation or premium insurance fraud. (Sec. 1)
6. Requires insurers who issue a zero estimated exposure policy to include a specified statement signed by the applicant that attests to the accuracy of the information provided in the application and that the applicant has no employees and an estimated exposure of zero. (Sec. 1)
7. Stipulates an employer that provides business construction and improvement services obtains a zero estimated exposure policy must provide to each entity that the employer directly contracts with a copy of the policy and written notification that states that the employer has a total estimated exposure of zero. (Sec. 1)
8. Instructs an entity to retain the written notice and the policy for at least three years after the date it was received.

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

(Sec.
1)

9. Defines *zero estimated exposure policy* as an insurance policy that is obtained by an employer to cover the employer's liability to pay compensation after the employer reports a total estimated exposure of zero. (Sec. 1)
10. Applies the zero estimated exposure policy requirements to contracts that are entered into after the effective date of this act. (Sec. 2)

Amendments

Committee on Commerce

1. Removes language directing the ICA to generate and maintain a publicly accessible database containing an employer's worker's compensation information, and the requirement that insurers must provide specified information to the ICA.
2. Revises the information that must be included in a certificate of insurance, instead of a declaration page.
3. Removes language requiring the ICA to investigate allegations of workers' compensation fraud.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: COM DPA 10-0-0-1

HB 2834: claims against HOAs; filing fees
Sponsor: Representative Carter N, LD 15
Caucus & COW

Overview

Sets the filing fee for petitions filed with the Arizona Department of Real Estate (ADRE) for dispute hearings between an owner and a condominium or planned community association.

History

Disputes between an owner and a condominium or planned community association concerning the violation of documents or statutory regulations may be resolved through an administrative hearing conducted by the Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH). Hearings may only be held after either the owner or the association files a petition for a hearing with ADRE and pays the associated filing fee established by the Commissioner of ADRE. After receiving the petition, the fee, and responses from both parties, ADRE determines whether a petition is justified and should be sent to OAH, or if it should be dismissed.

All filing fees are deposited in the Condominium and Planned Community Hearing Office Fund and are used to reimburse ADRE and the Office of Administrative Hearings for the actual costs of dispute hearings ([A.R.S. §§ 32-2199.01; 32-2199.05](#)).

Provisions

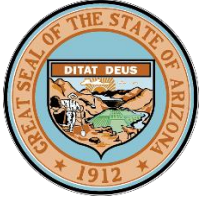
1. Sets the petition filing fee to be \$100 per issue claimed in the petition. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Commerce

1. Increases the petition filing fee from \$100 to \$300 per issue claimed in the petition.
2. Affirms ADRE's authority to administer the resolution process for disputes between an owner and a condominium or a planned community association.
3. Asserts the Planned Communities statutes do not increase, decrease or otherwise affect any rights or powers granted to ADRE.
4. Instructs ADRE to require a planned community's compliance with relevant portions of statute regarding an association's plat and declaration in connection with the administration of Arizona's subdivision laws.
5. Adds ADRE is not required to enforce any provisions relating to planned community statutes.

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: COM DPA/SE 10-0-0-1

HB 2951: automatic subscription renewals; contracts; requirements

S/E: same subject

Sponsor: Representative Connolly, LD 8

Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2951

Overview

Outlines requirements relating to automatic renewal contracts.

History

The Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) is a comprehensive set of laws governing all commercial transactions. In accordance with the UCC, a *contract* is the total legal obligation that results from the parties' agreement as determined by statutes as supplemented by any other applicable laws ([A.R.S. § 47-1201](#)).

Provisions

1. Instructs a person who offers an automatic renewal contract to:
 - a. allow the consumer to cancel their subscription by using the same method they used to enroll in the subscription; and
 - b. provide clear, conspicuous disclosure of a subscription's terms, including renewal policies and cancellation instructions, at the time the consumer enrolls in a subscription. (Sec. 1)
2. Prohibits a person who offers an automatic renewal contract from adding extra requirements or steps to the cancellation process. (Sec. 1)
3. Authorizes a person who offers an automatic renewal contract to make a retention offer or incentive to a consumer only after the consumer indicates an intent to cancel the consumer's subscription, which cannot impede or complicate the cancellation process. (Sec. 1)
4. Stipulates a reminder of the automatic renewal be sent, 31 days before an annual automatic renewal, to each consumer who has an automatic renewal contract by using the same method the consumer used to enroll in the subscription in order to provide an opportunity to opt out of the automatic renewal contract. (Sec. 1)
5. Defines *automatic renewal contract* as a plan or arrangement in which a paid subscription or purchasing agreement for goods or services is automatically renewed at the end of a definite term for a subsequent term or on a continuous or recurring basis. (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 11-0-0-0

HB 2979: credit unions; certificates; powers; committee

Sponsor: Representative Wilmeth, LD 2

Caucus & COW

Overview

Includes requirements relating to approval of a credit union's bylaws, name changes, and changes to the principal place of business.

History

The Department of Insurance and Financial Institutions (DIFI) is a multifaceted agency that regulates the insurance industry, financial institutions and enterprises as well as the distribution of Arizona Automobile Theft Authority Fund monies to combat auto theft.

DIFI regulates such industries through licensure of financial and insurance professionals such as collection agencies, mortgage bankers and brokers, insurers and insurance producers, registering and certifying state-chartered banks and credit unions and conducting scheduled examinations and investigating complaints of licensed professionals and businesses ([Title 6, A.R.S.](#)).

Provisions

Credit Union; Amendments to Bylaws

1. Instructs the Deputy Director to submit an acknowledgment of receipt or request additional information within 10 business days after receiving a completed proposed amendment request. (Sec. 2)
2. Requires Deputy Director to make a decision within 30 business days after the date that the acknowledgment of receipt is submitted to the credit union. (Sec. 2)
3. Allows the Deputy Director to extend the response time for good cause shown. (Sec. 2)

Credit Union; Name Change

4. Instructs the Deputy Director to submit an acknowledgment of receipt or request additional information within 10 business days after receiving a completed request for a name change. (Sec. 3)
5. Requires the Deputy Director to make a decision within 30 business days after the date that the acknowledgment of receipt is submitted to the credit union. (Sec. 3)

Credit Union; Change in Principal Place of Business

6. Instructs the Deputy Director to submit an acknowledgment of receipt or request additional information within 10 business days after receiving a completed request for a change in the principal place of business or branch. (Sec. 4)
7. Requires the Deputy Director to make a decision within 60 days after the date that the acknowledgment of receipt is submitted to the credit union. (Sec. 4)
8. Allows the Deputy Director to extend the response time for good cause shown. (Sec. 4)

Miscellaneous

9. Deletes the prohibition for a credit union to delegate the exercise of any specified power to certain persons without prior written approval. (Sec. 5)
10. Includes that a credit union is authorized to exercise all of the rights, powers and privileges of any out-of-state credit union. (Sec. 6)

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

11. Requires a credit union, prior to exercising any right, power or privilege, to submit a request and reference the specific statutory or regulatory source of the right, power or privilege to be exercised. (Sec. 6)
12. Clarifies appeals to the credit committee relating to loans must be approved or denied by a majority of the committee members. (Sec. 7)
13. Makes a technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 6, 8)

Amendments

Committee on Commerce

1. Clarifies a credit union, with prior approval of the Deputy Director, may exercise all of the rights, powers and privileges of any out-of-state credit union.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: COM DP 10-1-0-0

HB 2991: social media; online content; minors

Sponsor: Representative Carbone, LD 25

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prescribes requirements for social media platforms relating to minors who are account holders. Outlines requirements for commercial entities that distributes material that is harmful to minors on a website or application.

History

A person commits unlawful age misrepresentation if the person is at least 18 years of age, and knowing or having reason to know that the recipient of a communication is a minor, uses an electronic communication device to knowingly misrepresent the person's age for the purpose of committing any sexual offense involving the recipient ([A.R.S. § 13-3561](#)).

A commercial entity that knowingly and intentionally publishes or distributes material on an internet website, including a social media platform, of which more than one-third is sexual material that is harmful to minors must use reasonable age verification methods to verify that an individual who attempts to access the material is eighteen years of age or older. Individuals attempting to access the material must either: 1) provide a form of digital identification that does not cause or allow the individual's identifying information to be transmitted to any federal, state or local government entity or 2) comply with a commercial age verification system that does not cause or allow the individual's identifying information to be transmitted to any federal, state or local government entity and verifies age using a government-issued identification or a commercially reasonable method that relies on public or private transactional data to verify the age of an individual ([A.R.S. § 18-701](#)).

Provisions

Social Media Platform

1. Prohibits a social media platform from entering into an account holder contract with a minor who is less than 14 years of age unless the minor's parent or guardian provides consent for the minor to become an account holder. (Sec. 1)
2. Stipulates the social media platform and the account holder have entered into an account holder contract if a social media platform allows an account holder to use the platform. (Sec. 1)
3. Delineates social media platform requirements relating to terminating an account and deleting personal information. (Sec. 1)
4. Specifies a knowing or reckless violation of platform requirements is an unlawful practice in accordance with the Consumer Fraud statutes. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires civil action claims to be brought within one year after the date that the complainant knew or reasonably should have known of the violation. (Sec. 1)
6. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1)

Online Age Verification

7. Requires a commercial entity that knowingly and intentionally publishes or distributes material that is harmful to minors on a website or application to:
 - a. use either anonymous age verification or standard age verification to verify that the person attempting to access the material that is harmful to minors is at least eighteen years of age;
 - b. prevent access to the material that is harmful to minors by a person who is less than eighteen years of age;

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- c. offer anonymous age verification and standard age verification and allow a person attempting to access the material harmful to minors to select which method will be used to verify the person's age; and
 - d. ensure that a third party conducting anonymous age verification:
 - i. does not retain personal identifying information used to verify age once the age of an account holder or a person seeking an account has been verified;
 - ii. does not use personal identifying information that is used to verify age for any other purpose;
 - iii. keeps anonymous any personal identifying information used to verify age and does not share or otherwise communicate the information to any person; and
 - iv. protects personal identifying information used to verify age from unauthorized or illegal access, destruction, use, modification or disclosure through reasonable security procedures and practices appropriate to the nature of the personal information. (Sec. 1)
8. Define pertinent terms. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: COM DPA 10-0-0-1

HB 2996: DIFI; certificates of insurance
Sponsor: Representative Weninger, LD 13
Caucus & COW

Overview

Provides requirements applicable to a certificate of insurance.

History

The Department of Insurance and Financial Institutions (DIFI) regulates the insurance industry through licensure and examination of insurance professionals and businesses, including insurance producers and adjusters.

Insurance is a contract by which one undertakes to indemnify another or to pay a specified amount on determinable contingencies ([Title 20, A.R.S.](#)).

Provisions

1. Declares a certificate of insurance that is issued by an insurer, or an insurance producer is not an insurance policy and does not:
 - a. amend, extend or alter the coverage that an insurance policy provides; and
 - b. confer any new or additional right beyond what is expressly stated in the insurance policy. (Sec. 1)
2. Stipulates the use of a certificate of insurance is prohibited if it:
 - a. is unfair, misleading or deceptive; or
 - b. violates public policy, any law or adopt rule. (Sec. 1)
3. Prohibits a person from preparing, issuing or requiring a certificate of insurance that:
 - a. contains false or misleading information;
 - b. purports to alter, amend or extend coverage; or
 - c. claims that the insurance policy complies with the insurance or indemnification requirements of a contract. (Sec. 1)
4. Provides stipulations that entitle a person to notice of cancellation, nonrenewal or a material change in the policy terms. (Sec. 1)
5. Instructs DIFI to investigate any violation and take appropriate action, including issuing a cease and desist order or assessing a civil penalty. (Sec. 1)
6. Specifies actions taken for violations do not limit DIFI's authority to investigate, enforce or issue civil penalties in accordance with any other applicable law. (Sec. 1)
7. Allows DIFI to adopt rules to implement the certificate of insurance requirements. (Sec. 1)
8. Specifies the outlined requirements apply to any certificate of insurance that is issued in connection with property and casualty risks. (Sec. 1)
9. Voids a certificate of insurance or other documents that is in violation of the outlined requirements. (Sec. 1)
10. Defines *certificate of insurance* and *person*. (Sec. 1)
11. Applies the outlined certificate of insurance requirements to any contract or addendum that is entered into after the effective date of this act. (Sec. 2)

Prop 105 (45 votes)

Prop 108 (40 votes)

Emergency (40 votes)

Fiscal Note

Amendments

Committee on Commerce

1. Removes the stipulations on prohibiting the use of a certificate of insurance.
2. Allows, rather than requires, DIFI to investigate violations.
3. Makes clarifying changes.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

HB 2999: municipal improvement districts; technical correction

S/E: infrastructure finance districts

Sponsor: Representative Weninger, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything to HB 2999

Overview

Enables the formation of an infrastructure finance district (District).

History

A municipality and a county are authorized to assess development fees to offset costs associated with providing necessary public services to a development, including the costs of infrastructure, improvements, real property, engineering and architectural services, financing and professional services required for the preparation or revision of a development, including the relevant portion of the infrastructure improvements plan (A.R.S. §§ 9-463.05, 11-1102)

Special taxing districts are usually created to fill a need and to enable the provision of services in an area that might otherwise be limited from receiving those services for various reasons, including size, location, financial limitations or unavailability of other government support. The formation of a special taxing district creates a funding stream to pay for the desired or needed services by placing the responsibility on those who benefit from that service.

[Title 48](#) of the Arizona Revised Statutes currently allows and outlines the process for the formation of various types of special taxing districts including fire districts, irrigation districts, hospital districts, pest abatement districts and power districts. Although the specific process depends on the type of district created, the formation in many cases requires the submission of petitions to the county board of supervisors followed by a public hearing. Sometimes an election may be required to form a district.

Provisions

Infrastructure Finance Districts

1. Authorizes individuals and entities having fee-title ownership of all real property in the proposed district to petition the Arizona Finance Authority (Authority) to form a District. (Sec. 3)
2. Detail the contents of the petition. (Sec. 3)
3. Specifies any financial burden of a District and any liability, judgment or claim against a District is the sole responsibility of the District. (Sec. 3)
4. Provides requirements for a filing notice of the petition to the Authority regarding the formation of the District. (Sec. 3)

Infrastructure Finance Districts Formation

5. Declares a District is formed only on the issuance of a formation order by the Authority. (Sec. 3)
6. Instructs the Authority to review the petition to evaluate outlined criteria. (Sec. 3)
7. Instructs the Authority to approve the formation of the District and issue a formation order within 60 days after submission of the petition provided specified requirements are met. (Sec. 3)
8. Outlines the contents of the formation order. (Sec. 3)

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

9. Limits the Authority's review to confirming that the statutory requirements are satisfied and provides specified factors for petition rejection. (Sec. 3)
10. Provides requirements relating to failure to issue the formation order within 60 days and recording the formation order in the county's real property records. (Sec. 3)
11. Declares the District is a special purpose district, a tax levying public improvement district and a municipal corporation in accordance with constitutional and statutory provisions. (Sec. 3)
12. Instructs the District's board of directors to make a good faith effort to implement the general plan for the public infrastructure of the District. (Sec. 3)
13. Prescribes limitation and requirements relating to fees and other charges assessed by the Authority in connection with the District. (Sec. 3)

Infrastructure Finance Districts Governance

14. Specifies the District is governed by a board of directors consisting of three directors. (Sec. 3)
15. Prescribes the qualifications, terms, responsibilities and vacancies of the board. (Sec. 3)
16. Outlines the records that must be kept and open to public inspection by the board. (Sec. 3)
17. Delineates the powers of the District. (Sec. 3)
18. Prevent a District from exercising land use or zoning authority, and adopting or enforcing zoning ordinances or similar land use regulations. (Sec. 3)
19. Asserts public infrastructure other than personalty may be located only in or on lands owned by this state, a county, a municipality or the district or dedicated or otherwise designated as public roadways, highways, streets, thoroughfares, easements or rights-of-way, whether in or out of the district or a municipality. (Sec. 3)
20. Outlines the contents an agreement may include. (Sec. 3)
21. Declares a person does not have authority to compel the issuance or sale of the bonds of the District or the exercise of any taxing power of the District to make repayment under any agreement. (Sec. 3)

Infrastructure Finance Districts Revenue

22. Specifies the projects to be constructed or acquired as shown in the general plan may be financed from the following sources of revenue:
 - a. proceeds received from the sale of bonds of the district;
 - b. monies of a municipality or Indian tribe or community that are contributed to the district;
 - c. assessments;
 - d. ad valorem taxes;
 - e. private contributions;
 - f. user, landowner and other fees and charges;
 - g. proceeds of loans or advances; and
 - h. any other monies available to the district by law. (Sec. 3)

Infrastructure Finance Districts Project Approval

23. Instructs and outlines the requirements for the board of directors to conduct a study of the feasibility and benefits of the project prior to constructing or acquiring any public infrastructure. (Sec. 3)
24. Directs the board of directors to provide outlined information, in addition to the study, to the Authority. (Sec. 3)
25. Requires the Authority to review the information to confirm that all information required has been submitted and that the construction or acquisition of the public infrastructure, complies with the formation order and the general plan and does not otherwise violate District provisions. (Sec. 3)
26. Instructs the Authority to notify the District if the submitted information is incomplete or has not been submitted or if the submitted information indicates that the construction or acquisition of the public infrastructure does not comply with the formation order or the general plan or does not otherwise comply with District provisions. (Sec. 3)
27. Prohibits the board from holding the required public hearing until 30 days has elapsed since the submission of the information and the District has not received from the Authority the prescribed notice. (Sec. 3)

28. Limits fees and other charges assessed in connection with the review of the submitted information to \$15,000 per submission. (Sec. 3)

Infrastructure Finance Districts Tax

29. Prescribes the limitations regarding the total aggregate outstanding amount of bonds and the ad valorem tax rate levied to pay the debt service on all general obligation bonds. (Sec. 3)

30. Authorizes the board to call a general obligation bond election for providing monies for any public infrastructure purposes consistent with the general plan. (Sec. 3)

31. Prescribes requirements for bond issuance and bond refunds. (Sec. 3)

32. Specifies all bonds are secured by a lien on all revenues received in accordance with the ad valorem tax levy and provides stipulations for the lien. (Sec. 3)

Infrastructure Finance Districts Assessment

33. Authorizes the board to levy an assessment of the costs of any public infrastructure purpose or any operation and maintenance of public infrastructure on any land in the District that is based on the benefit determined by the board to be received by the land. (Sec. 3)

34. Outlines requirements for issuing assessment bonds. (Sec. 3)

35. Allows the board to issue and sell assessment bonds, after the adoption of a resolution levying an assessment on property in the District. (Sec. 3)

36. Provides requirements for collection of the assessment and delinquent assessments by the county treasurer. (Sec. 3)

37. Allows the District to issue and sell refunding bonds to refund any assessment bonds of the District. (Sec. 3)

Infrastructure Finance Districts Revenue Bonds

38. Authorizes the board to issue revenue bonds to provide monies for any infrastructure purposes consistent with the general plan. (Sec. 3)

39. Requires the District to prescribe fees and charges to generate revenue sufficient to pay when due the principal and interest of all revenue bonds for the payment of which revenue has been pledged which are to be identified with the annual budget process of the district. (Sec. 3)

40. Outlines restrictions and limitations for revenue bonds. (Sec. 3)

41. Allows the District to issue and sell refunding bonds to refund any revenue bonds of the District. (Sec. 3)

42. Prescribes requirements for the term, denomination, interest rates, selling of bonds and use. (Sec. 3)

Infrastructure Finance Districts O/M Tax

43. Allows the board to call an election to authorize the board to levy an O/M tax on the net limited assessed property valuation of property in the District. (Sec. 3)

44. Outlines the requirements for levying the O/M tax, include the tax rate. (Sec. 3)

Infrastructure Finance Districts Budgets

45. Instructs the treasurer to prepare a proposed budget for the ensuing fiscal year to be submitted to the board for approval. (Sec. 3)

46. Requires the board to indicate its approval of the budget by resolution, which shall provide for a hearing on the budget as approved. (Sec. 3)

47. Allows entities to review and submit comments for its assistance and information in adopting the annual budget. (Sec. 3)

48. Requires the board to adopt a budget before October 1 each year. (Sec. 3)

District Dissolution

49. Requires a District that does not have any outstanding bonds or other obligations to be dissolved 10 years after the date of formation, unless the Authority by resolution extends the District by an additional period of 10 years. (Sec. 3)

50. Outlines the conditions for the Board to dissolve a District. (Sec. 3)
51. Requires the Authority to approve the dissolution provided the outlined conditions are met. (Sec. 3)
52. Subjects all property in the District to the lien for payment of ad valorem taxes levied and to an assessment lien. (Sec. 3)
53. Includes additional conditions for dissolution relating to outstanding bonds. (Sec. 3)

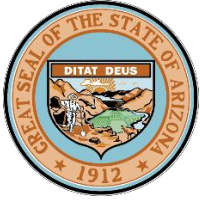
Miscellaneous

54. Prescribes District requirements relating to:
 - a. displaying ad valorem tax or assessment tax on each property tax bill;
 - b. notice and conducting any election;
 - c. recording documents with the county recorder;
 - d. establishing and maintaining an official website;
 - e. annual reporting;
 - f. seller disclosures;
 - g. changes in District boundaries or general plan; and
 - h. district improvements. (Sec. 3)
55. Define pertinent terms. (Sec. 3)
56. Includes, to the municipal and county schedule for payment of development fees, the costs identified in the infrastructure improvement plan applicable to a community facilities district or an infrastructure finance district. (Sec. 1, 2)
57. Cites this act as the *State Housing Affordability District Act*. (Sec. 4)

Amendments

Committee on Commerce

1. Includes the monies collected from the state housing affordability district special assessment fee to the taxpayers' information fund.
2. Authorizes a county treasurer to impose and collect a fee for expenses related to the collection of special assessments for a state housing affordability district.
3. Changes the District's name to the State Housing Affordability Districts.
4. Modifies and includes various definitions.
5. Clarifies the noncontiguous property of the District.
6. Modifies the information content in the petition for formation of a District.
7. Adds all certifications, determinations, actions required to be made by the Authority must be made by the executive Director.
8. Includes a fee cap for filing an application and petition to form a district.
9. Modifies the criteria for rejecting a petition.
10. Adds that the owners of at least 50% of the land in the district may petition to amend the formation order to modify the powers or financial parameters of the District.
11. Provides requirements for review of a petition to amend the formation order.
12. Includes additional conditions for resignation of a director from the board and requirements for vacancies.
13. Modifies the information the board must send to the Authority, which is in addition to the study of the feasibility and benefits of the project.
14. Increases the term of bonds to 30 years.
15. Includes a legislative findings clause.
16. Makes clarifying changes.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session
Majority Research Staff

House: COM DPA 9-1-0-1

HB4001: alternative nicotine products; regulation.

**Sponsor: Representative Weninger, LD 13
Caucus & COW**

Overview

Establishes licensure requirements for alternative nicotine products.

History

The [U.S. Food and Drug Administration](#) (FDA) is responsible for protecting public health by ensuring the safety, efficacy and security of human drugs, biological products, medical devices and food supply. Additionally, the FDA maintains specific authority to oversee the distribution, sale and consumption of tobacco and nicotine products ([21 U.S.C. § 387a](#)).

The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, under the FDA, establishes a national minimum age of 21 years old for the purchase of any tobacco product ([21 U.S.C. § 387f](#)). Statute clarifies that a *tobacco product* refers to any product made or derived from tobacco, or containing nicotine from any source, that is intended for human consumption, including any component, part or accessory of tobacco product ([21 U.S.C. § 321](#)).

The FDA also establishes Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) requirements to ensure the design, manufacture, packing and storage of tobacco and nicotine products meet quality and safety standards to protect public health ([21 U.S.C. § 387f](#)).

The Prevent All Cigarette Trafficking (PACT) act mandates that any person shipping tobacco or nicotine products into Arizona for profit must register their business with the U.S. Attorney General and the Arizona Department of Revenue and submit monthly invoices of the products delivered ([15 U.S.C. § 376](#)).

The Department of Liquor Licenses and Control (DLLC) governs the sale and distribution of spirituous liquor and regulated goods within Arizona. The DLLC maintains the authority to grant or deny licenses, hear appeals and establish necessary regulations for industry conduct. The Director (Director) of the DLLC is responsible for adopting administrative rules, ensuring licensee compliance, overseeing a specialized investigations unit and initiating regulatory actions to ensure public safety and the integrity of the marketplace. Additionally, the Director is required to: 1) partner with the Department of Public Safety (DPS) and local law enforcement to prevent underage alcohol consumption by individuals under 21 years old; and 2) establish a separate investigations unit responsible for investigating licensees alleged to have sold or distributed spirituous liquor in any form to individuals under 21 years old ([A.R.S. § 4-112](#)).

Statute specifies that knowingly selling or furnishing tobacco or vapor products to an individual under 21 years old is classified as a petty offense. Additionally, any person under the age of 21 years old who purchases or possesses these products is also guilty of a petty offense. *Tobacco product* applies to cigars; cigarettes or cigarette papers; and smoking and chewing tobacco. *Vapor product* applies to noncombustible, tobacco-derived products using a heating element or battery to heat a liquid nicotine solution ([A.R.S. § 13-3622](#)).

Provisions

Director Responsibilities

1. Requires the Director to partner with DPS and local law enforcement to enforce laws against the sale or possession of alternative nicotine products by persons under the age of 21. (Sec. 3)
2. Adds that DLLC's investigations unit must investigate licensees alleged to have sold or distributed alternative nicotine products to persons under the age of 21. (Sec. 3)

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

3. Authorizes the Director to:
 - a. remove contaminated alternative nicotine products from the marketplace;
 - b. accept and expend private grants for conducting education programs on the repercussions of the sale or possession of alternative nicotine products by persons under the age of 21; and
 - c. visit during occupied hours and inspect the premises of an alternative nicotine products licensee. (Sec. 3, 4)

Alternative Nicotine Products Licensure

4. Prohibits an individual from selling alternative nicotine products in Arizona without a license. (Sec. 7)
5. Requires a person desiring a license to sell alternative nicotine products in Arizona to apply to DLLC and outlines the information an applicant must provide. (Sec. 7)
6. Allows the Director to determine the fee for an alternative nicotine product retail license. (Sec.7)
7. Specifies the license is valid for one year and authorizes the sale of alternative nicotine products only at the location provided on the license. (Sec.7)
8. Declares a license to sell alternative nicotine products is not transferrable and is prohibited from being leased or subleased. (Sec. 7)
9. Requires the licensee to report any change in business ownership of the licensee within 30 days of the ownership change. (Sec. 7)

Manufacture Alternative Nicotine Products Licensure

10. Prohibits an individual from manufacturing alternative nicotine products in Arizona without a license. (Sec. 7)
11. Requires a person desiring a license to manufacture alternative nicotine products in Arizona to apply to DLLC and outlines the information an applicant must provide. (Sec. 7)
12. Allows the Director to determine the fee for an alternative nicotine product manufacturing license. (Sec. 7)
13. Specifies the license is valid for one year. (Sec. 7)
14. Requires the licensee to pay DLLC an annual fee, as determined by the Director, for each stock keeping unit of each alternative nicotine product to be manufactured in Arizona. (Sec. 7)
15. Declares a license to manufacture alternative nicotine products is not transferrable and is prohibited from being leased or subleased. (Sec. 7)
16. Requires the licensee to report any change in ownership of the business of the licensee within 30 days of the ownership change. (Sec. 7)

Alternative Nicotine Products Violations

17. Prohibits a licensee or their employee from selling alternative nicotine products to a person under the age of 21. (Sec. 7)
18. Instructs the Director, upon notification of an alleged violation, to provide notice of the alleged violation to the licensee. (Sec. 7)
19. Prescribes the penalties for a licensee who, after a hearing, is found to have committed a violation. (Sec. 7)
20. Stipulates, for licensees ordered to attend an alternative nicotine products retailer educational course, the persons who must attend the course. (Sec. 7)

Alternative Nicotine Products Requirements

21. Requires all alternative nicotine products manufactured and sold in Arizona to:
 - a. have received a written marketing order from the FDA; or
 - b. be processed and packaged within a U.S. based FDA registered facility or a certified good manufacturing practices facility. (Sec. 7)
22. Requires all consumable material of an alternative nicotine product sold in Arizona to be entirely manufactured and assembled in the U.S. by January 1, 2028. (Sec. 7)

Alternative Nicotine Products Marketing

23. Prohibits a licensee from marketing, advertising or selling alternative nicotine products in containers that:
 - a. depicts cartoon character that mimics a character primarily aimed at entertaining;

- b. mimics a trademark or includes a symbol aimed at minors;
- c. includes the image or name of a celebrity; or
- d. is meant to disguise the appearance of the alternative nicotine product. (Sec. 7)

Sale and Identification Requirements

- 24. Requires the licensee questioning whether an individual purchasing, attempting to purchase or procuring an alternative nicotine product is under the age of 21 to:
 - a. demand and review the validity of the identification and confirm the photograph and date of birth of the individual; and
 - b. scan the identification using an electronic scanning device. (Sec. 7)
- 25. Outlines the written instruments that constitute the only acceptable forms of identification. (Sec. 7)

Miscellaneous

- 26. Defines *alternative nicotine product* as any noncombustible product that contains nicotine and that is intended for human consumption, whether chewed, absorbed, dissolved, ingested or consumed by any other means. (Sec. 2)
- 27. Excludes, as an *alternative nicotine product*, tobacco products or any product regulated as a drug or device by the FDA. (Sec. 2)
- 28. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1-6)

Amendments

Committee on Commerce

- 1. Exempts a person who is licensed to sell spirituous liquor and who is selling alternative nicotine products from the licensing fee requirement.
- 2. Adds that a person who sells or manufactures alternative nicotine products for sale without a license is guilty of class 5 felony and subjected to other penalties.
- 3. Revises the information that must be submitted in the application for a manufacture alternative nicotine product license.
- 4. Removes language outlining the additional alternative nicotine products requirements.
- 5. Includes a definition of *nicotine*.
- 6. Makes clarifying changes.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: COM DP 11-0-0-0

HB 4011: HOAs; duties

Sponsor: Representative Pingerelli, LD 28

Caucus & COW

Overview

Declares an HOA has a duty to act reasonably in the exercise of their discretionary powers.

History

A condominium or planned community association (HOA) is formed and organized under governing documents which include a declaration, bylaws and articles of incorporation, if any. An HOA is responsible for managing, maintaining and improving community property. Members of the association elect a board of directors who are given general management powers to act on behalf of the association ([Title 33, Chapters 9 & 16, A.R.S.](#)).

Provisions

1. Asserts condominium and planned community associations have a duty to act reasonably in the exercise of its discretionary powers. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. Defines *duty to act reasonably* as the duty to exercise discretionary powers neutrally, fairly, without favoritism and in a nonarbitrary fashion. (Sec. 1, 2)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: GOV W/D | COM DP 10-0-0-1

HB 4017: pet ownership limits; planned communities.

Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Asserts a planned community association cannot prohibit or otherwise limit a household pet by breed, size or weight.

History

An *association* is a nonprofit corporation or unincorporated association of owners that is created pursuant to a declaration to own and operate portions of a planned community and that has the power under the declaration to assess association members to pay the costs and expenses incurred in the performance of the association's obligations under the declaration.

A *planned community* is a real estate development that includes real estate owned and operated by or real estate on which an easement to maintain roadways or a covenant to maintain roadways is held by a nonprofit corporation or unincorporated association of owners, that is created for the purpose of managing, maintaining or improving the property and in which the declaration expressly states both that the owners of separately owned lots, parcels or units are mandatory members and that the owners are required to pay assessments to the association for these purposes ([A.R.S. § 33-1802](#)).

Provisions

1. Declares a planned community association cannot prohibit or otherwise limit a household pet by breed, size or weight. (Sec. 1)
2. Asserts any provisions prohibited by the pet restriction are unenforceable without regard to whether they were adopted or enacted before the effective date of this act. (Sec. 1)
3. Authorizes a planned community association to adopt reasonable rules regarding pet behavior that are consistent with federal, state and local laws. (Sec. 1)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: COM DP 10-0-0-1

HB4020: insurance; fraud unit; assessment; increase

Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28

Caucus & COW

Overview

Increases the maximum annual amount the Director of the Department of Insurance and Financial Institutions (DIFI) can assess each licensed insurer to up to \$1,350.

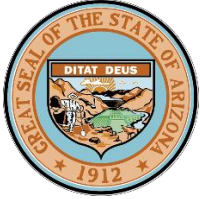
History

Established within DIFI, the Fraud Unit investigates any act or practice of insurance fraud. The Director employs investigators who possess peace officer status while performing their duties. The Director annually assesses each insurer authorized to transact business in Arizona up to \$1,050 for the administration and operation of the Fraud Unit and the prosecution of fraud. Monies collected are deposited in the Fraud Unit Assessment Fund and are continuously appropriated ([A.R.S. §§ 20-466, 20-466.05](#)).

Provisions

1. Increases the maximum assessment amount from \$1,050 to \$1,350. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes the legislation retroactive to July 1, 2026. (Sec. 2)
3. Contains a Proposition 108 clause. (Sec. 3)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: COM DP 8-3-0-0

HB4026: public infrastructure improvements; distribution limit

Sponsor: Representative Carbone, LD 25

Caucus & COW

Overview

Makes revisions relating to the requirements for distribution of monies for public infrastructure improvements.

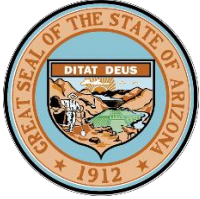
History

From October 1, 2013, through October 1, 2033, the State Treasurer must pay a city, town or county for public infrastructure improvements for the benefit of a manufacturing facility. The total amount paid cannot exceed the total amount of TPT revenues collected from persons conducting business under the prime contracting classification that are derived from contracts to construct buildings and associated improvements for the benefit of a manufacturing facility or 80% of the total cost of the public infrastructure improvements, which is less. The aggregate amount paid cannot exceed \$200,000,000 ([A.R.S. § 42-5032.02](#)).

Provisions

1. Changes the aggregate amount paid to all cities, towns and counties to a maximum of \$75,000,000 each fiscal year, rather than \$200,000,000. (Sec. 1)
2. Modifies the contents of the contract that a local government enters into with the Arizona Department of Revenue (ADOR) to:
 - a. state that the city, town or county will immediately notify the department when monies received exceed *the total amount the local government is permitted to receive*, rather than 80% of the cost of the infrastructure improvements; and
 - b. provide an analysis of the anticipated direct and indirect revenues Arizona will receive as a result of constructing the manufacturing facility to the Arizona Commerce Authority. (Sec. 1)
3. Clarifies the State Treasurer must cease payments if the total amount subject to any distribution has met the maximum allowable amount *as of June 30 of each year*. (Sec. 1)
4. Stipulates ADOR, for monies that are eligible to be paid to a local government that exceed the maximum allowable amount, to retain such monies and direct the State Treasurer to resume paying such monies in the following fiscal year. (Sec. 1)
5. Directs the State Treasurer to make payments in the order in which the expense is submitted for reimbursement. (Sec. 1)
6. Requires ADOR to post development agreements and intergovernmental agreements entered into with a local government on their website. (Sec. 1)
7. Modifies the definition of *public infrastructure*. (Sec. 1)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: ED DPA/SE 7-4-0-1

**HB 2313: technical correction; school district boards
S/E: teachers; strikes; prohibition; remote instruction**
Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4
Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2313

Overview

Prohibits a school district or charter school teacher from striking or engaging in an organized work stoppage against the school district or charter school. Directs the Arizona Department of Education (ADE) to reduce the base support level (BSL) of a school district or charter school as prescribed if a teacher strike or organized work stoppage occurs.

History

The State Board of Education approves school districts, and state-approved charter authorizers sponsor charter schools to be, online course providers or online schools and participate in Arizona online instruction (AOI). A full-time student enrolled in AOI is funded at 95% of the BSL that would be calculated for the student if that student were enrolled as a full-time, in-person student at a school district or charter school ([A.R.S. § 15-808](#)).

A school district governing board or charter school governing body may adopt an instructional time model (ITM) to meet instructional time and hours requirements. Under an ITM, instructional time and hours may be delivered via in-person instruction or remote instruction. However, a school may only provide up to 40% of its total instructional time in a remote setting under an ITM without any impact to the school's funding ([A.R.S. § 15-901.08](#)).

One of the main components of the Arizona public school finance formula is the BSL, which is calculated by multiplying the base level amount, the school district's or charter school's weighted student count and the teacher experience index ([A.R.S. § 15-943](#)).

Provisions

Strikes and Organized Work Stoppages

1. Prohibits any teacher who is employed by a school district or charter school from striking or engaging in an organized work stoppage against the school district or charter school.
2. Declares a teacher who violates the prohibition on striking or engaging in an organized work stoppage forfeits all civil service rights, all reemployment rights and any other rights, benefits or privileges that accrue as a result of employment, or former employment, by a school district or charter school.
3. Specifies the prohibition on striking or engaging in an organized work stoppage does not restrict a teacher's right to stop work if they are not acting in concert with other individuals in a strike or an organized work stoppage.
4. Defines *organized work stoppage*.

Remote Instruction and Funding

5. Directs ADE, if a teacher strike or organized work stoppage against a school district or charter school occurs, to calculate for each affected school district or charter school:
 - a. the percentage of the school district's or charter school's student count before the strike or organized work stoppage that is attributable to students who:
 - i. participate in AOI; or
 - ii. are educated pursuant to an ITM;
 - b. the percentage of the school district's or charter school's student count during the strike or organized work stoppage that is attributable to students who:

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

- i. participate in AOI;
 - ii. are educated pursuant to an ITM; and
 - c. any increase of the percentage of students who participate in AOI or are educated pursuant to an ITM during the strike or organized work stoppage over the percentage of students who participate in AOI or are educated pursuant to an ITM before the strike or organized work stoppage.
6. Instructs ADE, if a teacher strike or organized work stoppage against a school district or charter school occurs, to calculate for each affected school district or charter school the following for students who are educated pursuant to an ITM:
 - a. the percentage of remote instruction provided before the strike or organized work stoppage;
 - b. the percentage of remote instruction provided during the strike or organized work stoppage; and
 - c. any increase of the percentage of remote instruction provided during the strike or organized work stoppage over the percentage of remote instruction provided before the strike or organized work stoppage.
7. Requires ADE, if a teacher strike or organized work stoppage against a school district or charter school occurs, to reduce the school district's or charter school's BSL by:
 - a. the percentage of the increase of students who participate in AOI or are educated pursuant to an ITM during the strike or organized work stoppage over the percentage of students who participate in AOI or are educated pursuant to an ITM before the strike or organized work stoppage; or
 - b. an amount equal to the percentage of the increase of the percentage of remote instruction pursuant to an ITM provided during the strike or organized work stoppage over the percentage of remote instruction pursuant to an ITM provided before the strike or organized work stoppage.
8. Allows a school district or charter school to appeal any funding reduction to the State Board of Education.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: ED DP 8-3-0-1

HB 2370: schools; weapons detection systems; administration

Sponsor: Representative Martinez, LD 16

Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows a charter school governing body (governing body) and school district governing board (governing board) to authorize the charter school's highest-ranking officer or school district superintendent to modify a school's weapons detection system without prior approval by the governing body or governing board.

History

Each charter representative, governing body member and officer, director, member and partner of a charter holder, as allowed by the charter holder, may have authority to make final decisions regarding the safety of the charter school's students and school campuses ([A.R.S. § 15-183](#)).

Each governing board must prescribe and enforce policies and procedures that prohibit a person from carrying or possessing a weapon on school grounds unless the person is a peace officer or has obtained specific authorization from the school administrator ([A.R.S. § 15-341](#)).

Provisions

1. Allows, if a charter school has a weapons detection system, the governing body to authorize the highest-ranking officer who has authority to make final decisions regarding the safety of the charter school's students and school campuses to modify the weapons detection system without prior governing body approval. (Sec. 1)
2. Permits, if a school district has a weapons detection system at a school, the governing board's policies and procedures that prohibit a person from carrying or possessing a weapon on school grounds to authorize the school district superintendent to modify the weapons detection system without prior governing board approval. (Sec. 2)
3. Requires the charter school's highest-ranking officer and school district superintendent to report each modification to the governing body or governing board within 24 hours after making the modification. (Sec. 1, 2)
4. Prohibits a governing body from authorizing, and a governing board from prescribing policies and procedures that authorize, any other person to modify the weapons detection system without prior governing body or governing board approval. (Sec. 1, 2)
5. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: ED DP 7-4-0-1

HB 2385: school districts; superintendent; employment contracts

Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Limits the employment term of a superintendent to one year if the superintendent has not been employed by the school district as a superintendent for at least three consecutive years.

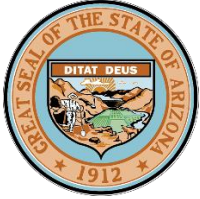
History

A single school district governing board (governing board) may employ a superintendent, or two governing boards may together jointly employ a superintendent. A governing board must determine the qualifications for a superintendent by action taken at a public meeting, though statute requires the superintendent to have a valid fingerprint clearance card. The employment term of a superintendent may not exceed three years. 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. § 15-503](#)).

Provisions

1. Caps the employment term of a superintendent at one year if the superintendent has not been employed by the school district as a superintendent for at least three consecutive years. (Sec. 1)
2. Sets the maximum employment term of a superintendent at three years only if the superintendent has been employed by the school district as a superintendent for at least three consecutive years. (Sec. 1)
3. Applies the employment term limitations to contracts executed or renewed after the general effective date. (Sec. 2)
4. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: ED DPA 10-1-0-1

HB 2423: advanced mathematics courses; student enrollment

Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires each school district and charter school to enroll a 6th, 7th or 8th grade student in an available advanced math course if the student meets prescribed criteria. Establishes reporting requirements for school districts, charter schools and the Arizona Department of Education (ADE) relating to the enrollment of students in advanced math courses and student performance in math courses, assessments and exams.

History

If statewide assessment results are available before the start of each school year, a school district and charter school must notify, by the first half of the second quarter, the parents of a 6th, 7th or 8th grade student who has not demonstrated proficiency in grade-level math based on available local or statewide assessments. The notification must contain a description of: 1) the student's math deficiencies as demonstrated by the statewide assessment; and 2) current math services provided by the school district or charter school ([A.R.S. § 15-708](#)).

To graduate from high school, students must complete four math credits in: 1) algebra I; 2) geometry; 3) algebra II; and 4) a fourth credit that includes significant math content as determined by the school district governing board or charter school ([A.A.C. R7-2-302](#)).

Provisions

1. Instructs each school district and charter school to enroll a 6th, 7th or 8th grade student in an advanced math course, if available, for the student's next math course if their parent does not object and the student:
 - a. demonstrates the highest proficiency in grade-level math on the statewide assessment;
 - b. demonstrates the highest proficiency in grade-level math on an end-of-course exam or a benchmark assessment administered by the school district, charter school or school in which the student was enrolled in the immediately preceding school year;
 - c. earns at least an A letter grade, or the equivalent, in the math course in which the student was most recently enrolled; or
 - d. requests, or their parent requests, they be enrolled in an advanced math course.
2. Requires each school district and charter school, on enrollment of a 6th, 7th or 8th grade student in an advanced math course as prescribed, to provide notification to the student's parent that includes:
 - a. the purpose and goals of the automatic enrollment in an advanced math course;
 - b. the available math pathways;
 - c. how each math pathway prepares students for postsecondary educational and career opportunities; and
 - d. instructions on how the parent may object to the automatic enrollment in an advanced math course.
3. Mandates each school district and charter school provide a system of services for students to achieve success in the advanced math course or pathway that includes:
 - a. a specific program, activity, high quality instructional program or set of steps used to help students improve in math; and
 - b. additional instructional time, high-dosage tutoring, small group instruction and technology enabled activities during the school day.
4. Directs each school district and charter school that instructs 5th, 6th, 7th or 8th grade students to annually report to ADE the number of 6th, 7th or 8th grade students, disaggregated by race, family income and gender, who:
 - a. demonstrated the highest proficiency in grade-level math as specified for the immediately preceding school year;

<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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- b. demonstrated the highest proficiency in grade-level math as specified for the immediately preceding school year; and:
 - i. enrolled in an advanced math course in the current school year;
 - ii. did not enroll in an advanced math course in the current school year because their parent objected; or
 - iii. did not enroll in an advanced math course in the current school year because an advanced math course was not available; and
 - c. requested, or whose parent requested, that the student be enrolled in an advanced math course for the immediately preceding school year.
5. Requires each school district and charter school that instructs 5th, 6th, 7th or 8th grade students to annually report to ADE the number of students, disaggregated by grade level, race, family income and gender, who:
 - a. did not demonstrate the highest proficiency in grade-level math as specified for the immediately preceding school year; and
 - b. enrolled in an advanced math course in the current school year.
 6. Directs each school district and charter school that instructs 5th, 6th, 7th or 8th grade students to annually report to ADE the average score in grade-level math or on an end-of-course exam or a benchmark assessment administered by the school district or charter school, disaggregated by grade level, race, family income and gender, for:
 - a. students who demonstrated the highest proficiency in grade-level math as specified in their most recent math course for the immediately preceding school year and:
 - i. enrolled in an advanced math course in the current year; or
 - ii. did not enroll in an advanced math course in the current year because their parent objected;
 - b. students who did not demonstrate the highest proficiency in grade-level math as specified in their most recent math course for the immediately preceding school year and who enrolled in an advanced math course in the current school year; and
 - c. all other students enrolled in the school district or charter school.
 7. Requires each school district and charter school that instructs 5th, 6th, 7th or 8th grade students to annually report to ADE a list of the:
 - a. advanced math courses offered by the school district or charter school to 6th, 7th and 8th grade students; and
 - b. services offered to support students in math courses and the number and percentage of students who participated in each service option during the current school year.
 8. Directs ADE to annually compile the reports received and, to the extent allowed by federal law, post the compiled reports on its website.
 9. Prohibits ADE from including personally identifiable information in the compiled reports posted on its website.
 10. Instructs ADE to develop policies and guidelines for the implementation of the advanced math course enrollment and related reporting requirements, including guidelines regarding how schools may use a benchmark assessment to demonstrate student proficiency in math.
 11. Makes a technical change.

Amendments

Committee on Education

1. Removes the requirement that each school district and charter school include the following in the notification to the student's parent:
 - a. the available math pathways; and
 - b. how each math pathway prepares students for postsecondary educational and career opportunities.
2. Removes the requirement for each school district and charter school to provide a system of services for students to achieve success in the advanced math course or pathway as prescribed.
3. Deletes all reporting requirements for ADE and each school district and charter school, except the requirement for each school district and charter school that instructs 5th, 6th, 7th or 8th grade students to annually report to ADE the number of 6th, 7th or 8th grade students who are enrolled in an advanced math course in the current school year.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: ED DPA 6-3-1-2 | APPROP DPA 11-7-0-0

HB 2478: Arizona commission on student outcomes

Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes the Arizona Commission on Student Outcomes (Commission) to review and recommend improvements to the K-12 education system. Appropriates \$1,000,000 from the Classroom Site Fund (CSF) in FY 2027 to the Commission.

History

The Arizona Constitution requires the Legislature to enact laws to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a general and uniform public school system. The general conduct and supervision of the public school system is vested in the State Board of Education (SBE), the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI), county school superintendents and governing boards as provided by law (Ariz. Const. art. 11 §§ [1](#) and [2](#)).

The CSF is administered by the Arizona Department of Education (ADE) and consists of a portion of education sales tax monies and expendable earnings from the Permanent State School Fund. CSF monies must be used for class size reduction, teacher compensation and development, assessment intervention programs, dropout recovery programs, teacher liability insurance premiums and student support services ([A.R.S. § 15-977](#)).

Provisions

Commission

1. Establishes the Commission to analyze, review and recommend improvements to the current Arizona K-12 education system. (Sec. 1)
2. Repeals the Commission on July 1, 2033. (Sec. 1)
3. Specifies the Commission is composed of:
 - a. the following five members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives:
 - i. three members, not more than two of whom are members of the same political party and one of whom is designated as cochairperson of the Commission;
 - ii. one member who represents a nonprofit organization that produces research on economic and educational policies;
 - iii. one person who represents an organization that represents school district governing boards (governing boards);
 - b. the following five members appointed by the President of the Senate:
 - i. three members, not more than two of whom are members of the same political party and one of whom is designated as cochairperson of the Commission;
 - ii. one person who represents a statewide taxpayer organization;
 - iii. one person who represents an organization that represents charter schools;
 - c. one member appointed by the Governor; and
 - d. the SPI, or their designee. (Sec. 1)
4. States that Commission members are not eligible to receive compensation but are eligible for reimbursement of expenses as permitted by statute. (Sec. 1)
5. Subjects Commission meetings to open meeting law requirements. (Sec. 1)
6. Authorizes the Commission to appoint an executive director who serves at the Commission's pleasure. (Sec. 1)

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

7. Makes the executive director eligible to receive compensation as allowed by statute relating to the compensation of certain state officers and employees. (Sec. 1)

Commission Duties

8. Tasks the Commission with:
 - a. analyzing school district expenditures to determine how resources are aligned with Commission-identified core instructional priorities;
 - b. identifying state laws, SBE rules and governing board and charter school governing body policies that might not direct resources toward positive instructional outcomes;
 - c. examining barriers and challenges to teacher compensation and workforce readiness;
 - d. assessing whether state oversight and accountability programs and systems are aligned with improving student outcomes, rather than compliance with federal laws or regulations;
 - e. identifying barriers to academic innovation that prevent school districts from adopting effective teaching or instructional models;
 - f. developing recommendations for the Legislature to improve academic standards, statewide assessments, high school graduation requirements, school accountability and the public school finance formula; and
 - g. if sufficient monies are available, contracting with third-party service providers as necessary to discharge the Commission's duties. (Sec. 1)
9. Requires the Commission to submit to specified individuals:
 - a. by December 1, 2027 and annually thereafter, a report containing:
 - i. the status of the Commission's work;
 - ii. recommendations for reforms the Commission believes will support teachers, maximize student resources and improve student outcomes;
 - b. by December 1, 2032, a final report containing:
 - i. all studies, data and information the Commission gathered and that relate to the Arizona K-12 education system; and
 - ii. recommendations for reforms the Commission believes will improve the Arizona K-12 education system. (Sec. 1)

Commission Appropriation

10. Appropriates \$1,000,000 from the CSF in FY 2027 to the Commission. (Sec. 2)
11. Allows the Commission to use up to \$500,000 of the appropriation on employee-related expenses. (Sec. 2)
12. Exempts the appropriation from lapsing, except that any unexpended and unencumbered monies remaining on June 30, 2033, revert to the CSF. (Sec. 2)

Miscellaneous

13. Mandates SBE and ADE to collect and provide any data or information requested by the Commission. (Sec. 1)
14. Contains a legislative intent clause. (Sec. 3)

Amendments

Committee on Education and Committee on Appropriations

1. Adds the following members to the Commission:
 - a. one member who represents an organization that represents school district administrators in Arizona and who is appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives; and
 - b. one member who is a public school teacher in Arizona and who is appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate.
2. Tasks the Commission with:
 - a. reviewing and analyzing the adequacy of early childhood education programs and services offered in Arizona; and
 - b. conducting a comprehensive study to determine the feasibility of a trade pathways diploma program for high school students who seek to enter an in-demand trade.
3. Details requirements for the Commission when conducting the study of the trade pathways diploma program.
4. Appropriates \$1,000,000 from the CSF in each of FYs 2028, 2029, 2030 and 2031.
5. Specifies the Commission may use up to \$500,000 of the appropriation per year on employee-related expenses.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: ED DP 10-2-0-0 | APPROP DPA 15-3-0-0

HB 2579: appropriation; free school meals; ADE
Sponsor: Representative Gutierrez, LD 18
Caucus & COW

Overview

Appropriates \$4,500,000 from the state General Fund (GF) in FY 2027 for free school meals.

History

The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and School Breakfast Program (SBP) are federally assisted meal programs that provide low-cost or free lunches and breakfasts that meet federal nutrition standards to children. The Arizona Department of Education (ADE) receives federal funds from the United States Department of Agriculture, then reimburses entities participating in the NSLP or SBP for the costs of providing free or reduced-price lunches or breakfasts. Eligibility for free and reduced-price meals is determined according to a student's household size and income. Currently, federal law prohibits a child from being charged more than 40 cents for a reduced-price lunch or 30 cents for a reduced-price breakfast (42 U.S.C. §§ [1758](#) and [1773](#)) ([ADE](#)) ([Income Eligibility Guidelines](#)).

The [FY 2025](#) and [FY 2026](#) General Appropriations Acts appropriated \$3,800,000 for onetime school meal grants. ADE must distribute these monies to school districts and charter schools participating in the NSLP or SBP for grants to reduce or eliminate copayments that would otherwise be charged to children who are eligible for reduced-price meals ([FY 2025](#) and [FY 2026](#) Appropriations Report).

Provisions

1. Appropriates \$4,500,000 from the state GF in FY 2027 to ADE to provide free school meals for children who meet free and reduced-price lunch income eligibility requirements.
2. States the Legislature intends the appropriation to be considered ongoing funding in future years.

Amendments

Committee on Appropriations

1. Reduces the appropriation from \$4,500,000 to \$1,600,000.

<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 7-3-1-1

HB 2600: schools; clubs; organizations; parental consent

Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prohibits a public school from allowing any 6th, 7th or 8th grade student to participate in a student club or organization without written parental permission.

History

Each school district governing board, in consultation with parents, teachers and administrators must develop and adopt a policy to promote parental involvement, including procedures by which parents may learn about the nature and purpose of clubs and activities that are part of the school curriculum, extracurricular clubs and activities that have been approved by the school ([A.R.S. § 15-102](#)).

Provisions

1. Restricts a public school from allowing a 6th, 7th or 8th grade student to participate in or join a student club or organization unless the public school first obtains written permission from the student's parent.
2. Requires a public school, when requesting the written parental permission, to include in the communication a description of the purpose, activities and supporters of the student club or organization.
3. Defines *student club or organization*.

<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/SE 11-0-0-1

HB 2621: public schools; special education; access

S/E: access; special education; public schools

Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2621

Overview

Establishes and clarifies special education evaluation procedures and requirements for pupils who reside in unorganized territory. Modifies statute relating to certificates of educational convenience (CECs), including application, enrollment and dispute resolution requirements.

History

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)

The IDEA is a federal law that makes available a free appropriate public education (FAPE) to eligible children with disabilities and ensures special education and related services to those children. Part B of the IDEA establishes requirements for the states regarding the provision of special education and related services to children with disabilities who are between the ages of 3 and 21 years old, including individualized education program (IEP) requirements. Part C of the IDEA authorizes a grant program to aid each state in implementing a system of early intervention services for infants and toddlers with disabilities, from birth through two years old. Part C also requires each state to implement Child Find activities to identify infants and toddlers who may be eligible for early intervention services. Under federal Child Find requirements, all children with disabilities who are in need of special education and related services must be identified, located and evaluated ([20 U.S.C Ch. 33](#)) ([Congressional Research Service](#)).

Child of a Parent on Active Military Duty

State law deems a child to comply with the residency requirements for school attendance in a local education agency (LEA) if the parent of the child is transferred to or is pending transfer to a military installation within Arizona while on active military duty pursuant to an official military order (active military duty parent). An LEA must accept an enrollment and course registration application for these children by electronic means. The active duty military parent must provide proof of residency to the LEA within 10 days after the arrival date provided on the official documentation using the address of: 1) a temporary on-base billeting facility; 2) a purchased or leased home or apartment; or 3) any federal government housing or off-base military housing ([A.R.S. § 15-823.01](#)).

CECs

Statute prescribes two types of CECs, commonly referred to as CEC-A and CEC-B. A pupil is eligible for a CEC-A if they: 1) are precluded by distance, lack of adequate transportation facilities or a parent's employment from attending a school district or county of the pupil's residence; or 2) reside in unorganized territory. A pupil who resides in unorganized territory may apply to their school district of attendance for a CEC or, if the pupil does not have a school district of attendance and seeks to apply for a CEC, the pupil's parent must enroll the pupil in a school via open enrollment and apply to that school district for a CEC. A school district that receives a completed CEC application must submit the application to the county school superintendent for approval.

A CEC-B requires the county school superintendent in which a pupil is placed to issue a CEC for the pupil to attend school in the school district or adjoining school district to that in which the pupil is placed by a state placing agency or a state or federal court if the pupil is placed in a: 1) state rehabilitation or corrective institution; 2) foster home, child care agency or state-licensed institution; 3) residential facility supported by the state; or 4) a residence pursuant to the Interstate Compact on Juveniles (A.R.S. §§ [15-825](#) and [15-1811](#)).

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

Provisions

Pupils Residing in Unorganized Territory

1. Allows the parent of a pupil who resides in unorganized territory to contact an adjoining school district to request a Child Find screening, a special education evaluation or enrollment. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes a school district that is contacted by the parent of a pupil who resides in unorganized territory responsible for all Child Find activities for that pupil. (Sec. 1)
3. Asserts a school district is responsible for providing a FAPE to a pupil who is a child with a disability and who resides in unorganized territory if the pupil's parent contacts the school district to request enrollment. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires each program that provides early intervention services pursuant to Part C of the IDEA to pupils who reside in unorganized territories to initiate the process for transitioning the pupil from Part C to Part B of the IDEA by contacting the county school superintendent of the county in which the pupil resides when the pupil is between 30-32 months old. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires a county school superintendent, within five business days after a program contacts the county school superintendent, to:
 - a. assign an adjoining school district that is geographically closest to a pupil's residence to be responsible for conducting a full and individual initial evaluation of the pupil by the pupil's third birthday; and
 - b. notify the school district, program and pupil's parent of the assignment. (Sec. 1)
6. Specifies that if a school district that is assigned by a county school superintendent conducts an evaluation of a pupil and determines a pupil is eligible for special education and related services under Part B of the IDEA:
 - a. the pupil's parent may request enrollment of the pupil in the school district assigned by the county school superintendent or a different adjoining school district; and
 - b. on receipt of a request for enrollment, a school district must prepare a CEC application for the pupil and offer a FAPE to the pupil. (Sec. 1)
7. Allows, if a school district that is assigned by the county school superintendent conducts an evaluation of a pupil and determines a school-aged pupil is not eligible for special education and related services under Part B of the IDEA, the pupil's parent to request enrollment in any adjoining school district. (Sec. 1)
8. Declares a pupil who resides in an unorganized territory and who is parentally placed in a private school or attends a home school retains the rights:
 - a. established by the IDEA relating to state eligibility, including the rights to be identified, located and evaluated for eligibility under Part B of the IDEA; and
 - b. to equitable services under proportionate share funding. (Sec. 1)
9. Authorizes the parents of a pupil who resides in an unorganized territory, has been found to be eligible for special education or other related services under Part B of the IDEA and is either parentally placed in a private school or attends a homeschool to contact any one adjoining school district to request a:
 - a. Child Find evaluation; and
 - b. meeting to discuss equitable services and the development of a service plan. (Sec. 1)
10. Requires the Arizona Department of Education (ADE) to:
 - a. investigate any substantiated claims or complaints received that allege a person is violating the requirements relating to a pupil in unorganized territory; and
 - b. annually compile a report regarding investigations and any corrective actions taken in the immediately preceding year and post the report on its website. (Sec. 1)

CEC-A

11. Requires the parent of a pupil who resides in unorganized territory, who does not have a school district of attendance and who seeks to enroll in an Arizona public school to contact any school district adjoining the unorganized territory to request enrollment, rather than enroll the pupil in a school via open enrollment and apply to the school district for a CEC. (Sec. 4)
12. Specifies the parent may request enrollment of a pupil in an adjoining school district by:
 - a. submitting online enrollment paperwork to the school district;
 - b. attempting to enroll the pupil in person at a school district office or a school operated by the school district; or
 - c. requesting enrollment assistance in telephonic, electronic or in-person communication with the school district or school operated by the school district. (Sec. 4)

13. Directs a school district that receives a request for enrollment to submit a completed CEC application for the pupil to the county school superintendent within five business days after receiving the request. (Sec. 4)

CEC-B

14. Requires the parent of a pupil who is placed by a state placing agency or a state or federal court and who seeks to enroll in the school district or adjoining school district to that in which the pupil is placed to contact the school district to request enrollment. (Sec. 4)

15. Allows the parent of a pupil who is placed by a state placing agency or a state or federal court to request enrollment in an adjoining school district by:

- a. submitting online enrollment paperwork to the school district;
- b. attempting to enroll the pupil in person at a school district office or at a school operated by the school district; or
- c. requesting enrollment assistance in telephonic, electronic or in-person communication with the school district or a school operated by the school district. (Sec. 4)

16. Declares a school district that receives a request for enrollment by the parent of a pupil who is placed by a state placing agency or a state or federal court:

- a. must submit a completed CEC application to the county school superintendent electronically, in person or by regular mail within five business days after receiving the request and any required documentation; and
- b. is responsible for all Child Find activities for the pupil and for providing a FAPE if the child is a child with a disability. (Sec. 4)

17. Requires, before FY 2028, each state placing agency to develop a form to attest that a pupil is placed in one of the prescribed statutory placements. (Sec. 4)

18. Requires a state placing agency, on request, to complete and submit the attestation form for the pupil and provide the completed form to the requesting party. (Sec. 4)

19. Allows the requesting party to submit the completed attestation form with a CEC application to the county school superintendent as evidence of the pupil's eligibility for a CEC. (Sec. 4)

20. Specifies that if a pupil who is placed by a state placing agency or a state or federal court is parentally placed in a private school or attends a homeschool, the pupil retains the rights:

- a. established by the IDEA relating to state eligibility, including the rights to be identified, located and evaluated for eligibility under Part B of the IDEA; and
- b. to equitable services under proportionate share funding. (Sec. 4)

21. Makes the school district or adjoining school district to that in which the pupil is placed responsible for identifying, locating and evaluating the pupil and for providing equitable services under proportionate share funding to the pupil. (Sec. 4)

CEC Requirements for County School Superintendents, School Districts and ADE

22. Declares enrollment is guaranteed for any pupil for whom a CEC is issued and is not subject to programmatic capacity limitations. (Sec. 4)

23. Requires each county school superintendent, within five business days after receiving a CEC application, to:

- a. issue a CEC authorizing the pupil to attend a school district identified in the application and notify the school district and pupil's parent that the CEC has been issued; or
- b. notify in writing the school district identified in the application and the pupil's parent that the county school superintendent is not issuing a CEC. (Sec. 4)

24. Specifies that if the county school superintendent does not issue a CEC, the notification must explain the reason why the CEC was declined and instructions for curing deficiencies in the application. (Sec. 4)

25. Directs each school district to:

- a. include a CEC application form and instructions regarding supporting documentation with proof of residency documentation requirements in enrollment packets; and
- b. post on its website:
 - i. the CEC application form and instructions regarding supporting documentation; and
 - ii. instructions for parents who elect to submit CEC applications to the county school superintendent. (Sec. 4)

26. Requires ADE to post on its website the reports received from county school superintendents regarding the CECs issued during the previous calendar year. (Sec. 4)
27. Requires ADE to develop and adopt a clear, written policy that identifies a process for prompt resolution of disputes between county school superintendents, parents and LEAs relating to:
 - a. CEC applications;
 - b. the provision of services required by statutes relating to CECs and special education for exceptional children;
 - c. funding for a pupil's education; and
 - d. denials or delays of CEC applications, provision of services or funding for a pupil's education. (Sec. 4)
28. Instructs ADE to ensure that:
 - a. any dispute arising under statute relating to CECs is decided within 10 business days after the dispute resolution process is initiated; and
 - b. a pupil is enrolled in an LEA and receives services required by statutes relating to CECs and special education for exceptional children while the dispute is pending. (Sec. 4)
29. Mandates ADE investigate any substantiated claims or complaints that ADE receives alleging that a person is violating statutes relating to CECs and pupils who reside in unorganized territory. (Sec. 4)
30. Requires ADE to:
 - a. annually compile a report regarding:
 - i. investigations of substantiated claims or complaints that allege a person is violating statutes relating to CECs and pupils who reside in unorganized territory;
 - ii. any corrective action taken in the immediately preceding year; and
 - b. post the report on its website. (Sec. 4)

Children of an Active Military Duty Parent

31. Declares a child complies with requirements for services or accommodations if the child's parent is transferred to or pending transfer to an Arizona military installation while on active military duty pursuant to an official military order. (Sec. 2)
32. Requires an LEA to accept an enrollment and course registration application by any means, including by a remote application, rather than only electronic means, for a child of an active military duty parent. (Sec. 2)
33. Adds an active military duty parent may use the address of temporary off-base lodging or other temporary housing as proof of residency when applying to enroll their child in an LEA. (Sec. 2)
34. Requires a school district that is notified that a child of an active military duty parent is receiving or might be eligible to receive services or accommodations to:
 - a. promptly coordinate with the child's parents and previous school to ensure the timely exchange of records and to reduce any delays in the:
 - i. child receiving comparable services or accommodations through the school district; or
 - ii. the implementation of an individualized family service plan, IEP or Section 504 plan;
 - b. accept unofficial records provided by the child's parent, pending validation by the official records; and
 - c. on enrollment of the child:
 - i. provide the child with services or accommodations comparable to those described in the child's previously approved IEP or Section 504 plan, in consultation with the child's parents, until the school district conducts an assessment or develops a new IEP, if appropriate; and
 - ii. either adopt and implement the child's previously approved IEP or develop, adopt and implement a new IEP within 30 calendar days after the child enrolls. (Sec. 2)
35. Requires ADE to post on its website information on the requirements relating to residency and services or accommodations for the child of an active military duty parent. (Sec. 2)
36. Defines *services or accommodation*. (Sec. 2)

Miscellaneous

37. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1, 4)
38. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)

Amendments

Committee on Education

1. Modifies the definition of *resident pupil*, as it relates to open enrollment, to include a pupil who:
 - a. resides in an unorganized territory and whose residence adjoins a school district boundary;
 - b. resides in an unorganized territory and whose residence is located on tribal land; or
 - c. is placed by a state placing agency or a state or federal court.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: ED DPA 6-3-2-1

HB 2838: education workforce innovation; pilot program

Sponsor: Representative Weninger, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Creates the Education and Workforce Innovation Pilot Program (Pilot Program) within the State Board of Education (SBE) to develop and test innovative models of education that are aligned to student outcomes, attainment and workforce readiness.

History

SBE exercises general supervision over and regulates the conduct of the public school system. To do this, SBE may adopt any rules and policies it deems necessary to accomplish its purpose. Statute details the powers and duties of SBE, which include recommending to the Legislature changes or additions to the statutes pertaining to schools ([A.R.S. § 15-203](#)).

The Arizona State Board for Charter Schools (ASBCS) exercises general supervision over ASBCS-sponsored charter schools, recommends charter school-related legislation to the Legislature and adopts rules and policies it deems necessary to accomplish its statutory duties ([A.R.S. § 15-182](#)).

A school district or charter school that meets prescribed letter grade requirements may identify and submit exemptions to statute and SBE rules to SBE for approval. SBE may review and approve the exemptions, except for statutes and rules SBE determines apply to: 1) certification; 2) health and safety; 3) state academic standards and assessments; 4) high school graduation requirements; 5) special education; 6) financial compliance and procurement requirements; or 7) statutory school accountability requirements ([A.R.S. § 15-215](#)).

Provisions

1. Establishes the Pilot Program that is administered by SBE to develop and test innovative models of education that are aligned to student outcomes, attainment and workforce readiness.
2. Repeals the Program on July 2, 2031.
3. Requires SBE to establish an advisory committee that:
 - a. is composed of not more than seven members appointed by the SBE executive director;
 - b. includes members who represent ASBCS and SBE; and
 - c. must select one member to serve as chairperson in its first meeting.
4. Instructs SBE to provide staff and meeting space for the advisory committee.
5. Specifies advisory committee members are not eligible to receive compensation but are eligible for reimbursement of expenses as authorized by statute.
6. Tasks the advisory committee with:
 - a. recommending to SBE:
 - i. Pilot Program policies, procedures and guidelines; and
 - ii. an application for school districts and charter schools to participate in the Pilot Program;
 - b. reviewing applications and recommending qualified applicants to SBE;
 - c. monitoring participating public schools to ensure the public school protects student rights, safety and equity; and
 - d. submitting specified annual reports to SBE.

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

7. Requires SBE to select up to five public schools recommended by the advisory committee to participate in the Pilot Program for three school years as specified.
8. Authorizes a school district or charter school to apply to participate in the Pilot Program by submitting in the application developed by the advisory committee:
 - a. a description of the proposed innovative model and expected outcomes;
 - b. a request for an exemption, waiver or modification of specific state laws, rules or policies, with an explanation of the reason for the request;
 - c. specific goals and all methods the applicant will use to evaluate progress and outcomes;
 - d. a timeline for implementing the innovative model;
 - e. a plan for:
 - i. sustaining the innovative model after the Pilot Program's termination;
 - ii. terminating the innovative model on the Pilot Program's termination, or as directed by SBE; and
 - f. a list of the opportunities to earn college credits or credits that lead to a workforce certification or license that the applicant will provide to students.
9. Prohibits an applicant from requesting an exemption, waiver or modification of federal law.
10. Instructs SBE, by December 30, 2026, and December 30 annually thereafter, to review, approve and submit the advisory committee's reports to specified individuals.

Amendments

Committee on Education

1. Instructs SBE to require participating public schools to offer students at least two of the following:
 - a. a concurrent enrollment course;
 - b. an industry-recognized credential for a high-demand or high-wage occupation; or
 - c. a youth apprenticeship program.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: ED DPA 11-0-0-1

HB 2895: Native American language; instruction; certification

Sponsor: Representative Tsosie, LD 6

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes requirements for the Arizona Department of Education (ADE), State Board of Education (SBE), school districts and charter schools relating to Native American language courses and the Native American language certificate.

History

Statute establishes the Office of Indian Education in ADE, which is tasked with several duties, such as providing technical assistance to schools and Indian nations to: 1) meet the educational needs of Native American students; 2) plan, develop, implement and evaluate curricula that are culturally relevant and aligned to state standards; and 3) develop culturally appropriate curricula and instructional materials ([A.R.S. § 15-244](#)).

A person may apply for the optional Native American language certificate, which is issued to individuals to teach only a Native American language in prekindergarten through the 12th grade. To receive a certificate, a person must have a valid fingerprint clearance card and language proficiency in a Native American language, as verified on official letterhead by a person or entity designated by the appropriate tribe. A person with a Native American language certificate is not required to have a baccalaureate degree ([A.R.S. § 15-501.01](#)) ([A.A.C. R7-2-614](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires ADE to establish and administer a grant program for school districts to partner with federally recognized Indian tribes in Arizona to offer Native American language courses. (Sec. 1)
2. Instructs SBE, ADE, school districts and charter schools to support certification pathways for individuals seeking to obtain a Native American language certificate. (Sec. 2)
3. Directs SBE, a school district or a charter school that requires, in the minimum course of study for high school graduation, students to receive foreign language instruction to allow the students to satisfy the instruction requirement by demonstrating proficiency in a Native American language. (Sec. 3)

Amendments

Committee on Education

1. Removes the requirements for:
 - a. ADE to administer a grant program for school districts to partner with Indian tribes to offer Native American language courses; and
 - b. SBE, ADE, school districts and charter schools to support certification pathways for individuals seeking to obtain a Native American language certificate.
2. Specifies students who are required to receive world, rather than foreign, language instruction may satisfy the instruction requirement by demonstrating proficiency in a Native American language.

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 DPA 6-5-1-0

HB 2992: pilot program; sexual abuse prevention

Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes the Child Sexual Abuse and Assault Awareness and Prevention Pilot Program (Pilot Program) in the Arizona Department of Education (ADE). Appropriates \$100,000 from the Victim Compensation and Assistance Fund (Fund) in FY 2027 for the Pilot Program.

History

The Fund is administered by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (ACJC) and consists of: 1) monies collected from a \$9 penalty on criminal and civil violations; 2) monies collected from a 10% assessment of a working prisoner's gross compensation; 3) unclaimed victim restitution; 4) revenues derived from community supervision fees; and 5) interstate compact fees. Subject to legislative appropriation, ACJC must allocate Fund monies to public and private agencies to establish, maintain and support programs that compensate and assist crime victims ([A.R.S. § 41-2407](#)) ([FY 2026 Baseline Book](#)).

Each school operated by a school district or charter school must post, in a clearly visible location in a public area that is readily accessible to students, a sign that contains: 1) the telephone number of the Arizona Child Abuse Hotline; 2) instructions to call 911 for emergencies; and 3) directions for accessing the Department of Child Safety (DCS) website for more information on reporting child abuse, neglect and exploitation ([A.R.S. § 15-160.01](#)).

Provisions

1. Establishes the Pilot Program within ADE. (Sec. 1)
2. Repeals the Pilot Program on January 1, 2029. (Sec. 1)
3. Appropriates \$100,000 in FY 2027 from the Fund to ADE for the Pilot Program. (Sec. 2)
4. Exempts the appropriation from lapsing until June 30, 2028. (Sec. 2)
5. Requires ADE, by July 1, 2027, to select six public schools that instruct 6th, 7th or 8th grade students to participate in the Pilot Program during the 2027-2028 school year. (Sec. 1)
6. Allows ADE to consult with DCS and organizations operated by survivors of grooming or human trafficking in developing the Pilot Program. (Sec. 1)
7. Requires the Pilot Program to include, for teachers, at least four hours of in-person, evidence-based instructional modules that may include:
 - a. training regarding the prevention and identification of, and responses to, child sexual abuse and assault; and
 - b. resources to further student, teacher and parental awareness and prevention of child sexual abuse and assault.(Sec. 1)
8. Mandates the Pilot Program include, for students, at least three hours of in-person evidence-based instruction and age-appropriate educational materials designed for children in the 6th, 7th and 8th grades regarding child sexual abuse and assault awareness and prevention. (Sec. 1)
9. Specifies the evidence-based instruction for students may include:
 - a. skills to recognize child sexual abuse and assault, boundary violations and unwanted forms of contact; and
 - b. strategies that promote disclosure, reduce self-blame and mobilize bystanders. (Sec. 1)

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

10. Requires the Pilot Program to include a uniform child sexual abuse and assault response policy and reporting procedure that is based on best practices and that may include:
 - a. actions that victims of child sexual abuse and assault may take to obtain assistance;
 - b. intervention and counseling options for victims of child sexual abuse and assault;
 - c. access to educational resources to enable victims of child sexual abuse and assault to succeed in school; and
 - d. uniform procedures for reporting instances of child sexual abuse and assault to school staff members. (Sec. 1)
11. Permits ADE to contract with a provider to implement the Pilot Program if the provider meets the prescribed Pilot Program requirements. (Sec. 1)
12. Prohibits a public school participating in the Pilot Program from requiring any student to participate. (Sec. 1)
13. Exempts a student from participating in the Pilot Program if the student's parent provides written notification to the public school. (Sec. 1)
14. Instructs each public school participating in the Pilot Program to report to ADE and DCS by October 1, 2028, specified information regarding the Pilot Program. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Education and Committee on Appropriations

1. Requires ADE to select six public schools, rather than six public schools that instruct 6th, 7th or 8th grade students.
2. Adds that the training regarding the prevention and identification of, and responses to, child sexual abuse and assault for teachers may include exploitation, grooming and grooming with the intent to exploit.
3. Specifies the resources to further awareness and prevention of child sexual abuse and assault exploitation for teachers may include grooming and grooming with the intent to exploit.
4. Requires the in-person, evidence-based instruction for students to be age-appropriate.
5. Specifies the in-person, evidence-based instruction and age-appropriate educational materials for students:
 - a. must be designed for children in kindergarten or the 1st-12th grades; and
 - b. may include exploitation, grooming behaviors and grooming with the intent to exploit.
6. Adds that the evidence-based instruction provided to students may include instruction in:
 - a. grooming behaviors, including manipulation, trust building, secrecy, desensitization and isolation;
 - b. exploitation and grooming with the intent to exploit, including online grooming, sextortion and technology-facilitated exploitation; and
 - c. patterns, tactics and warning signs associated with grooming and exploitation.
7. Defines *grooming* and *exploitation*.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: ED DP 8-2-1-1

HB4033: school bonding; ballot language
Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4
Caucus & COW

Overview

Expands the information that must be included in the ballot for a school district bond election. Requires bonds for specified purposes to be stated in a separate proposition to the voters.

History

A school district governing board may, or on petition of 15% of the school district electors must, call an election to decide whether school district bonds should be issued and sold for specified capital purposes or to change the list of capital projects or the purposes authorized by a previous voter approval to issue bonds. The ballot for a bond election must include a statement that states the: 1) capital improvements proposed to be funded through the bond issuance are to exceed state standards and are in addition to state monies; 2) total amount of bonds the school district is proposing to issue to fund capital improvements; and 3) school district is entitled to state monies for new construction and renovation of school buildings.

At least 35 days before a bond election, a school district must mail an informational pamphlet prepared by the county school superintendent to each qualified elector that contains: 1) an executive summary of the school district's most recent capital plan submitted to the School Facilities Oversight Board (SFOB); 2) a complete list of each proposed capital improvement that will be funded with bond proceeds; 3) a description of the proposed cost of each improvement, including a separate aggregation of capital improvements for administrative purposes as defined by SFOB; 4) the tax rate associated with each of the proposed capital improvements; and 5) the estimated total cost of each capital improvement for the owner of a single family home valued at \$100,000 ([A.R.S. § 15-491](#)).

Provisions

1. Adds that the ballot for a school district bond election must include:
 - a. a complete list, and a description of the proposed cost, of each proposed capital improvement that will be funded with bond proceeds, including a separate aggregation of the capital improvements for administrative purposes as defined by SFOB;
 - b. a description of each proposed improvement, categorized by one of the following:
 - i. high school expansion and elementary school enhancements;
 - ii. renovations, repairs and infrastructure upgrades;
 - iii. pupil transportation and maintenance vehicles;
 - iv. transportation, maintenance and administrative facilities improvements;
 - c. each proposed improvement, including the specific projects the school district will undertake for the improvement; and
 - d. for each of the specified categories, the percentage of the category's total cost relative to the total bond proceeds.
2. Requires the list of each proposed capital improvement to detail the specific proposed capital improvements that will be funded with bond proceeds and include:
 - a. a description of the improvement, including whether the bond proceeds will be used to acquire land, make improvements to the land, construct a new school facility, improve existing school facilities or pay for transportation costs;
 - b. the anticipated cost of each improvement; and
 - c. the location of each improvement.

<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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3. Allows, for costs to acquire or improve land, the description of the location to detail the general physical location of the improvement.
4. Details the formula to calculate the percentage of the category's total cost relative to total bond proceeds.
5. Allows the question of whether to approve the issuance of bonds for the following categories to be submitted to the voters in a single ballot proposition:
 - a. the construction, acquisition and equipment of school buildings in the school district;
 - b. the purchase of new school buses; and
 - c. the purchase of necessary sites for school buildings.
6. Stipulates bonds for the following purposes must be stated in a separate ballot proposition to the voters:
 - a. the construction, acquisition or equipment of:
 - i. a stadium with seating capacity for more than 1,000 spectators;
 - ii. a natatorium;
 - iii. a recreational facility other than a gymnasium, playground or play area;
 - iv. a performing arts facility;
 - v. teacher housing determined by the school district to be necessary to have a sufficient number of teachers;
 - vi. administrative buildings; and
 - b. an acquisition or update of technology equipment, other than equipment used for school security purposes or technology infrastructure integral to construction of a facility.
7. Requires the question of whether to approve the issuance of bonds for the construction, acquisition or equipment of the specified buildings to be printed as a separate ballot proposition regardless of whether the building is proposed as part of the same complex or building that contains traditional classroom facilities.
8. Requires each separate ballot proposition to state the principal amount of the bonds to be issued that constitutes the cost for construction of that portion of the building or complex attributable to the specified buildings or to the traditional classroom facilities, as applicable.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: ED DPA 9-2-0-1

HB4034: CTEDs; ADM; apportionment; responsibilities

Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Makes several modifications to statute relating to career technical education districts (CTEDs), including average daily membership (ADM) apportionment and intergovernmental agreement (IGA) requirements.

History

A school district that is part of a CTED is required to use monies received from a CTED to supplement and not supplant base year career and technical education (CTE) courses and directly related equipment and facilities, except as otherwise authorized by statute. Each member school district must submit a report to the CTED governing board (CTE board) and the Arizona Department of Education (ADE) that outlines the required maintenance of effort and how monies were used to supplement and not supplant base year CTE courses and directly related equipment and facilities.

Any agreement between a CTE board and another CTED or a school district, charter school, university or community college district (CCD) must be in the form of an IGA or other written contract. Statute requires the IGA or contract to specify outlined provisions, including: 1) the financial provisions and the format for the billing of all services; 2) the quality of the instruction that will be provided; 3) the amount the CTED will contribute to a CTE course and the amount of support required by the school district, charter school, university or CCD; and 4) that the services provided by the CTED, school district, university or CCD be proportionally calculated in the cost of delivering the service.

The ADM of a student who attends a CTE course or program provided at a facility owned or operated by a school district or charter school (satellite campus) is capped at 1.25. The school district and charter school must determine the apportionment of ADM ([A.R.S. § 15-393](#)).

Provisions

1. Specifies the management and control of a CTED that are vested in the CTE board include the funding for the CTED's ADM.
2. Authorizes a CTE board to monitor, review and audit each participating school district's and charter school's use of monies that are distributed by the CTED to ensure that the school district or charter school uses the monies to supplement and not supplant federal, state or local funding for CTE.
3. Requires each school district and charter school that receives monies from a CTED to submit to the CTE board any financial records, documentation or information requested by the CTE board that is reasonably necessary for the CTED's oversight.
4. Modifies the provisions that must be included in the IGA or other written contract between a CTED and another CTED or a school district, charter school, university or CCD by:
 - a. specifying the quality of the instruction is as determined by the CTE board;
 - b. removing the requirement that the services provided by the CTED, school district, charter school, university or CCD be proportionally calculated in the cost of delivering the service; and
 - c. requiring that, if ADM generated by a CTE program or course is insufficient to pay for the costs, the CTED, school district, charter school, university or CCD must pay a proportional share of the cost of delivery, as calculated by the CTE board.

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

5. Allocates at least 0.25 of the ADM for a student attending a satellite campus CTE course or program to the CTED unless an IGA or written contract between the school district or charter school and the CTED prescribes a different apportionment.
6. Makes a CTE board responsible for any funding related to the CTED's ADM.
7. Makes a technical change.

Amendments

Committee on Education

1. Requires the CTE board to submit to each school district that is part of the CTED a quarterly report that includes aggregate CTED expenditures and CTED expenditures for the benefit of each participating school district.
2. Modifies IGA or written contract requirements by:
 - a. requiring the IGA or written contract to be executed by July 1 of the year in which it is effective;
 - b. requiring the IGA or written contract to specify the quality of each instructor, rather than the quality of instruction as determined by the CTE board;
 - c. requiring the school district, charter school, university or CCD to oversee the evaluation of the instructor unless the IGA or written contract provides otherwise;
 - d. restoring existing statute that requires the services provided by the CTED, school district, charter school, university or CCD to be proportionally calculated in the cost of delivering the service;
 - e. adding that the IGA or written contract must specify that any party to the IGA or contract may file a complaint with the State Board of Vocational Education (SBVE) under rules adopted by the State Board of Education (SBE) acting as (SBVE) regarding an IGA or a contract dispute; and
 - f. including that if a CTE board and school district do not agree to the specified apportionment by July 1, SBE acting as SBVE must mediate the dispute and determine the apportionment for the school year by August 1.
3. Allows a participating school district, if the ADM generated by a CTE program or course is insufficient to pay for the costs of delivering the program or course, to use funding generated by other programs or courses and that exceeds the costs of delivering the other programs or courses to pay for the shortfall.
4. Requires SBE to resolve any complaints submitted regarding an IGA or a contract within 30 days after it receives the complaint and any required documentation.
5. Instructs the CTE board and CTE Division of ADE to accept and consider requests to approve or add satellite campus CTED programs or courses from July 1 through June 30 annually.
6. Modifies statute relating to the apportionment of the ADM generated by a student who attends a satellite campus CTE course or program by:
 - a. specifying a maximum of 1.0 must be attributed to the school district or charter school and a maximum of 0.25 must be attributed to the CTED, unless otherwise apportioned pursuant to an IGA;
 - b. directing the school district or charter school and the CTED to determine apportionment of the 0.25 ADM pursuant to a fully executed IGA; and
 - c. stipulating that in the absence of a fully executed IGA, the school district or charter school may not report an ADM for a satellite campus course or program, and ADM may not be generated for that course or program.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: ED DP 8-2-1-1

HB 4041: K-3 reading plan; cash balances

Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows a school district to adopt a budget that exceeds its general budget limit (GBL) if the school district has an ending cash balance that exceeds its budget balance carryforwards and more than 30% of the school district's 3rd grade students do not demonstrate sufficient reading skills.

History

A school district governing board (governing board) must publish an annual financial report that contains budgeted and actual expenditures for the preceding fiscal year. A governing board may not adopt a budget that exceeds the GBL or unrestricted capital budget limit (A.R.S. §§ [15-904](#) and [15-905](#)).

A *budget balance* is the difference between actual and budgeted expenditures. A school district may budget any budget balance in the Maintenance and Operation (M&O) Fund from the current fiscal year for use in the M&O Fund in the budget year, as well as the unexpended budget balance in the Unrestricted Capital Outlay (UCO) Fund from the previous fiscal year. The M&O Fund budget balance carryforward is capped at 4% of the current year revenue control limit (A.R.S. §§ [15-943.01](#) and [15-947](#)) ([Uniform System of Financial Records](#)).

Each school district and charter school must annually submit to the Arizona Department of Education a K-3 reading program plan for improving the reading proficiency of kindergarten, 1st, 2nd and 3rd grade students. The plan must include baseline data on the reading proficiency of the school district's or charter school's students and a budget for spending K-3 and K-3 reading support level weight monies. A school district and charter school may use K-3 reading support level weight monies only for instructional purposes based on its submitted K-3 reading program plan ([A.R.S. § 15-211](#)).

Provisions

1. Authorizes a school district that has an ending cash balance in the M&O Fund and UCO Fund for the immediately preceding school year that exceeds the amount the school district budgeted from current year budget balance carryforwards to adopt a budget that exceeds the GBL without a budget override election if the:
 - a. amount does not exceed 20% of the difference between the ending cash balances and the budget balance carryforwards; and
 - b. more than 30% of the school district's 3rd grade students do not demonstrate sufficient reading skills as established by the State Board of Education according to the reading portion of the statewide assessment.
2. Requires the school district's budgeted amount to be funded by M&O Fund and UCO Fund monies that were not included in the current year budget.
3. Limits the school district to using the budgeted monies for instructional purposes based on the school district's K-3 reading program plan.
4. Asserts a school district may only use the budgeted monies to supplement and not supplant monies from any other source used for K-3 reading program plan expenditures.
5. Makes technical and conforming changes.

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 DPA/SE 8-3-0-1

HB4056: technical correction; double punishment

S/E: legislators; public records; fees; exemption

Sponsor: Representative Martinez, LD 16

Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 4056

Overview

Prohibits a legislator from being charged a fee for a public records request. Requires public records to be made available to a requesting legislator electronically.

History

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

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

Provisions

1. Declares any legislator who makes a public records request in their official capacity may not be charged a fee and is not responsible for any cost related to the request.
2. Requires any public records provided to a legislator who makes a public records request in their official capacity to be made available to the legislator electronically.

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 DPA 8-3-0-1

HB4103: school districts; property; bonding authority

Sponsor: Representative Olson, LD 10

Caucus & COW

Overview

Restricts a school district governing board (governing board) from calling a bond election if the ratio of the school district's enrollment capacity is less than a blank amount.

History

A governing board may, or on petition of 15% of the school district electors must, call an election to decide whether school district bonds should be issued and sold for: 1) purchasing or leasing school lots; 2) building or renovating buildings; 3) supplying buildings with furniture; 4) equipment and technology; 5) improving school grounds; 6) purchasing student transportation vehicles; or 7) liquidating any capital indebtedness already incurred. An election may also be called to change the list of capital projects or the purposes authorized by a previous voter approval to issue bonds ([A.R.S. § 15-491](#)).

The School Facilities Oversight Board (SFOB) must maintain a database of school facilities that includes all buildings owned by school districts. Statute details minimum school facility adequacy requirements that school district buildings must meet, including requirements for minimum square footage, equipment and building systems ([A.R.S. §§ 41-5702](#) and [41-5711](#)).

Average daily membership (ADM) is the total enrollment of full-time and part time students, minus withdrawals, of each school day through the first 100 days in session for the current year ([A.R.S. § 15-901](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits a governing board, if the ratio of the school district's enrollment capacity is less than a blank amount, from calling an election to:
 - a. determine whether school district bonds may be issued and sold; or
 - b. change the list of capital projects or the purposes authorized by prior voter approval to issue bonds. (Sec. 1)
2. Determines a school district's enrollment capacity is equal to the school district's prior year average daily membership divided by the number of students who can be educated in the school district's existing school buildings. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires SFOB to calculate, by a blank date annually, the number of students who can be educated in the existing school buildings, consistent with minimum school facility adequacy guidelines, for each school district. (Sec. 2)
4. Prohibits SFOB from including square footage for any school building used solely for district administration, vehicle storage or other nonacademic purposes when determining the number of students who can be educated in the existing school buildings. (Sec. 2)

Amendments

Committee on Education

1. Sets the blank amount for the enrollment capacity at less than 50%.
2. Specifies the ratio of a school district's enrollment to the school district's enrollment capacity is equal to the school district's prior year ADM divided by the number of students who can be educated in the school district's existing buildings, as calculated by SFOB consistent with the minimum school facility adequacy guidelines.
3. Removes the language that details how and by when SFOB must calculate the number of students who can be educated in the existing school buildings.

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 7-4-0-1

HB 4109: safety; school procedures; criminal classification

Sponsor: Representative Hernandez L., LD 24

Caucus & COW

Overview

Directs each school district governing board (governing board) to adopt a public safety policy and makes the school district superintendent (superintendent) responsible for implementing the policy. Deems a superintendent or governing board member who violates public safety policy requirements guilty of a class 6 or class 4 felony.

History

Each governing board and charter school governing body (governing body) must enforce policies for school personnel to report: 1) any suspected crime against a person or property that is a serious offense or that involves a deadly weapon, dangerous instrument or serious physical injury; and 2) any conduct that poses a threat of death or serious physical injury to any person on school property. These policies must establish a process for employees to document and report the conduct.

Additionally, statute requires a governing board and governing body to prescribe policies that require the school district or charter school to notify the parent of each student who is involved in a suspected crime or any of the aforementioned conduct, subject to the requirements of federal law. A person who violates the reporting requirements may be disciplined by the governing board or governing body and may be subject to dismissal.

A governing board must have policies that prohibit a person from carrying or possessing a weapon on school grounds unless the person is a peace officer or has obtained specific authorization from the school administrator (A.R.S. §§ [15-153](#) and [15-341](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires each governing board to adopt a public safety policy that:
 - a. clearly prescribes public safety procedures and protocols; and
 - b. designates the superintendent as the administrator responsible for implementing the public safety policy.
2. Specifies the public safety policy must require the superintendent to:
 - a. notify students' parents, school employees and the community of any incident involving a threat to public safety, life-threatening violence or a threat of life-threatening violence that occurs in connection with the school district;
 - b. immediately notify a law enforcement officer if the superintendent is notified of or personally observes an incident involving life-threatening violence, a threat of life-threatening violence or a threat of violence involving a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument;
 - c. confiscate a dangerous instrument or deadly weapon that is possessed by any person on school property in violation of school policies or that is used in connection with an incident involving a threat to public safety, life-threatening violence or a threat of life-threatening violence until a law enforcement officer can take custody of the dangerous instrument or deadly weapon; and
 - d. notify a law enforcement officer that the superintendent confiscated a dangerous weapon or deadly weapon as soon as practicable following the confiscation.
3. Clarifies that the requirement for a superintendent to immediately notify a law enforcement officer as specified does not limit or preclude a school district or school district employee from reporting a suspected crime as required by statute.

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

4. Prohibits a school district from taking any retaliatory action against any person for reporting a violation of the public safety policy.
5. Declares a superintendent who violates the prescribed public safety policy requirements is guilty of a:
 - a. class 6 felony if the violation does not result in physical injury; or
 - b. class 4 felony if the violation results in physical injury.
6. Declares each governing board member, if the governing board fails to adopt a public safety policy or if the governing board or a school district employee takes retaliatory action against a person for reporting a violation of the public safety policy, is guilty of a:
 - a. class 6 felony if the violation does not result in physical injury; or
 - b. class 4 felony if the violation results in physical injury.
7. Defines *dangerous instrument* and *deadly weapon*.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: ED DPA/SE 12-0-0-0

HCR 2015: technical correction; universities; admissions

S/E: public schools; activity; nutrition; support

Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HCR 2015

Overview

Declares the Legislature supports efforts by public schools to both ensure students participate in daily physical activity and to prominently display the Dietary Guidelines for Americans.

History

Each school district and charter school must provide at least two recess periods during the school day for kindergarten and 1st-5th grade students. A school that offers half-day kindergarten must provide at least one recess period during the school day. *Recess* is a period of time during the regular school day, including during a lunch period, in which a student can engage in physical activity or social interaction with other students ([A.R.S. § 15-118](#)).

State Board of Education rules require common school students to demonstrate competency in health/physical education ([A.A.C. R7-2-301](#)).

On January 7, 2026, the Secretaries of the United States Department of Health and Human Services and the United States Department of Agriculture published the Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2025-2030. The guidelines outline recommended foods, serving amounts and dietary considerations for the American public ([Dietary Guidelines for Americans](#)).

Provisions

1. Declares the Members of the Legislature:
 - a. support efforts by Arizona public schools to ensure that kindergarten and 1st-12th grade students participate, if able, in a minimum of 60 minutes of physical activity each school day through physical education, recess, classroom movement, extracurricular activities and other appropriate means;
 - b. support efforts by Arizona public schools to prominently display the Dietary Guidelines for Americans in a location accessible to students and staff; and
 - c. recognize the importance of local control and flexibility and support efforts by public schools to implement the recommendations in ways that best serve each local education agency's students and communities.

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 DPA/SE 7-4-0-1

HCR2040: minimum wage; exception; homeless
S/E: school districts; labor organizations; resources
Sponsor: Representative Olson, LD 10
Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HCR 2040

Overview

Subject to voter approval, amends the Arizona Constitution to prohibit a school district from using public monies and public resources to support the operations of a labor organization or to perform labor organization activities during working hours.

History

The Arizona Constitution and statute declare: 1) a person may not be denied the opportunity to obtain or retain employment because of non-membership in a labor organization; and 2) the state or any political subdivision of the state or any corporation, individual or association may not enter into any agreement which excludes a person from employment because of non-membership in a labor organization ([Arizona Const. art. XXV](#)) ([A.R.S. § 23-1302](#)).

Additionally, statute prohibits a public employer from: 1) spending public monies for union activities; 2) entering into an employment contract with a public employee to engage in union activities; or 3) providing paid leave or any form of compensation for the purposes of engaging in union activities. A *public employee* is any individual employed by the state or any state branch, department, division, agency or authority or a city, town or other state political subdivision, excluding law enforcement officers or paid firefighters ([A.R.S. § 23-1431](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits a school district from:
 - a. using public monies and public resources to support the labor organization operations;
 - b. deducting any payment from an employee's paycheck for labor organization membership dues; and
 - c. providing access to its internal communications systems to distribute labor organization membership recruiting information or political materials.
2. Restricts school district employees from distributing written, printed or digital communications in a manner that consumes public resources on a labor organization's behalf.
3. Prohibits a school district from using public monies or public resources to perform labor organization activities during working hours, including:
 - a. using government accounting or payroll systems to collect dues, fee contributions or other assessments for a labor organization;
 - b. using facilities for captive audience meetings to recruit labor organization members during working hours;
 - c. using paid leave to conduct business on behalf of a labor organization;
 - d. approving employee paid leave for any business related to a school district employee's labor organization activities;
 - e. using internal government communications systems to distribute labor organization membership recruiting information or political materials; and
 - f. using any other public resource for distributing written, printed or digital communications on behalf of a labor organization.
4. Declares these prohibitions supersede any contract, memorandum of understanding, meet and confer agreement, policy, ordinance or other written or oral agreement.

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

5. Defines *labor organization*, *public monies* and *public resources*.
6. Applies these prohibitions and requirements beginning January 1, 2028.
7. Directs the Secretary of State to submit this proposition to the voters at the next general election.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: FMAE DPA 4-3-0-0

HB 2775: international organizations; government resources; prohibition

Sponsor: Representative Powell, LD 14

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prohibits the state's agencies, political subdivisions and employees from enforcing or implementing international organization mandates or using state resources to assist in their enforcement or implementation.

History

Currently, several areas of statute require compliance with or refer to the standards or frameworks outlined by various international organizations, including but not limited to:

- 1) the Director of the Arizona Department of Transportation is required to adopt the current sound measurement standard of the Society of Automotive Engineers' *international organization* for standardization for certain off-highway vehicles ([A.R.S. § 28-1179](#));
- 2) in order for certain educators and administrators to receive continuing education credits for dyslexia training activities, the training must include the knowledge and practice standards of an *international organization* on dyslexia that is designated by the Arizona Department of Education (ADE) ([A.R.S. § 15-219](#));
- 3) ADE is required to develop a dyslexia screening plan that meets outlined requirements, one of which states that the plan must be developed collaboratively with state representatives of an *international organization* on dyslexia ([A.R.S. § 15-704](#)); and
- 4) a municipality or county may adopt a wildlife-urban interface code, which may be adapted from a model code adopted by a national or *international organization* for mitigating the hazard to life and property ([A.R.S. §§ 9-806, 11-861](#)).

Provisions

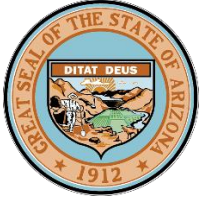
1. Prohibits an agency or political subdivision of Arizona or an employee thereof, except as required by a court order, from doing any of the following in their official capacity:
 - a. knowingly and willfully participating in the enforcement or implementation of any rule, regulation, fee, tax or policy or mandate of an international organization; or
 - b. using any assets, state monies or monies allocated by the state to its political subdivisions to engage in any activity that aids an international organization in enforcing or implementing any rule, regulation, fee, tax, policy or mandate in the state. (Sec. 2)
2. Includes as an *international organization*, for the purposes of the act, all of the following:
 - a. the World Health Organization
 - b. the United Nations and any United Nations agency;
 - c. the World Economic Forum;
 - d. the Bank for International Settlements;
 - e. the International Criminal Court;
 - f. the International Monetary Fund; and
 - g. the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (Sec. 2)
3. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Federalism, Military Affairs & Elections

<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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1. Prohibits a public institution of higher education from knowingly soliciting, accepting, entering into or continuing any loan, gift, grant, contract, agreement, research partnership, memorandum of understanding or sponsored project that originates from, is funded by or if affiliated with outlined entities.
2. Requires any proposed acceptance of monies, support or collaboration with outlined entities to be submitted to the Arizona Board of Regents (ABOR) for review and approval before the acceptance of monies, support or collaboration may occur.
3. Designates ABOR as the sole reviewing and decision-making authority for determining whether the acceptance of monies, support or collaboration is consistent with state and federal law and national and state security interests.
4. Prohibits a public institution of higher education from delegating, bypassing or presuming approval authority as prescribed by the previous provisions and classifies any agreement entered into without approval by ABOR as void and unenforceable.
5. States that if ABOR approves an acceptance of monies or agreement and the acceptance or agreement is later determined to not comply with the prohibition or ABOR-review, the applicable public institution of higher education is required to forfeit an amount equal to 150% of the total value of the monies, gift or agreement.
6. Specifies from which part of an institution's operating budget the forfeited amount must be reduced and where the monies are deposited after the forfeiture.
7. Directs ABOR to establish a subcommittee, advisory board or similar entity to review any proposed monies, support or collaboration between an ABOR university and outlined entities.
8. Requires ABOR to adopt reporting requirements for universities under its jurisdiction and specifies the formatting and examinability of the reports.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: FMAE DP 7-0-0-0

HB 2874: campaign committees; termination statements; contributions

Sponsor: Representative Weninger, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Amends the conditions required for a candidate committee, political action committee or political party to file a termination statement. Prohibits penalties and enforcement actions against a committee that received no contributions and files a termination statement if certain conditions are met.

History

Currently, a committee may terminate only when the committee treasurer files a termination statement with the filing officer with whom the committee's statement of interest was filed. In the termination statement, the committee treasurer must certify under penalty of perjury that *all* of the following apply:

- 1) the committee will no longer receive any contributions or make any disbursements;
- 2) the committee either:
 - a. has no outstanding debts or obligations; or
 - b. has outstanding debts or obligations that are all more than five years old, and that committee's creditors have agreed to discharge the debts and obligations and have agreed to the termination of the committee;
- 3) any surplus monies are disposed of and the committee has no cash on hand; and
- 4) all contributions and expenditures have been reported, including any disposal of surplus monies ([A.R.S. § 16-934](#)).

A *committee* means a candidate committee, a political action committee or a political party.

A candidate for election or retention must register as a *candidate committee* if the candidate receives contributions or makes expenditures of at least \$1,000 in connection with that candidacy. An entity is required to register as a *political action committee* if both of the following apply:

- 1) the entity is organized for the primary purpose of influencing the result of an election; and
- 2) the entity knowingly receives contributions or makes expenditures of at least \$1,000 in connection with any election during a calendar year ([A.R.S. §§ 16-901, 16-905](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires a committee treasurer, in a termination statement, to certify under penalty of perjury that *either* of the following applies:
 - a. the committee received no contributions; *or*
 - b. the committee received contributions and all of the following apply:
 - i. the committee will no longer receive any contributions or make any disbursements;
 - ii. the committee either has no outstanding debts or has outstanding debts that are all more than five years old and its creditors have discharged the debts and obligations and agreed to the termination;
 - iii. any surplus monies are disposed of and the committee has no cash on hand; and
 - iv. all contributions and expenditures have been reported, including any disposal of surplus monies. (Sec. 1)
2. States that, for a committee that files a termination statement and received no contributions, all of the following apply:
 - a. penalties may not be assessed or accrue against the committee;
 - b. any penalties that are assessed or accrue against such a committee are deemed void retroactively; and

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

- c. for any enforcement action initiated by an enforcement officer against such a committee, the enforcement officer is deemed without jurisdiction and, if the matter is before a court, the court must dismiss the matter promptly. (Sec. 2)
- 3. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1)
- 4. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 2)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

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

HB 2940: AHCCCS; eligibility; verification; SNAP; contractors

Sponsor: Representative Gillette, LD 30

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes new requirements for benefit contracting, eligibility verification and reporting for the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System and the Arizona Department of Economic Security Nutrition Assistance Program.

History

Established in 1981, the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (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](#) et. seq).

SNAP is a federal program that provides food benefits to low-income families to supplement their grocery budget. To be eligible for SNAP benefits, an applicant must meet specific age, household, employment and income requirements. Arizona's SNAP program is administered by the Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES) and is known as the Arizona Nutrition Assistance (NA) Program ([DES](#)).

Provisions

AHCCCS Mandatory Contracting

1. Requires AHCCCS, notwithstanding any other law and subject to the approval of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), to contract with health benefit purchasing organizations to manage the provision of services to members. (Sec. 1)
2. Outlines that a health benefits purchasing organization may include:
 - a. a retailer;
 - b. a membership organization;
 - c. a cooperative;
 - d. a trade or fraternal association; and
 - e. any other health plan. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires a health benefits organization to be licensed pursuant to Title 20 (Insurance) and demonstrate solvency, maintain claims reserves, comply with all fraud controls and accept AHCCCS's published fixed benefit pricing. (Sec. 1)
4. States that, notwithstanding any other law and subject to the approval of CMS:
 - a. AHCCCS is required to publish and annually update a fixed benefit price list; and
 - b. each contractor is required to reimburse health care providers at or above the rates on the fixed benefits price list. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires each health care facility and health care provider that receives reimbursement pursuant to AHCCCS statute to disclose a fixed benefit price list based on billing codes for common services provided pursuant to AHCCCS statute. (Sec. 1)
6. Mandates that each AHCCCS member be mailed an explanation of benefits itemized by billing code after each service. (Sec. 1)

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

Required Eligibility Verification for All AHCCCS Programs

7. Prohibits AHCCCS from approving, renewing or continuing eligibility for any applicant or enrollee in any program administered by AHCCCS without affirmatively verifying all eligibility factors using documentary evidence or trusted electronic data sources, unless expressly required by federal law. (Sec. 3)
8. Requires eligibility verification for any program administered by AHCCCS to include, at a minimum, all of the following for each applicant or enrollee:
 - a. income;
 - b. residency and physical address;
 - c. citizenship or qualified immigration status;
 - d. household composition, when applicable;
 - e. incarceration status;
 - f. death records; and
 - g. all property ownership or transfer when reported or identified through data matching. (Sec. 3)
9. Directs AHCCCS to query multiple independent state and federal databases before approving or renewing an application. (Sec. 3)
10. Outlines specific authorized state and federal data sources. (Sec. 3)
11. Requires eligibility for a program administered by AHCCCS to be automatically reevaluated on detection or reporting of any of the following:
 - a. income or employment changes;
 - b. out-of-state residency indicators;
 - c. property acquisition or sale;
 - d. incarceration or release from incarceration; or
 - e. death record confirmation. (Sec. 3)
12. Requires AHCCCS, if data received appears to be conflicting, to place an application in pending status, deny the application or terminate the benefits until the conflict is resolved. (Sec. 3)
13. Mandates that cases qualifying as high-risk for benefits fraud be referred to the AHCCCS Office of the Inspector General. (Sec. 3)
14. Requires AHCCCS to maintain a system in which each query or action is saved separately and is not superseded by a subsequent query or action. (Sec. 3)
15. Specifies that the system must provide an audit log for the Auditor General that identifies outlined types of search and data information related to eligibility rules. (Sec. 3)
16. Outlines that any AHCCCS employee who has been found through the audit log to have willfully not complied with the eligibility verification requirements prescribed by the act must be immediately terminated and must forfeit all benefits under the Arizona State Retirement System (ASRS). (Sec. 3)

Requiring Reporting, Unified Eligibility Rules Engine for AHCCCS & DES

17. Directs AHCCCS and DES to jointly procure and operate a unified eligibility rules engine capable of at least the following:
 - a. real-time verification across all programs administered by both agencies;
 - b. identification of risk events that either increase or decrease the use of programs or spending on programs;
 - c. event-triggered reviews of eligibility; and
 - d. a full audit log access as previously outlined. (Sec. 3)
18. Specifies that the previously outlined procured rules engine is the authoritative eligibility source for AHCCCS and SNAP. (Sec. 3)
19. Directs AHCCCS and DES to submit quarterly reports to the Joint Legislative Audit Committee (JLAC) that detail:
 - a. program eligibility approvals and denials;
 - b. the frequency of data conflict flags;
 - c. improper payment estimates in the current fiscal year; and
 - d. the number and circumstances of referrals to law enforcement. (Sec. 3)
20. Allows the Auditor General to request audit logs from AHCCCS and DES without a subpoena. (Sec. 3)

21. Directs the Auditor General to provide JLAC with confidential briefings relating to the Auditor General's findings from the audit logs received. (Sec. 3)

Requiring the Application of new AHCCCS Eligibility Standards to DES

22. Requires DES to apply the same eligibility verification standards required to be used by AHCCCS, as introduced by the act, for all new and renewal applications for SNAP. (Sec. 4)

23. Prohibits DES from accepting any self-attestation during the eligibility verification process unless expressly required by federal law. (Sec. 4)

24. Mandates DES integrate the eligibility system for SNAP with the AHCCCS eligibility verification system as prescribed by the act and the Arizona Department of Revenue's wage databases. (Sec. 4)

25. Outlines that any DES employee who has been found through an audit log to have willfully not complied with the eligibility verification requirements as prescribed by the act must be immediately terminated and must forfeit all benefits under ASRS. (Sec. 4)

Miscellaneous

26. Makes a technical change. (Sec. 2)

27. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 3)

28. Contains a legislative findings and intent clause. (Sec. 5)

29. Cites the act as the *Arizona Secure Benefits Integrity Act*. (Sec. 6)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: FMAE DPA 5-2-0-0

HB 4067: voter registration status; inactive
Sponsor: Representative Gillette, LD 30
Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires county recorders to include outlined voter status information pertaining to the inactive voter list in or with the precinct register, signature roster or electronic pollbook. Conforms statute describing inactive voter list procedures to include *other voting locations*.

History

Currently, on or before election day, a county recorder must provide to each precinct the names of electors on the inactive voter list. If a person whose name is not on the precinct register appears at a polling place, an election official must determine whether the person is on the inactive voter list.

If the person is on the inactive voter list, the registrant must be permitted to vote at a polling place on affirmation by the registrant that they continue to reside at the address indicated on the inactive voter list.

The elector's name must be entered on a separate signature roster page at the end of the signature roster. If a registrant indicates that the registrant lives at a new residence, the election official must direct the registrant to the applicable polling place for the new address ([A.R.S. § 16-583](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires a county recorder, on or before election day, to provide to each precinct the names of electors on the inactive voter list *by way of a precinct register, a signature roster or an electronic pollbook*. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies that if a person whose name is not on the precinct register appears at a polling place *or other voting location*, an election official must determine whether the person is on the inactive voter list. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires a person on the inactive voter list to be *allowed* to vote after the person affirms before an election official at the polling place *or other voting location* that they continue to reside at the address indicated on the inactive voter list. (Sec. 1)
4. States that if a registrant on the inactive voter list *is at a polling place* and the registrant indicates that they live at a new residence, the election official must direct the registrant to the polling place for the new address. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires a county recorder, in addition to listing the inactive voters on or with the precinct register, signature roster or electronic pollbook, to include the following information for each voter whose registration status is as follows:
 - a. *not registered* status for a registrant:
 - i. who submitted a state voter registration form without satisfactory evidence of citizenship;
 - ii. for whom a county recorder has not found satisfactory evidence of citizenship through governmental databases; and
 - iii. to whom a county recorder has mailed a notice that informs them that satisfactory evidence of citizenship is required for registration;
 - b. *suspense* status for a registrant:
 - i. who submitted a voter registration form that was incomplete for reasons other than a failure to provide satisfactory evidence of citizenship or who submitted a voter registration form with an invalid residence address; or
 - ii. who is not currently 18 years of age but who will be of age by the next general election;
 - c. *not eligible* status for a registrant:

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- i. who will not be 18 years of age before the next general election and who is therefore ineligible to be registered to vote; or
- ii. who has a nonoperating identification license or a citizenship or immigration number that indicates noncitizenship, to whom a county recorder mailed a notice informing the registrant that satisfactory evidence of citizenship is needed to complete the registration and the county recorder is awaiting response; and
- d. *canceled* status for a registrant who:
 - i. died;
 - ii. is convicted of a felony and whose civil rights are not restored;
 - iii. is declared incapacitated;
 - iv. moves out of the jurisdiction;
 - v. self-reported as a noncitizen or nonresident of the jurisdiction on a jury duty questionnaire;
 - vi. requested cancellation; or
 - vii. is on inactive status for a period of four years or through the date of the second general election for federal office as prescribed by statute. (Sec. 1)

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

Amendments

Committee on Federalism, Military Affairs & Elections

- 1. Allows, rather than requires, a county recorder to include the outlined status information for persons on the inactive voter list.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: FMAE DP 5-2-0-0

HB 4115: ballot measures; circulators; revenue; disclosure.

Sponsor: Representative Montenegro, LD 29

Caucus & COW

Overview

Expands applicability of statute regulating circulators and initiative and referendum measures to include municipal and county initiative and referendum measures. Requires a paid circulator to properly display outlined information when approaching a potential petition signer and requires certain municipal or county initiative or referendum measures to disclose any expenditures and sources of revenue.

History

Currently, statute outlines that an initiative petition circulator must declare whether they are a paid or a volunteering circulator by checking the appropriate line on the petition prior to circulating the petition for signatures. Signatures obtained by a circulator who does not check the petition declaring they are a paid circulator or a volunteer are void and not counted. The signatures obtained correctly are not invalidated due to the signatures that were obtained in violation of the outlined statute ([A.R.S. § 19-102](#)).

For statewide initiative and referendum measures only, circulators who are not residents of Arizona and all paid circulators must register with the Secretary of State before circulating petitions. The procedure for municipal and county legislation must be nearly as practicable as the state procedure relating to initiative and referendum ([A.R.S. §§ 19-118, 19-141](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires a paid circulator, on approaching a potential petition signer, to verbally disclose:
 - a. the paid circulator's first name;
 - b. the state in which the paid circulator legally resides; and
 - c. that the circulator is a paid circulator. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires a paid circulator to wear a badge that is clearly visible and displays the following information:
 - a. that the circulator is a paid circulator;
 - b. the paid circulator's first name and last initial; and
 - c. the state in which the paid circulator legally resides. (Sec. 1)
3. Strikes *statewide* from statute outlining the standard of review of initiative petitions to reflect expanded applicability to all initiative and referendum measures, including those limited to municipalities and counties. (Sec. 2)
4. Extends existing registration requirements for non-resident and paid circulators to municipal and county initiative and referendum measures by striking *statewide* in statute regarding outlined registration requirements. (Sec. 3)
5. Requires the applicable filing officer to disqualify all signatures collected by a circulator who fails to register with the Secretary of State. (Sec. 3)
6. Conforms the affidavit language required to be signed by registered circulators to reflect its expanded applicability to municipal and county initiative and referendum measures. (Sec. 3)
7. Expands the definition of *paid circulator* to include paid circulators for municipal and county initiative and referendum measures. (Sec. 3)

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

8. Conforms statute outlining prohibited payments to paid circulators to reflect its expanded applicability to municipal and county initiative and referendum measures. (Sec. 4)
9. Requires certain municipal and county initiative and referendum measures related to spending to provide a disclosure of any expenditures, funding allocations and revenue sources sufficient to cover immediate and future costs of the proposal. (Sec. 5)
10. Requires the funding disclosure to be provided in the description of the municipal and county initiative or referendum. (Sec. 5)
11. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1, 5)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: FMAE DP 4-3-0-0

HCR 2051: ballot measures; circulators; revenue; disclosure

Sponsor: Representative Carbone, LD 25

Caucus & COW

Overview

Subject to voter approval, expands the applicability of statute regulating circulators and initiative and referendum measures to include municipal and county initiative and referendum measures. Requires a paid circulator to properly display outlined information when approaching a potential petition signer and requires certain municipal or county initiative or referendum measures to disclose any expenditures and sources of revenue.

History

Currently, statute outlines that an initiative petition circulator must declare whether they are a paid or a volunteering circulator by checking the appropriate line on the petition prior to circulating the petition for signatures. Signatures obtained by a circulator that does not check the petition declaring they are a paid circulator, or a volunteer are void and not counted. The signatures obtained correctly are not invalidated due to the signatures that were obtained in violation of the outlined statute ([A.R.S. § 19-102](#)).

For statewide initiative and referendum measures only, circulators who are not residents of Arizona and all paid circulators must register with the Secretary of State (SOS) before circulating petitions. The procedure for municipal and county legislation must be nearly as practicable as the state procedure relating to initiative and referendum ([A.R.S. §§ 19-118, 19-141](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires a paid circulator, on approaching a potential petition signer to verbally disclose:
 - a. the paid circulator's first name;
 - b. the state in which the paid circulator legally resides; and
 - c. that the circulator is a paid circulator. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires a paid circulator to wear a badge that is clearly visible and displays the following information:
 - a. that the circulator is a paid circulator;
 - b. the paid circulator's first name and last initial; and
 - c. the state in which the paid circulator legally resides. (Sec. 1)
3. Strikes *statewide* from statute outlining the standard of review of initiative petitions to reflect expanded applicability to all initiative and referendum measures, including those limited to municipalities and counties. (Sec. 2)
4. Extends existing registration requirements for non-resident and paid circulators to municipal and county initiative and referendum measures by striking *statewide* in statute regarding outlined registration requirements. (Sec. 3)
5. Requires the applicable filing officer to disqualify all signatures collected by a circulator who fails to register with the Secretary of State. (Sec. 3)
6. Confirms the affidavit language required to be signed by registered circulators to reflect its expanded applicability to municipal and county initiative and referendum measures. (Sec. 3)
7. Expands the definition of *paid circulator* to include paid circulators for municipal and county initiative and referendum measures. (Sec. 3)

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

8. Conforms statute outlining prohibited payments to paid circulators to reflect its expanded applicability to municipal and county initiative and referendum measures. (Sec. 4)
9. Requires certain municipal and county initiative and referendum measures related to spending to provide a disclosure of any expenditures, funding allocations and revenue sources sufficient to cover immediate and future costs of the proposal. (Sec. 5)
10. Requires the funding disclosure to be provided in the description of the municipal and county initiative or referendum. (Sec. 5)
11. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1, 5)
12. Instructs the SOS to submit this proposition to the voters at the next general election. (Sec. 5)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: GOV DP 7-0-0-0 | APPROP DP 17-1-0-0

HB 2063: appropriation; independent correctional oversight office.

Sponsor: Representative Blackman, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Allocates \$1,500,000 from the state general fund (GF) in FY 2027 to the Corrections Oversight Fund (Fund).

History

[Laws 2025, Chapter 258](#) established the Independent Correctional Oversight Office (Office) with a director and several responsibilities related to the Arizona Department of Corrections (DOC), including: 1) monitoring the conditions of confinement at DOC facilities; 2) providing information to inmates and their families about inmate rights; 3) promoting public awareness about inmate rights and responsibilities; 4) creating a secure telephone hotline and online form for DOC employees, contractors and inmates to make complaints; 5) setting office priorities, participating in DOC related issues at the Legislature and establishing a statewide reporting system for complaints against DOC; 6) inspecting each correctional facility at least once every two years; 7) gathering stakeholder input and setting quarterly stakeholder meetings; 8) submitting an annual report to the Governor and Legislature regarding the Office's operations, findings and key indicators about inmate wellbeing; and 9) investigating, at its discretion, complaints concerning the treatment of inmates. The Office administers the Fund, which consists of legislative appropriations, federal funds, private grants, gifts, contributions and devises. Fund monies are exempt from lapsing (A.R.S. §§ [41-7002](#), [41-7007](#)).

Provisions

1. Appropriates \$1,500,000 from the state GF in FY 2027 to the Fund for use by the Independent Correctional Oversight Office Director. (Sec. 1)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: GOV DP 4-3-0-0

HB 2130: ADOA; personnel; financial systems
Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28
Caucus & COW

Overview

Directs the Arizona Department of Administration (ADOA) Director to consult with the Legislature's budget units to accommodate the Legislature's personnel and financial policies.

History

The ADOA Director is appointed by the Governor with the Senate's consent. Their main duties consist of: 1) providing assistance to the Governor and Legislature as needed; 2) adopting rules as necessary to further the purpose of ADOA; 3) making contracts within the scope of ADOA's operations and with other departments, Arizona agencies and institutions and local and federal governments; 4) accepting and distributing grants, donations and other payments from public or private agencies for ADOA programs; and 5) making recommendations to the Governor regarding the ADOA's goals (A.R.S. §§ [41-701](#), [41-703](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires the ADOA Director to consult with the Legislature's budget units to ensure that their personnel and financial data management systems (Systems) accommodate the Legislature's policies. (Sec. 1)
2. Instructs ADOA to accept the Legislature's requests to modify their Systems. (Sec. 1)
3. Directs ADOA to fulfill the Legislature's requests in a timely manner. (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: GOV DP 7-0-0-0

HB 2324: fire code; municipalities; county buildings

Sponsor: Representative Kupper, LD 25

Caucus & COW

Overview

Permits municipalities to petition the Office of the State Fire Marshal (Office) to exempt county-owned buildings from state fire code inspection if various conditions are met.

History

Under the direction of the State Forester, the Office's Assistant Director or one of their designees must adopt, by rule, a state fire code that establishes minimum standards for: 1) safeguarding life and property from fire and fire hazards; 2) the prevention of fires and alleviation of fire hazards; 3) the storage, sale, distribution and use of dangerous chemicals, combustibles, flammable liquids, explosives and radioactive materials; 4) the installation, maintenance and use of fire escapes, fire protection equipment, fire alarm systems, smoke detectors and fire extinguishing equipment; 5) the means and adequacy of fire protection and exit in case of fire in places in which numbers of persons work, live or congregate, excluding outlined family dwellings; and 6) other matters relating to fire prevention and control that are considered necessary by the Office.

Statute exempts any city with a population over 100,000 that has in effect a nationally recognized fire code from compliance with the state fire code if it has enacted an ordinance to assume such jurisdiction from the Office. Said cities are not exempt from the state fire code for state or county-owned buildings ([A.R.S. § 37-1383](#)).

Under the Department of Forestry and Fire Management (DFFM), the Office currently operates in accordance with the 2018 International Fire Code ([DFFM](#)).

Provisions

1. Allows a municipality that has adopted its own nationally recognized fire code to petition the Office's Assistant Director to exempt county-owned buildings from state fire code inspection if all the following conditions apply:
 - a. the municipality submits the petition in conjunction with the applicable county;
 - b. the review of the county-owned buildings is unduly burdensome for a county or municipality; and
 - c. the municipality's current fire code and enforcement, including county-owned buildings' occupancy and hazard regulation, are not less stringent than the current state fire code determined by the applicable municipality official. (Sec. 2)
2. Proves any of the following evidence is sufficient to determine that the review of county-owned buildings is unduly burdensome:
 - a. the review requires the hiring of additional staff;
 - b. the review requires additional staff training; or
 - c. review by the Office's Assistant Director substantially exceeds the review's time frame if conducted by the applicable county or municipality. (Sec. 2)
3. Requires the Office's Assistant Director to take action on a petition within 30 days and state the reason for the approval or denial. (Sec. 2)
4. Stipulates that a petition is automatically approved if the Office's Assistant Director does not act on a petition within 30 days. (Sec. 2)
5. Makes a municipality solely responsible for the inspection and enforcement of the fire code in all county-owned buildings within its jurisdiction if it receives approval for the petition. (Sec. 2)

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6. Instructs a municipality to notify the Office of any adopted amendments that materially weaken its fire code after a petition's approval. (Sec. 2)
7. Permits a municipality to reapply for a waiver within 30 days of adopting such amendment. (Sec. 2)
8. Stipulates that the previous petition approval does not expire until 30 days after the Office's Assistant Director decides on the new waiver application. (Sec. 2)
9. Directs the Office's Assistant Director to notify applicable municipalities if the Office adopts a substantially stricter state fire code than the one currently adopted. (Sec. 2)
10. Allows an applicable municipality to reapply for a waiver within 30 days of the adoption of the stricter state fire code. (Sec. 2)
11. Details that the previous petition approval does not expire until 30 days after the Office's Assistant Director decides on the new waiver application. (Sec. 2)
12. Names this act as the *Fire Marshal Bill Burns Act*. (Sec. 3)
13. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: GOV DPA 4-3-0-0

HB 2375: housing; zoning; historic neighborhoods

Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Includes historic areas in the list of exemptions from duplex, triplex, fourplex and townhome (middle housing) development requirements.

History

A city or town (municipality) with a population of at least 75,000, or through an ordinance incorporated into its development regulations must authorize zoning regulations for middle housing on lots zoned for single-family residential and any new development with at least ten acres of continuous land. Middle housing requirements do not apply to areas that: 1) are not incorporated; 2) lack sufficient urban services; 3) are not served by water and sewer services; 4) are not zoned for residential use; 5) are not incorporated and are zoned for planned urban development; 6) are covered under domestic water improvement districts and domestic wastewater improvement districts; or 7) are within the vicinity of a public or military airport ([A.R.S. § 9-462.13](#)).

Provisions

1. Exempts the following area designations from being used by a municipality for the development of middle housing:
 - a. a district of historical significance;
 - b. areas deemed historic by a municipality; and
 - c. a historic area on the National Register of Historic Places. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Government

1. Permits for middle housing to be developed in outlined historic areas if the middle housing is designed to be compatible with the historic character, scale and setting of the surrounding area.
2. Prohibits middle housing from being developed on a site where a National Register of Historic Places structure was demolished without outlined conditions.
3. Outlines procedures and conditions for a municipality to approve such projects.
4. Adds an emergency clause.

<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 DPA 7-0-0-0

HB 2610: utility relocation; funding; bonds
Sponsor: Representative Blackman, LD 7
Caucus & COW

Overview

Removes the requirement that a project must be funded in whole or in part by voter-approved municipal bond proceeds for a city or town (municipality) to reimburse a telecommunications utility for relocation.

History

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

Provisions

1. Removes the stipulation that for a municipality to reimburse a telecommunications utility for relocation costs, the project must be funded in whole or in part by voter-approved municipal bond proceeds. (Sec. 1)
2. Removes how total project funds are calculated when determining the reimbursement limitation. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Government

1. Restores the stipulation that, in order for a municipality to reimburse a telecommunications utility for relocation costs, the project must be funded in whole or in part by voter-approved municipal bond proceeds.
2. Directs municipalities to:
 - a. provide public notice of any voter-approved municipal bond project 90 days before requesting relocation; and
 - b. to develop a generally applicable, nondiscriminatory relocation reimbursement process.

<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: HHS W/D | GOV DPA 5-0-1-1

HB 2611: group homes; safety; training; rights

Sponsor: Representative Blackman, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires the Arizona Department of Child Safety (DCS) to terminate a group foster home employee who received a positive drug screening result. Establishes requirements for employee screening for group foster homes and resident safety policies for juvenile group homes.

History

The primary purpose of DCS is to protect children. To achieve this, DCS will do and focus equally on: 1) investigating reports of abuse and neglect; 2) assessing, promoting and supporting the safety of a child in a safe and stable family or other appropriate placement in response to allegations of abuse and neglect; 3) cooperating with law enforcement regarding reports that include allegations of criminal conduct; and 4) coordinating services to achieve and maintain permanency for the child, strengthen the family and provide prevention, intervention and treatment services without compromising the child's safety (A.R.S. § [8-451](#)).

DCS must develop and implement policies and procedures to conduct random quarterly drug screening of employees of a group foster home. An employee of a group foster home may not have contact with any child living at the group foster home before an initial drug screening. DCS may conduct random drug screening of any group foster home employee if the employee is involved in an accident or incident in which a child that lives at the group foster home is injured. Group foster homes must submit the results of all random drug screening to DCS within 48-hours after receiving the drug screening results (A.R.S. § [8-530.06](#)).

Provisions

Rights of Children in Foster Care and Kinship Foster Care

1. Entitles a foster child and kinship foster care child to the right to:
 - a. voluntarily participate in enrichment activities; and
 - b. be free of bullying or discrimination. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies that a foster child and kinship foster care child have the right to receive immediate and unbiased medical, dental, vision and mental health services and to be informed about diagnosis and treatment options as is developmentally appropriate. (Sec. 1)
3. Specifies that a foster child and kinship foster care child have the right to be placed with or in close proximity to the child's siblings when possible and to visit and have contact with siblings and family member's when the placement, visitation or contact is in the best interest of the child. (Sec. 1)

Group Foster Homes

4. Requires DCS to terminate a group foster home employee who receives a positive drug screening result from employment with the group foster home. (Sec. 2)
5. Directs DCS to develop and implement rules, policies and procedures in group foster homes that:
 - a. require comprehensive background checks that include a complete criminal history check, substance use screening and verification of references for all group foster home employees;
 - b. require mandatory training in trauma-informed care, mental health crisis management and first aid for all group foster home employees;
 - c. prohibit group foster home employees from carrying weapons or using personal cell phones while the employee is at the group foster home;

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- d. establish mechanisms for reporting staff misconduct or neglect;
- e. require the group foster home to document and verify that a child who is living in a group foster home attends medical and mental health care appointments; and
- f. establish reporting and follow-up policies to prevent medical neglect and ensure the continuity of care for group foster home children. (Sec. 4)

Juvenile Group Homes

- 6. Requires DCS to develop and implement rules, policies and procedures for juvenile group homes that:
 - a. require minimum security standards for group homes that include security entry and exit, functional locks and monitored common areas;
 - b. establish trauma-informed safety protocols that prevent grooming and exploitation of and unauthorized exits by the residents;
 - c. allow unannounced inspections and independent audits by the group home's licensing authority;
 - d. establish technology policies that limit or monitor telephone use by residents that provide appropriate security through the use of applications and technology; and
 - e. prohibit group home employees from sharing residents' personal information or schedules. (Sec. 5)

Miscellaneous

- 7. Includes designated advocates as part of the *family and service team* for placing a child in a congregate care setting. (Sec. 3)
- 8. Defines terms. (Sec. 5)
- 9. Cites this legislation as the *Youth Safety, Rights and Mental Health Protection Act*. (Sec. 6)
- 10. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1-3)

Amendments

Committee on Government

- 1. Prohibits a child from receiving a punishment for reporting a violation of their personal rights when done in good faith.
- 2. Directs a group foster home to submit the completion and results of the required quarterly drug screening.
- 3. Requires, rather than allows, a drug screening of a group foster home employee involved in an accident in which a child who lives at the group foster home was injured.
- 4. Outlines requirements for group foster homes reporting drug screening results to DCS.
- 5. Instructs a group foster home to remove an employee who received a positive drug screening result from all contact with children residing in the group foster home.
- 6. Specifies that, prior to terminating a group foster home employee with a positive drug screening, additional confirmation drug screening is needed from a medical professional.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: GOV DPA 4-3-0-0

HB 2671: chronic felony offenders; juveniles
Sponsor: Representative Hernandez C, LD 21
Caucus & COW

Overview

Revises the definition of *chronic felony offender* to include only convictions for class 1, 2 or 3 felonies.

History

A *chronic felony offender* is a juvenile who has had two prior and separate adjudications and dispositions for conduct that would constitute a historical prior felony conviction if the juvenile had been tried as an adult.

The county attorney can bring a criminal prosecution against a juvenile in the same manner as an adult if the juvenile is at least 14 years old at the time of allegedly committing: 1) a class 1 or 2 felony; 2) certain class 3 felonies; 3) a class 3, 4, 5 or 6 felony involving a dangerous offense; 4) any felony offense committed by a chronic felony offender; or 6) any offense that is properly joined to one of these offenses. A criminal prosecution must be brought against a juvenile in the same manner as an adult if the juvenile has been accused of a criminal offense and has a historical prior felony conviction.

In such cases, when the county attorney files a complaint or indictment, they also must file a notice stating that the juvenile is a chronic felony offender. The juvenile may move to hold a hearing to determine if they are a chronic felony offender. The hearing is held after arraignment and before trial. On a preponderance of evidence, if the juvenile is found to be a chronic felony offender, the criminal prosecution will continue. Additionally, if the juvenile does not file a motion for hearing, the criminal prosecution will continue ([A.R.S. § 13-501](#)).

Provisions

1. Specifies that a juvenile must have two prior and separate adjudications and dispositions that were classified as class 1, 2 or 3 felonies to be a *chronic felony offender*. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Government

1. Adds any felony related to sexual offenses to the convictions that count towards a chronic felony offender.
2. Alters how a county attorney can bring an adult criminal prosecution against a juvenile.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: GOV DP 7-0-0-0

HB 2676: juvenile restoration; rights; firearms; civil
Sponsor: Representative Hernandez A, LD 20
Caucus & COW

Overview

Lowers thresholds for the juvenile restoration of firearm rights subsequent to a juvenile felony criminal conviction.

History

Minors convicted of delinquency are restricted from applying for the right to possessing a firearm until certain conditions are met, dependent on the type of crime. Delinquents convicted of dangerous offenses, serious offenses, second-degree burglary or arson are prohibited from applying until the age of 30. Delinquents convicted of any other felony offense are prohibited from applying until two years after release ([A.R.S. § 8-249](#)).

Dangerous offenses are offenses involving the discharge, use or brandishing of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument or the intentional or knowing infliction of serious physical injury on another person ([A.R.S. § 13-105](#)).

Serious offenses are any of the following: 1) first-degree murder; 2) second-degree murder; 3) manslaughter; 4) aggravated assault resulting in serious physical injury or involving the discharge, use or threatening exhibition of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument; 5) sexual assault; 6) any dangerous crime against children; 7) arson of an occupied structure; 8) armed robbery; 9) first-degree burglary; 10) kidnapping; 11) sexual conduct with a minor under fifteen years of age; and 12) child sex trafficking ([A.R.S. § 13-706](#)).

Provisions

1. Lowers the age at which a person who was an adjudicated delinquent for outlined offenses can request for the restoration of the right to possess or carry a firearm from 30 years to 25 years of age. (Sec. 1)
2. Stipulates that a person who was an adjudicated delinquent for any other offense other than the outlined ones cannot request for the restoration of the right to possess or carry a firearm until they:
 - a. complete any court-ordered conditions;
 - b. complete the terms of their probation; or
 - c. are discharged from the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections. (Sec. 1)
3. Removes the timeline restriction for a person who was an adjudicated delinquent for any other offense other than the outlined ones to request the restoration of the right to possess or carry a firearm. (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: GOV DP 7-0-0-0

HB 2681: employee merit system; dismissal; appeal

Sponsor: Representative Hernandez A, LD 20

Caucus & COW

Overview

Changes the window that an officer or employee in the classified civil service can appeal an order of dismissal, suspension or reduction to 10 business days after the order is presented to them.

History

The appointing authority officer can dismiss, suspend, or reduce an officer or employee in rank or compensation by a written order stating the specific reasons for the action. The order must be filed in the officer or employee's official county personnel record and a copy must be provided to the officer or employee. The officer or employee has 10 calendar days to appeal the order through the clerk of the County Employee Merit System Commission (Commission). The Commission must set a hearing date within 20 calendar days of receiving the order and the appeal. The appellant can appear with evidence and counsel. The Commission may appoint a hearing officer to conduct the hearing and receive evidence. When a single hearing officer is appointed, the hearing must be open to the public unless there is good cause. If a hearing officer is appointed following the hearing, the hearing officer must submit proposed findings of fact, conclusions of law and a recommendation to the Commission. After the hearing or receiving the hearing officer's findings, conclusions and recommendations, the Commission must either affirm, modify or revoke the order ([A.R.S. § 11-356](#)).

Provisions

1. Alters the time within which an officer or employee in the classified civil service can appeal an order of dismissal, suspension or reduction of rank or compensation from 10 calendar days to 10 business days after the order is presented to them. (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: GOV DPA 4-3-0-0

HB 2745: legislative subpoena; perjury; refusal; contempt
Sponsor: Representative Rivero, LD 27
Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes an alternate legislative procedure for a witness who refuses to obey a legislative subpoena.

History

If a witness fails to comply with a legislative subpoena or refuses to testify, the Arizona Senate (Senate) or House of Representatives (House) may hold them in contempt through a resolution recorded in the journal. The Sergeant at Arms may arrest a non-compliant witness and bring them before the Legislature, based on a resolution signed by the President of the Senate or Speaker of the House of Representatives and countersigned by the Senate Secretary or Chief Clerk of the House ([A.R.S. § 41-1153](#)).

Provisions

1. Designates all testimony that is authorized by the Legislature as sworn testimony under the penalty of perjury. (Sec. 1)
2. Establishes the following alternate procedure for a witness who refuses to obey a legislative subpoena or refuses to testify:
 - a. at the discretion of the chairman, allow the witness an opportunity to present evidence in a hearing to demonstrate why they are not in contempt; and
 - b. if the committee chairman, President of the Senate or Speaker of the House of Representatives determines that the witness had prior knowledge of the subpoena and the ability to comply, but still refused, then the witness can be committed for contempt. (Sec. 2)
3. Authorizes the Sergeant at Arms or a county sheriff to arrest the witness and compel their appearance before the House or Senate upon a contempt order signed by the chairman, President of the Senate or Speaker of the House of Representatives and countersigned by the Secretary of the Senate or Chief Clerk of the House or upon a copy of the resolution. (Sec. 2)
4. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2)

Amendments

Committee on Government

1. Removes provisions relating to sworn testimony.
2. Removes the ability for a county sheriff to make an arrest under this legislation.
3. Adds an exception for when a witness refuses a legislative subpoena.

<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 7-0-0-0

HB 2749: felony conviction; sentence completion; designation

Sponsor: Representative Rivero, LD 27

Caucus & COW

Overview

Creates a process for a court to enter a judgment of conviction for a class 1 misdemeanor if specified requirements are met.

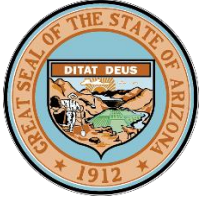
History

Felonies are classified for sentencing into the following categories: 1) class 1 felonies; 2) class 2 felonies; 3) class 3 felonies; 4) class 4 felonies; 5) class 5 felonies; and 6) class 6 felonies. Misdemeanors are classified for the purposes of sentencing in the following categories: 1) class 1 misdemeanor; 2) class 2 misdemeanor; and 3) class 3 misdemeanor. Petty offenses are not classified. The classification of each felony and misdemeanor is expressed in the corresponding statutes. Any offense declared by law to be a felony without classification is a class 5 felony. Any offense declared by law to be a misdemeanor without classification is a class 2 misdemeanor (A.R.S. §§ [13-601](#), [13-602](#)).

Provisions

1. Allows a court to enter judgment of conviction for a class 1 misdemeanor if an individual is convicted of a class 4, 5 or 6 felony not involving a dangerous offense and the court determines all of the following:
 - a. the individual has not previously been convicted of any felony offense;
 - b. the offense did not involve a victim;
 - c. the individual has completed all the terms and conditions imposed by the court for the conviction, including full payment of all monetary obligations;
 - d. at least five years have passed since the individual was convicted and they have not been convicted of a subsequent misdemeanor offense involving a victim or a subsequent felony offense during that time; and
 - e. entering the judgment of conviction for a class 1 misdemeanor is in the interest of justice. (Sec. 1)
2. Defines *victim*. (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: GOV DPA/SE 7-0-0-0

HB 2837: notary public; examination; repeal
S/E: public hearing definition; hearing officer
Sponsor: Representative Weninger, LD 13
Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2837

Overview

Requires parties testifying at public hearings to disclose whether they have been compensated for their participation. Disqualifies Board of Adjustment members or hearing officers from participating in matters involving entities of which they were previously a board member or officer.

History

A municipality's planning commission or hearing officer must hold a public hearing on any zoning ordinance and provide notice at least 15 days in advance. Following the hearing, the planning commission or hearing officer will provide a written recommendation and rationale to the governing body. The municipality's governing body performs these functions if there is no planning commission or hearing officer ([A.R.S. § 9-462.04](#)).

The Board of Adjustment comprises five to seven members appointed by the legislative body. The Board of Adjustment hears and decides appeals from individuals aggrieved or entities of the municipality affected by the zoning administrator's decisions. Further, a municipality's legislative body may establish a hearing officer position to conduct hearings on zoning ordinances. Hearing officers are appointed on the basis of training and experience, which qualifies them to conduct hearings and make findings and conclusions ([A.R.S. §§ 9-462.06, 9-462.08](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires any party testifying at any public hearing on zoning ordinances, including a party's written comments, to declare if they have been compensated in any way to participate in the hearing. (Sec. 1)
2. Directs any Board of Adjustment member or hearing officer to disclose if they have been a board member or officer of any entity that appears before the Board of Adjustment or hearing officer, respectively. (Sec. 2, 3)
3. Disqualifies a Board of Adjustment member or hearing officer from participating in any matter involving an entity of which they were a board member or officer in the five years preceding the hearing date. (Sec. 2, 3)
4. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 2, 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: GOV DPA/SE 7-0-0-0

HB 2857: technical correction; national guard
S/E: inmate medical records; electronic storage
Sponsor: Representative Blackman, LD 7
Caucus & COW

Summary of Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2857

Overview

Allows the Arizona Department of Corrections (DOC) to store inmate medical records electronically and to eliminate the old physical records.

History

The medical records held by DOC upon request are available to the Director of DOC, Assistant Directors, Wardens and Deputy Wardens of DOC (Administrators). Administrators also have access to records that would have an impact on the administration of the prison or the welfare of the inmate population. Administrators must keep the medical history confidential, except for using the information to produce procedures and guidelines for care, transportation and housing for inmates whose records indicate the need for special consideration ([A.R.S. § 41-1606](#)).

A prisoner is allowed to authorize in writing the release of their medical records to a designated individual. The authorization form must meet the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act's privacy standards. DOC is obligated to release the medical records within 15 days of receiving the authorization form. DOC cannot charge a fee to produce or copy electronic medical records ([A.R.S. § 31-224.01](#)).

Provisions

1. Allows DOC to store an inmate's medical records electronically. (Sec. 1)
2. Describes that notwithstanding other laws, DOC does not need to keep and can dispose of any physical copies of the medical records. (Sec. 1)
3. Defines *medical records* to include any medical records retained by the DOC or a medical professional that relate to medical treatment provided to the inmate while in a DOC facility. (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: GOV DPA 4-2-0-1

HB 4049: attorney general; legal counsel; exemption

Sponsor: Representative Fink, LD 27

Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows the Arizona Department of Child Safety (DCS) to employ legal counsel, make an expenditure or incur an indebtedness for legal services.

History

The Attorney General (AG) is the legal advisor of Arizona departments and renders legal services as the departments need. State agencies are not permitted to employ legal counsel, make an expenditure or incur an indebtedness for legal services except for the: 1) AG; 2) Director of Water Resources; 3) Residential Utility Consumer Office; 4) Industrial Commission; 5) Arizona Board of Regents; 6) Auditor General; 7) Corporation Commissioners and the Corporation Commission other than the Securities Division; 8) Office of the Governor; 9) Constitutional Defense Council; 10) Office of the State Treasurer; 11) Arizona Commerce Authority; and 12) Water Infrastructure Finance Authority of Arizona. If the AG finds that they are disqualified from providing legal representation or services on a state agency's behalf, the state agency is authorized to make expenditures and incur indebtedness to employ attorneys for representation or services upon the AG's written notification of disqualification ([A.R.S. § 41-192](#)).

Provisions

1. Permits DCS to employ legal counsel, make an expenditure or incur an indebtedness for legal services. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Government

1. Asserts that the Attorney General or appointed counsel must represent the state's interests, not DCS as a client, in certain proceedings in which there are certain credible allegations against DCS or their agent.
2. Directs the AG or appointed counsel to conduct an independent review of the record and advise the court of their legal assessment in such cases.
3. States that the Attorney General or appointed counsel is not subject to direction, retaliation or adverse employment action by DCS for taking a position inconsistent with DCS's recommendation in such cases.

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 7-0-0-0

**[HB 4087](#): Barbara Leff; memorial
Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19
Caucus & COW**

Overview

Permits a memorial dedicated to the commemoration of Barbara Leff.

History

Barbara Leff was an Arizona member of the House of Representatives and Senator, serving in the Legislature for 14 years and representing Paradise Valley. She also served as the Senate President Pro Tempore during the Forty-ninth Legislature. As a member of the Republican Party, Leff sponsored legislation that provided tax incentives for renewable energy manufacturing and research located in Arizona. She also sponsored *The Teenage Driver Safety Act* and legislation that changed the standard for the admissibility of expert opinion testimony in criminal and civil proceedings ([Barbara Leff](#)).

Provisions

1. Authorizes Legislative Council to provide for the placement of a memorial dedicated to the commemoration of Barbara Leff in the governmental mall. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies that the procedures in statute relating to monuments and memorials apply to the establishment of the memorial. (Sec. 1)
3. Asserts that all fundraising and contracts related to the memorial are the proponents' sole responsibility. (Sec. 1)
4. Prohibits the use of public monies for the costs of the memorial and Arizona from facilitating fundraising for the deposit of the monies. (Sec. 1)
5. Repeals the legislation on September 30, 2029. (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: GOV DPA/SE 4-1-2-0

**HB4130: growth zones; housing and economic
S/E: budgets; municipalities; amendments
Sponsor: Representative Blackman, LD 7
Caucus & COW**

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 4130

Overview

Outlines how a municipality can amend its adopted budget to spend additional revenues not originally included in the adopted budget.

History

After a public hearing on expenditures and a tax levy is concluded, the municipal or county governing body must convene in a special meeting and determine and adopt estimates of proposed expenditures for the purposes set forth in the published proposal. The adopted estimates constitute the budget for the current fiscal year for that county or municipality. The total amounts that are proposed to be spent cannot exceed the total amounts that were proposed for expenditure in the published estimates ([A.R.S. § 42-17105](#)).

Provisions

1. Allows a municipality to amend its adopted budget during the fiscal year to spend additional revenues that were not included in the adopted budget by following the local government budgeting process and conditional on:
 - a. budget amendments are not required to be adopted by the third Monday in July of each year;
 - b. a new or increased tax or fee cannot be adopted in the budget amendment;
 - c. the amended estimates adopted by a budget amendment constitute the municipality's amended budget for the current fiscal year; and
 - d. the total amounts that are proposed to be spent in the amended municipal budget cannot exceed the amounts that were proposed for the expenditure in the published amended estimates. (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: GOV DP 4-3-0-0

HCR2048: elected officials; salary; prohibition

Sponsor: Representative Way, LD 15

Caucus & COW

Overview

A constitutional amendment that withholds outlined elected state officer's salaries until the general appropriation bill for the next fiscal year is enacted.

History

The Arizona Constitution establishes elective state officer's salaries with certain limitations. Salaries can be altered from time to time by the Commission on Salaries for Elective State Officers (Commission) ([Arizona Constitution V § 12](#)).

Provisions

1. Removes the stipulation that legislative salaries can be altered only by procedures outlined in the Arizona Constitution.
2. Deletes provisions relating to the implementation of the recommendations from the Commission.
3. Requires an elective state officer's salary be established by law.
4. Prohibits any changes to an elective state officer's salary during the term of any incumbent with exceptions.
5. Stipulates that if the general appropriations bill has not been signed into law for the next fiscal year by April 30, the following individuals cannot receive their regular salaries or subsistence payments for any period after April 30:
 - a. Governor;
 - b. Secretary of State;
 - c. Attorney General;
 - d. State Treasurer;
 - e. Superintendent of Public Instruction;
 - f. Lieutenant Governor; and
 - g. members of the Legislature.
6. Requires all compensation that is withheld to resume beginning the first full pay period after the enactment of the general appropriation bill for the next fiscal year.
7. Asserts that any compensation withheld under these circumstances cannot be paid retroactively.
8. Requires the Secretary of State to submit the proposition to the voters at the next general election. (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

HCR2058: AHCCCS; comprehensive claims audit

Sponsor: Representative Rivero, LD 27

Caucus & COW

Overview

A constitutional amendment to audit Arizona's Medicaid Program, administered by the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS).

History

Established in 1981, AHCCCS is Arizona's Medicaid program. It is a federal health care program jointly funded by the federal and state governments that oversees contracted health plans that deliver health care services to individuals and families who qualify for Medicaid and other medical assistance programs. Through its contracted health plans, AHCCCS delivers health care to qualifying individuals, including low-income adults, their children or people with certain disabilities. Current statute outlines covered health and medical services offered to AHCCCS members ([A.R.S. § 36-2907](#)).

Provisions

1. Directs the Joint Legislative Budget Committee (JLBC) Director to issue a request for proposals from qualified audit vendors within 180 days of the effective date of this measure for a comprehensive claim-level audit of Arizona's Medicaid Program administered by AHCCCS.
2. Stipulates that the audit:
 - a. must look at each payment AHCCCS or its contractors made under Arizona's Medicaid Program in the three years prior to the audit; and
 - b. be coordinated with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.
3. Requires the audit report to categorize misappropriations by provider type and managed care organization.
4. Instructs the auditor to redact from any public report any identifying information and confidential commercial information.
5. Directs the JLBC Director and AHCCCS to negotiate settlements for all misappropriated claims within 90 days of the issuance of the audit report.
6. Details that any matter not settled must be referred to the Attorney General (AG) to file suit within 60 days of receiving the referral.
7. Stipulates that the cost for the audit is to be made from recoveries made from misappropriated claims.
8. States that the remaining monies recovered must be deposited in the state General Fund.
9. Requires the JLBC Director to report the total amount of misappropriated claims and monies recovered to outlined government entities within nine months of the issuance of the audit report.
10. Repeals this act on December 31, 2030.
11. Defines *comprehensive claim-level audit*, *misappropriated claim* and *qualified audit vendor*.
12. Requires the Secretary of State to submit the proposition to the voters at the next general election.

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 DPA/SE 12-0-0-0

HB 2182: emergency medical services; patient transport

S/E: reporting; prior authorization; claims denial

Sponsor: Representative Willoughby, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2182

Overview

Establishes reporting requirements for the Department of Insurance and Financial Institutions (DIFI) relating to claim denial practices and prior authorization practices. Requires DIFI, by July 1, 2032, to hold a stakeholder meeting to evaluate the usefulness of the collected data.

History

A *claim* is a request for payment for an already provided diagnostic or therapeutic medical or health care service, benefit or treatment. Statute prescribes and governs the health care appeal process for members whose claim for a service has been denied by an insurer (A.R.S. §§ [20-2501](#) and [20-2531](#)).

Grievances are any written complaint that is subject to resolution through the insurer's internal system for resolving payment disputes and other contractual grievances with health care providers and submitted by a health care provider and received by the health care insurer. Grievances do not include: 1) complaints by a noncontracted provider regarding an insurer's decision to deny the noncontracted provider admission to the insurer's network; 2) complaints about an insurer's decision to terminate a health care provider from the insurer's network; and 3) complaints that are subject of a health care appeal. Health care insurers are required to establish an internal system for resolving payment disputes and other contractual grievances with health care providers. Each health care insurer must provide a summary of all records of health care provider grievances received during the prior six months. The Director of DIFI may review the health care insurer's internal system and examine the health care insurer if it finds a significant number of grievances that have not been resolved (A.R.S. §§ [20-3101](#) and [20-3102](#)).

A *prior authorization requirement* is a practice implemented by a health care services plan, or its utilization review agent, in which coverage of a health care service is dependent on an approval from the health care services plan before the service is performed, received or prescribed. It includes preadmission review, pretreatment review, prospective review or utilization review procedures conducted by a health care services plan or its utilization review agent before providing a health care service and does not include case management or step therapy protocols (A.R.S. § [20-3401](#)).

Provisions

Claim Denial Practices Reporting Requirements

1. Requires a health care insurer, by July 1, 2027, and annually thereafter, to report to DIFI the following aggregated data that relates to the health care insurer's claims denial practices for the prior plan year:
 - a. the total number of claims requests, including the total number of claims requests that were not submitted electronically;
 - b. the total number of claims requests that were denied;
 - c. the total number of appeals that were received;
 - d. the total number of adverse determinations that were reversed on appeal; and
 - e. the top five reasons why claims requests were denied. (Sec. 1)

Prior Authorization Practices Reporting Requirements

2. Requires a health care insurer, by July 1, 2027, and annually thereafter, to report to DIFI the following aggregated data that relates to the health care insurer's prior authorization practices for the prior plan year:

<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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- a. the total number of prior authorization requests, including the total number of prior authorization requests that were not submitted electronically;
- b. the total number of prior authorization requests that were denied;
- c. the total number of appeals that were received;
- d. the total number of adverse determinations that were reversed on appeal;
- e. the top five reasons why prior authorization requests were denied;
- f. the average and median time that elapsed between the submission of a prior authorization request and a determination by the issuer for standard prior authorizations;
- g. the average and median time that elapsed between the submission of a prior authorization request and a determination by the issuer for expedited prior authorizations. (Sec. 3)

DIFI

3. Requires DIFI, by October 31, 2027, and each October 1 after, to aggregate the data for both reports and:
 - a. separate each health care insurer that submitted data by name and write it in easily understandable language;
 - b. post the reports on its publicly accessible website; and
 - c. send a copy of the reports to the Speaker of the Arizona House of Representatives and the President of the Senate. (Sec 1)
4. Requires DIFI, by July 1, 2032, to convene a stakeholder meeting to determine the quality, relevance usefulness of the collected data. (Sec. 4)
5. Requires the stakeholders meeting to include:
 - a. health care insurers;
 - b. health care services plans;
 - c. licensed health care providers;
 - d. businesses and consumers; and
 - e. health care institutions that are regulated by the Department of Health Services. (Sec. 4)
6. Requires DIFI, by October 31, 2032, to submit a report to the Governor, President of the Senate and Speaker of the Arizona House of Representatives with recommendations to amend, repeal or to make no change changes to the collected data. (Sec. 4)
7. Requires DIFI to maintain at least three years of the reports on its publicly accessible website. (Sec 1 and 3)
8. Changes the date DIFI is required to post on its website information on grievances for the prior fiscal year from annually on August 1 to October 1. (Sec. 2)

Miscellaneous

9. Requires a health care insurer to include in both reports the top 10 services that were denied in each of the following categories:
 - a. medical and surgical procedures;
 - b. diagnostic tests and images;
 - c. behavioral health services;
 - d. orthopedic services; and
 - e. outpatient services. (Sec. 1 and 3)
10. Makes the legislation retroactive to July 1, 2026. (Sec. 5)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DPA 12-0-0-0

HB 2189: licensed health aides; rules **Sponsor: Representative Willoughby, LD 13** **Caucus & COW**

Overview

Requires the Arizona State Board of Nursing (ASBN) to adopt rules to implement the scope of practice for licensed health aides.

History

Licensed health aide refers to a person who: 1) is licensed to provide or to assist in providing authorized nursing-related services; 2) is the parent, guardian or family member by affinity or consanguinity of the Arizona long-term care system member receiving services who may provide licensed health aide services only to that member and only consistent with that member's plan of care; 3) has a scope of practice that is the same as a licensed nursing assistant and may also provide medication administration, tracheostomy care, enteral care and routine ventilator care and therapy and any other tasks approved by ASBN in rule; and 4) has supervision requirements that are the same as a certified nursing assistant ([A.R.S. § 32-1601](#)).

Established in 1921, ASBN exists to regulate the practice of nursing and the approval of nursing education programs. The ASBN consists of 11 members who are appointed by the Governor to serve a term of five years to begin and end on June 30. Six members must be registered nurses, including at least one registered nurse practitioner, clinical nurse specialist or certified registered nurse anesthetist. One member must be a nursing assistant or a nursing assistant educator. Two members must represent the public and two members must be licensed practical nurses. Before appointment a prospective member must submit a full set of fingerprints to the Governor for the purpose of obtaining a state and federal criminal records check ([A.R.S. § 32-1602](#)).

A person who wishes to practice as a licensed health aide must file a verified application on a form prescribed by ASBN and pay all required fees. The applicant must submit satisfactory proof to ASBN that the applicant: 1) is a parent, guardian or family member of an individual who is under twenty-one years of age and who is eligible to receive continuous skilled nursing or skilled nursing respite care services; 2) satisfactorily completed the basic curriculum of and received a valid certificate from a training program approved by ASBN that includes medication administration, tracheostomy care, enteral care and therapy for persons under twenty-one years of age, and any other tasks approved by ASBN; and 3) satisfactorily completed a competency examination approved by ASBN ([A.R.S. § 32-1645](#)).

Each applicant for initial licensure or certification by ASBN is required to submit a full set of fingerprints to ASBN in order to obtain a state and federal criminal records check ([A.R.S. § 32-1606](#)).

ASBN terminates on July 1, 2026 ([A.R.S. § 41-3026.08](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires ASBN, by October 1, 2026, to adopt rules to implement the scope of practice for licensed health aides. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies that the adopted rules must address at least the following:
 - a. updated training and eligibility requirements for licensed health aides, including specific requirements for licensed health aides to perform routine ventilator care;
 - b. an attestation process to ensure that a patient is suitable for licensed health aide-level care based on the patient's acuity; and
 - c. a process to collect annual data on the use of licensed health aides in Arizona. (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

1. Expands on the types of rules ASBN must address.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DPA 7-4-1-0

HB 2408: nursing board; regulatory actions; expungement

Sponsor: Representative Willoughby, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes procedures, timeframes, confidentiality and notice requirements for complaint investigation conducted by the Arizona State Board of Nursing (Board). Updates the definition of *unprofessional conduct* to include specific types of sexual conduct with patients.

History

The Board was established to regulate the practice of nursing and to protect the public health, safety and welfare. The Board is responsible for licensing and regulating registered nurses, registered nurse practitioners, clinical nurse specialists, certified nurse midwives, registered nurse anesthetists, licensed practical nurses, nursing assistants, certified medication assistants and licensed health aides as well as approving nursing education programs. Statute grants the Board authority to investigate complaints, conduct hearings and take disciplinary action against a licensee or applicant who engages in unprofessional conduct or violates state law or Board rules. Disciplinary actions may include decree of censure, probation, civil penalties, suspension or revocation of a license, as well as other limitations or conditions on practice (A.R.S. §§ [32-1602](#), [32-1606](#), [32-1632](#), [32-1663](#)).

Provisions

Investigation of Complaints

1. Directs the Board to require complainants to identify themselves in the complaint and make themselves available for an evidentiary interview unless the complainant refuses to identify themselves. (Sec. 3)
2. Allows complainants to request that their identity remain confidential during the investigatory process. (Sec. 3)
3. Entitles the respondent to review the complete investigatory file, including the identity of the complainant if the investigatory process results in a determination that a violation of law may have occurred unless the Board finds that a complainant may reasonably fear retaliation or be endangered if the complainant's identity is revealed, or the complaint directly impact patient safety. (Sec. 3)
4. Allows the Board to continue to maintain the complainant's identity from the licensee until the conclusion of the administration process if the Board finds that a complainant may reasonably fear retaliation, be endangered if the complainant's identity is revealed or the complaint directly impact patient safety. (Sec. 3)
5. Permits the Board to conduct a closed evidentiary hearing if the complainant requests that the complainant's identity remain private and has a reasonable basis to conduct the hearing. (Sec. 3)
6. Allows a complainant's anonymity to continue until evidence by the complainant is required at an administrative or legal proceeding. (Sec. 3)
7. Allows the Board to act on a complaint if the complainant refuses to identify himself or herself only if the Board has sufficient information that a violation may have occurred within its jurisdiction that directly impacts the safety of patients without the testimony of the anonymous complainant. (Sec. 3)
8. Requires the Board to limit an investigation of a complaint to those investigative subjects and actions that are relevant and material to the issues raised in the complaint and that would reasonably be taken to investigate the issues in the complaint. (Sec. 3)

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9. Clarifies this does not prohibit the Board from investigating any issue or evidence of unprofessional conduct that is discovered or brought Board's attention during the investigation of the original complaint. (Sec. 3)
10. Directs the Board to seek legal advice from its assigned legal counsel on whether it should report to the alleged criminal conduct to the appropriate criminal justice agency, including whether any statutory reporting requirements exist if the Board reasonably believes that a crime has been committed. (Sec. 3)
11. Requires the Board, if it believes that a licensee, permitted, certificated individual or entity has engaged in conduct that may violate the law or codes of conduct, but the Board does not have jurisdiction, to report the conduct to the appropriate state regulatory board or state agency that it believes has jurisdiction. (Sec. 3)
12. Requires the Board to implement a policy prioritizing complaints based on the harm to a patient or potentially to the public. (Sec. 3)
13. Directs the Board to assign the highest priority to complaints alleging sexual misconduct with a patient, criminal assault, theft or providing services while under the influence of any illegal or legal substance that impairs the licensee or certificate holder. (Sec. 3)
14. Requires the Board to provide the respondent with a written notice that there is an open investigation, that the respondent has the right to be represented by legal counsel and that the respondent has at least 15 business days after receiving the written notice before the Board requires a response. (Sec. 3)
15. Requires the written notice to inform the respondent that the Board may use any statement the respondent makes against the respondent. (Sec. 3)
16. Allows the respondent to waive the 15-day timeframe by written communication. (Sec. 3)
17. Prohibits the Board from requiring the licensee or certificate holder to be evaluated only by a professional whose name is provided in a list by the Board to the licensee or certificate holder. (Sec. 3)
18. Specifies that if the Board determines that a psychological, psychiatric or other medical evaluation of the licensee or certificate holder is essential for the Board to make a decision regarding a complaint and the licensee or certificate holder requests the evaluation be made by a professional than the one recommended by the Board, then the Board or its designee may accept and approve an evaluation to address the issues the Board has requested in its order. (Sec. 3)
19. Requires the Board, within 180 days after it receives a complaint, to:
 - a. submit the investigation for review;
 - b. administratively dismiss the complaint if the Board finds it is unsubstantiated; and
 - c. report a determination either that that the complaint investigation cannot be reasonably completed within 180 days due to the complexity of the matter or the respondent has requested additional time to respond or has caused delays in the investigation. (Sec. 3)
20. Requires the Board, if a determination is made within 180 days, to:
 - a. continue the investigation for an additional 100 days to complete the investigation and proceed with the administrative procedure to submit the complaint for final board review and action; or
 - b. administratively dismiss the complaint without prejudice. (Sec. 3)
21. Allows the Board, if it dismisses a complaint without prejudice, to reopen the investigation only if the Board received additional evidence, information or testimony sufficient to conclude the investigation. (Sec. 3)
22. Suspends the timeframes if another health profession regulatory board or criminal justice agency is investigating the alleged circumstances in a complaint until the investigation is completed. (Sec. 3)

Investigation Files

23. Prohibits a person who obtains information from the Board from releasing the information to any other person or entity or use the information in any proceeding or action except in connection with the Board's review of the investigation, disciplinary interview and any administrative proceeding or appeal related to the disciplinary interview or hearing. (Sec. 3)
24. Requires the Board to provide notice to a respondent at least 15 business days before a Board meeting to review the status of an investigation and access to the investigative file by either of the following discretionary methods:
 - a. review the file at the Board's office and receive copies; or
 - b. provide the file to the respondent or their attorney by electronic transmission. (Sec. 3)

25. Prohibits the Board from making an administrative dismissal or nondisciplinary remedial action publicly available or report the action to the National Practitioner Data Bank, consistent with federal law. (Sec. 3)
26. Dictates the Board has the burden of proof by clear and convincing evidence for disciplinary matters except for matters regarding sexual conduct. (Sec. 3)

Expungement

27. Allows the Board to:
 - a. grant a request for expungement of a disciplinary action previously imposed against a licensee or certificate holder, whether formal or informal, only as authorized by statute; or
 - b. grant an expungement of a disciplinary action only once for a licensee or certificate holder. (Sec. 3)
28. Requires any request for expungement to be made in writing and comply with all applicable statutes and rules. (Sec. 3)
29. Expunges any disciplinary action arising from the failure to timely renew a licensee or certificate, failure to complete continuing education or a documentation error by the Board if all the following apply:
 - a. the disciplinary action is at least two years old;
 - b. the terms of the disciplinary action have been met; and
 - c. there have been no subsequent violations of any other statutes or rules. (Sec. 3)
30. Allows the Board to expunge a disciplinary action for any disciplinary matter other than failure to timely renew a licensee or certificate or completion of continuing education, if:
 - a. the disciplinary action is at least five years old;
 - b. the terms of the disciplinary action have been met;
 - c. there have been no subsequent violations of any other applicable statutes or rules; and
 - d. the licensee or certificate holder has had a total of not more than two disciplinary actions imposed by the Board or any other regulatory board or authority from this state or any other state. (Sec. 3)
31. Prohibits the Board from granting a request for expungement if:
 - a. the disciplinary action was based on a criminal conviction resulting from assault, abuse, fraud, or any other felonious conduct that resulted in physical or financial harm to or the death of an individual or attempted murder;
 - b. the licensee or certificate holder assaulted or abused a patient; or
 - c. the licensee's or certificate holder's conduct caused harm or death to a patient. (Sec. 3)
32. Requires the Board to report an expungement to any national database to which the Board previously reported the disciplinary action. (Sec. 3)
33. Specifies that a licensee or certificate holder is not required to report an expunged disciplinary action on any future application for issuance or renewal of a license, permit or certificate to any regulatory board or agency in this state. (Sec. 3)
34. Allows a licensee or certificate holder who was damaged by the Board's failure to comply with the investigation statutes or rules, to seek damages, including attorney fees, in any civil legal proceeding, notwithstanding any other law. (Sec. 3)

Miscellaneous

35. Deems as *unprofessional conduct* the act of engaging in sexual conduct with a current patient or with a former patient within six months after their last treatment unless the patient was the licensee's spouse at the time of the contact or, immediately preceding the nurse-patient relationship, was in a dating or engagement relationship with the licensee. (Sec. 1)
36. Specifies that *sexual conduct* includes:
 - a. engaging in or soliciting a sexual relationship, whether consensual or nonconsensual;
 - b. making sexual advances, requesting sexual favors or engaging in any other verbal conduct or physical contact of a sexual nature; and
 - c. intentionally viewing a completely or partially disrobed patient in the course of treatment if the viewing is not related to patient diagnosis or treatment under current practice standards. (Sec. 1)
37. Deems as unprofessional conduct the act of releasing Board information to any person or entity or using the information in any proceeding or action except in connection with the Board's review of the investigation,

disciplinary interview and any administrative proceeding or appeal related to the disciplinary interview or hearing. (Sec. 3)

38. Requires the Board to post all written substantive policies in a clearly identifiable section on its public website. (Sec. 2)
39. Defines the following terms:
 - a. *without prejudice*; and
 - b. *investigative file*. (Sec. 3)
40. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1-2)

Amendments

Committee on Health & Human Services

2. Requires the Board to transfer, within 5 business days, any complaint it receives against a nursing program or nursing school to the State Board for Private Post Secondary education, the Arizona Board of Regents or the community college district governing board, as applicable.
3. Modifies certain actions the Board can take when investigating complaints or expunging certain disciplinary actions.
4. Holds a board member or staff member personally liable only if the person's conduct was reckless, malicious or wilful.
5. Makes technical and conforming changes.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DPA 7-5-0-0

HB2444: pharmacists; independent testing; treatment

Sponsor: Representative Lopez, LD 16

Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows a pharmacist to independently test and treat eligible persons for certain medical conditions. Requires the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy (Board) to develop a statewide written protocol regarding the independent authority and establishes the Independent Testing and Treatment Advisory Committee (Advisory Committee) to assist with developing the state's protocols.

History

The Board licenses and regulates pharmacists in Arizona. Pharmacists applying to the Board for licensure must: 1) be a graduate of a school or college of pharmacy or department of pharmacy of a university recognized by the Board or the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education; 2) have successfully completed a program of practical experience under the direct supervision of a licensed pharmacist approved by the Board; 3) pass the pharmacist licensure examination and jurisprudence examination approved by the Board; and 4) pay the prescribed application fee. Potential licensees who have not passed a licensure examination in Arizona but have in another jurisdiction may be licensed if certain criteria are met ([A.R.S. § 32-1922](#)).

The *practice of pharmacy* means furnishing the following health care services as a medical professional: 1) interpreting, evaluating and dispensing prescription orders in the patient's best interests; 2) compounding drugs pursuant to or in anticipation of a prescription order; 3) labeling drugs and devices in compliance with state and federal requirements; 4) participating in drug selection and drug utilization reviews, drug administration, drug or drug-related research and drug therapy monitoring or management; 5) providing patient counseling necessary to provide pharmaceutical care; 6) properly and safely storing drugs and devices in anticipation of dispensing; 7) maintaining required records of drugs and devices; 8) offering or performing acts, services, operations or transactions that are necessary to conduct, operate, manage and control a pharmacy; 9) providing patient care services pursuant to collaborative practice agreement requirements with a provider; and 10) initiating and administering immunizations or vaccines ([A.R.S. § 32-1901](#)).

Facilities in the United States (U.S.) performing laboratory testing on human specimens for health assessment or the diagnosis, prevention or treatment of disease are regulated under Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA). Waived tests include test systems cleared by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for home use and those approved for waivers under the CLIA criteria. CLIA requires that waived tests must be simple and have a low risk for erroneous results ([CDC](#)).

Provisions

Pharmacist Independent Testing and Treatment Statewide Protocols

1. Permits a pharmacist to independently order, perform and interpret tests that are authorized by the FDA and waived under the CLIA, pursuant to a statewide written protocol approved by the Board. (Sec. 1)
2. Permits a pharmacist to independently initiate treatment to eligible persons 6 years of age or the age authorized by the treatment, whichever age is older, who have test results that indicate the need for treatment for:
 - a. influenza;
 - b. group A streptococcus pharyngitis;
 - c. COVID-19 or other coronavirus respiratory illnesses;
 - d. HIV preexposure or postexposure prophylaxis; or

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- e. a condition related to an emerging or existing public health threat identified by Arizona Department Health Services for which a statewide standing order, rule or executive order is issued. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires the Board, when developing the statewide written protocol, to address the minimum:
 - a. documentation;
 - b. records retention;
 - c. referrals;
 - d. patient screening requirements and obtaining relevant medical history;
 - e. exclusion criteria;
 - f. treatment instructions based on the patient's age and medical history;
 - g. follow-up maintenance and care plans; and
 - h. any necessary pharmacist training or certification requirements. (Sec. 1)
4. Directs a pharmacist who orders or conducts testing or treats the prescribed health conditions to use any test that may guide clinical decision-making for which a CLIA waiver has been obtained, federal rules adopted thereunder or any screening procedure that is established by the statewide written protocol. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires a pharmacist to use evidence-based clinical guidelines published by:
 - a. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;
 - b. The Infectious Diseases Society of America;
 - c. The American Academy of Pediatrics Committee on Infectious Disease; or
 - d. another clinically recognized recommendation in providing patient treatment. (Sec. 1)
6. Requires an eligible person to meet criteria for treatment based on the statewide written protocol that specifies:
 - a. the patient inclusion and exclusion criteria; and
 - b. an explicit medical referral criteria. (Sec. 1)
7. Instructs a pharmacist to refer a patient to the patient's primary care provider, if one is identified, or recommend follow up to the primary care provider if the patient is either:
 - a. ineligible for patient treatment and presents with symptoms; or
 - b. does not respond to the initial treatment provided by the pharmacist. (Sec. 1)
8. Directs a pharmacist who initiates treatment to notify the patient's primary care provider, if one is identified, within 72 hours after initiating treatment, including notice of the patient's name, treatment method and the date of treatment by entry into an electronic health record, phone, fax, mail or email. (Sec. 1)
9. Requires a pharmacist who initiates treatment to make a reasonable effort to identify the patient's primary care provider by at least one of the following methods:
 - a. checking pharmacy records; or
 - b. requesting the information from the patient or, for patients under 18 years of age, the patient's parent or guardian. (Sec. 1)
10. Requires a pharmacist who initiates treatment of a patient to:
 - a. maintain a record of the results of any testing or screening for which a treatment is initiated, a summary of the visit and patient assessment information for a period of seven years;
 - b. notify the patient's primary care provider, if one is identified, within 48 hours after an occurrence of any adverse reaction that is reported to or witnessed by the pharmacist because of the treatment; and
 - c. provide informational materials to the patient requesting treatment or, for patients under 18 years of age, to the patient's parent or guardian about the importance of pediatric preventative health care visits as recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics. (Sec. 1)
11. Permits a pharmacist to delegate the task of performing a test waived by the CLIA to a licensed member of the pharmacy staff who is under the supervision of the pharmacist, except that a pharmacist:
 - a. may not delegate any tasks that include clinical judgement or treatment; and
 - b. may delegate only ancillary duties as allowed by Board rules. (Sec. 1)
12. Clarifies that a pharmacist's ability to test and treat outlined conditions does not:

- a. establish a cause of action against a patient's primary care provider for any adverse reaction, complication or negative outcome arising from the treatment initiated by the pharmacist; or
 - b. require a pharmacist to provide the services. (Sec. 1)
13. Prohibits a pharmacist from independently:
- a. initiating a treatment using opioids for treatment; and
 - b. ordering a test, screening or treatment of a minor without the written consent of the minor's parent or guardian. (Sec. 1)
14. Requires a pharmacy to either display a notice or include in a patient's consent paperwork that the:
- a. testing and treatment are being performed by a pharmacist without consultation with or oversight by a physician; and
 - b. patient should consult with a primary care provider if symptoms continue. (Sec. 1)

Independent Testing and Treatment Advisory Committee

15. Directs the Board to appoint an Advisory Committee to assist the Board in developing Arizona's protocols relating to pharmacists' independent authority to order testing and initiate treatments. (Sec. 2)
16. Requires the Advisory Committee to make recommendations to the Board regarding the state's protocols relating to pharmacists' independent authority to order testing and initiate treatments. (Sec. 2)
17. Requires the Advisory committee to include at least:
- a. two licensed pharmacists;
 - b. two licensed physicians who specialize in primary care, at least one of whom has a patient population that is substantially composed of children and adolescents;
 - c. one person who represents a nonprofit patient advocacy organization; and
 - d. one licensed nurse practitioner who specializes in primary care and can prescribe medication. (Sec. 2)
18. Specifies that Advisory Committee members are not eligible for compensation or reimbursement of expenses. (Sec. 2)
19. Repeals the Advisory Committee on January 1, 2028. (Sec. 2)

Amendments

Committee on Health & Human Services

- 1. Changes the age of an eligible person that a pharmacist may independently initiate treatment from 6 years of age to 10.
- 2. Removes HIV preexposure or postexposure prophylaxis from the list of conditions that a pharmacist may independently treat.
- 3. Makes a conforming change.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DP 10-1-1-0 | APPROP DP 16-1-1-0

**[HB 2593](#): appropriation; psychiatry access lines
Sponsor: Representative Stahl Hamilton, LD 21
Caucus & COW**

Overview

Appropriates \$1,500,000 from the state General Fund (GF) in Fiscal Year (FY) 2027 to the University of Arizona for direct costs of the Arizona Perinatal Psychiatry Access Line (APAL).

History

The University of Arizona (UA), established in 1885, is one of three universities governed by the Arizona Board of Regents ([UA](#)).

APAL is a telephone access line that helps front-line healthcare providers in Arizona, such as OBGYNs, primary care, pediatricians, family medicine doctors, physician's assistants and nurses, identify and address the mental health and/or substance use concerns of their pregnant and postpartum patients ([APAL](#)).

Provisions

1. Appropriates \$1,500,000 from the state GF in FY 2027 to UA for direct costs of APAL. (Sec. 1)
2. Exempts the appropriation from lapsing. (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: HHS DP 12-0-0-0

HB 2673: mental illness; prisoners; diagnosis; treatment.

Sponsor: Representative Hernandez C, LD 21

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires sheriffs to ensure prisoners exhibiting symptoms of mental disorders are examined within 24-hours by a licensed physician, and if deemed a danger to themselves or others, or suffering from a persistent or acute disability or grave disability, a petition for evaluation must be filed, leading to transport to an appropriate evaluation agency.

History

Individuals who are taken into custody or confined in a county jail or state correctional facility are entitled to necessary medical care, including mental health care, during incarceration. The Arizona Department of Corrections (DOC) is responsible for providing medical and health services to prisoners committed to its custody, and correctional authorities must ensure access to evaluation and treatment for inmates with medical or mental health needs while incarcerated (A.R.S. §§ [31-201.01](#), [31-226](#)).

Seriously mentally ill means persons who, as a result of a mental disorder, exhibit emotional or behavioral functioning that is so impaired as to interfere substantially with their capacity to remain in the community without supportive treatment or services of a long-term or indefinite duration. In these persons mental disability is severe and persistent, resulting in a longterm limitation of their functional capacities for primary activities of daily living such as interpersonal relationships, homemaking, self-care, employment and recreation (A.R.S. § [36-550](#))

Provisions

1. Requires a sheriff to cause a prisoner who appears to manifest symptoms of a mental disorder to be examined within 24-hours by a licensed physician. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires a sheriff to file a petition for a mental health evaluation and transport the prisoner to the appropriate evaluation agency, if in the judgement of the licensed physician the person is suffering from a mental disorder and as a result is:
 - a. a danger to self;
 - b. a danger to others; or
 - c. has a persistent or acute disability or grave disability. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires a person, on admission to the county jail, to be screened to determine whether:
 - a. the person has been diagnosed with a mental illness and has been receiving treatment for the illness; and
 - b. whether the person has been designated as seriously mentally ill (SMI). (Sec. 1)
4. Requires a sheriff, if a prior diagnosis of mental illness has been made, to determine what, if any, treatment was being provided to the prisoner before confinement in the county jail, including what medications the prisoner was taking. (Sec. 1)
5. Directs a sheriff to take immediate steps to ensure that the prisoner continues to receive prescribed medications within uninterrupted within 24-hours after arriving in the county jail and, to the extent practicable, that other treatments continue uninterrupted while the prisoner is in the county jail. (Sec. 1)
6. Requires a sheriff to submit a request for a SMI determination from the appropriate regional behavioral health authority or state DOC, as appropriate, within seven days after receiving a diagnosis, if the prisoner:
 - a. has previously been diagnosed with a mental illness; or
 - b. is discovered to have a mental illness on examination by a licensed physician but has not been designated as SMI. (Sec. 1)

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

7. Directs a sheriff to provide the SMI evaluation agency with all available medical and psychiatric evaluations and reports so that an accurate SMI determination can be made. (Sec. 1)
8. Requires, within 72-hours after a prisoner displays symptoms of a mental disorder in such a degree that a transfer to the state hospital or licensed behavioral health or mental health inpatient treatment facility is necessary, the psychiatrist or the physician of the facility to examine the prisoner and make a written report of their recommendations to the DOC Director. (Sec. 2)
9. Requires, rather than allows a petition for court-ordered evaluation to be filed within 120 days of the prisoner's scheduled release from prison or during any time that the prisoner is on release status appears to be as a result of a mental disorder, a danger to self or a danger to other, or has a persistent or acute disability or grave disability, and is either unable or unwilling to undergo a voluntary evaluation. (Sec. 2)
10. Requires the evaluation to take place within 72-hours within DOC if the court orders inpatient evaluation. (Sec. 2)
11. Specifies the evaluation must take place in a location that provides confidential communication and be done by a behavioral health professional who is qualified to make the evaluation. (Sec. 2)
12. Requires the DOC Medical Director to ensure all the following occur for any prisoner diagnosed with a mental disorder or shows symptoms of a mental disorder on conviction for a crime that requires serving a sentence in a facility:
 - a. the prisoner is evaluated by a psychiatrist to determine whether the prisoner suffers or continues to suffer from a mental disorder and determine a written treatment plan for the prisoner while incarcerated under the department's jurisdiction;
 - b. the prisoner is evaluated for a determination of a SMI designation and entitlement to additional benefits that come with this designation; and
 - c. the written treatment plan is approved by the court and accompanies the prisoner when transferred to the department to begin serving a sentence pursuant to an order of the court. (Sec. 3)
13. Outlines what should be included in the treatment plan. (Sec. 3)
14. Requires the DOC Medical Director, on transfer to DOC to begin serving a sentence of incarceration, to identify the prisoner in some easily recognizable manner indicating that the prisoner has been identified as a prisoner needing particular attention because of a medical, mental health or supervision need. (Sec. 3)
15. States that during the prisoner's term of incarceration:
 - a. the written treatment plan must be managed and amended, when necessary, in accordance with best evidence-based practices in order to stabilize or improve the prisoner's medical or mental health conditions; and
 - b. DOC must give the prisoner's medical records, including mental health records, to the prisoner's guardian or designee if the prisoner has a guardian or designates a person to access the records. (Sec. 3)
16. Defines terms. (Sec. 1, 3)
17. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1,2,4)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DPA 12-0-0-0

HB 2697: expired opioid antagonists; use **Sponsor: Representative Willoughby, LD 13** **Caucus & COW**

Overview

Expands the types of opioid antagonists that can be dispensed and administered to include opioid antagonists with an expiration date that is less than five years from the date of use.

History

Opioid antagonists are medications that block the activation of opioid receptors of the central or peripheral nervous systems. Opioid antagonists approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) include: 1) buprenorphine; 2) methadone; and 3) naltrexone. These medications block the effects of opioids ([CDC](#)).

Provisions

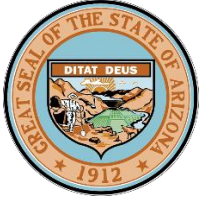
1. Expands the type of opioid antagonists that can be prescribed or dispensed by a pharmacist, physician, nurse practitioner or other health professional or administered by any person to include opioid antagonists with an expiration date that is less than five years from the date of use. (Sec. 1, 4, 5)
2. Maintains immunity from liability for pharmacists, specified healthcare professionals, and individuals who administer expired opioid antagonists in good faith, provided they act with reasonable care and not with wanton or wilful neglect, gross negligence, or intentional wrongdoing. (Sec. 1, 4, 5)
3. Requires a city, town, county or nongovernmental organization's overdose and disease prevention program to:
 - a. have access to kits that contain any expired FDA-approved opioid antagonist; or
 - b. referrals to programs that provide access to FDA-approved expired opioid antagonists. (Sec. 3)
4. Allows county health departments to provide to a person who is at risk of experiencing or who is experiencing an opioid-related antagonist, including any expired opioid antagonists that are approved by the FDA for the treatment of a drug overdose. (Sec. 2)
5. Defines *expired opioid antagonist* as an opioid antagonist that has an expiration date that is less than five years from the date of use. (Sec. 1-5)
6. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1-5)

Amendments

Committee on Health & Human Services

1. Modifies the definition of an *expired opioid antagonist* to be an opioid antagonist that has an expiration date that is less than three years from the date of use, rather than five years.
2. Allows a pharmacist, physician, nurse practitioner or any other health professional to provide, without compensation, a kit that contains naloxone hydrochloride or any other FDA-approved opioid antagonist, including any expired opioid antagonist, to treat a drug overdose.
3. Allows a person to administer an opioid antagonist, including any expired opioid antagonist, regardless if it is prescribed or dispensed in accordance with the a protocol specified by a physician, nurse practitioner, pharmacist, other health professional or that is received from a county health department.

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 9-0-0-3

HB 2728: department of economic security; continuation

Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Continues the Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES) for four years.

History

Established in 1972, DES was created to provide an integrated approach to human services. The agency is administered by a Director who is appointed by the Governor and approved by the Senate (A.R.S. § [41-1952](#)).

[DES](#) is separated into six client service divisions: the Division of Aging and Adult Services, the Division of Benefits and Medical Eligibility, the Division of Child Support Services, the Division of Developmental Disabilities, the Division of Employment and Rehabilitation Services and the Child and Community Services Division. The agency is responsible for administering employment services, individual and family services, income maintenance services, rehabilitation services, administrative services, manpower planning, economic opportunity services, intellectual disability and other developmental disability programs, and nonmedical home and community based services (A.R.S. § [41-1954](#)).

The Senate Health and Human Services and House Health and Human Services Committees of Reference (COR) met jointly on January 30, 2026, to review the performance audit and sunset review conducted by the Auditor General and evaluate DES's response to the sunset factors. The COR recommended that DES be continued for four years ([Senate HHS & House HHS COR Minutes](#)).

DES terminates on July 1, 2026, unless legislation is enacted for its continuation (A.R.S. § [41-3026.21](#)).

Provisions

1. Continues DES until July 1, 2030. (Sec. 2)
2. Repeals DES on January 1, 2031. (Sec. 2)
3. Contains a purpose statement. (Sec. 3)
4. Makes the legislation retroactive to July 1, 2026. (Sec. 4)
5. Makes a conforming change. (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: HHS DP 9-0-0-3

HB 2729: nursing board; continuation
Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1
Caucus & COW

Overview

Continues the Arizona State Board of Nursing (Board) for four years.

History

Established in 1921, the Board was created to regulate the practice of nursing in Arizona. Duties of the Board include: 1) issuing and renewing licenses and certificates to qualified applicants; 2) investigating complaints; 3) administering disciplinary actions for violations of statutes and rules; 4) approving nursing education programs; and 5) providing information to the public about licensees and certificate holders. The mission of the Board is *to protect and promote the welfare of the public by ensuring that each person holding a nursing license or certificate is competent to practice safely*.

The Board is composed of 11 members appointed by the Governor for five-year terms as follows: 1) six registered nurses, including at least one registered nurse practitioner, clinical nurse specialist or certified registered nurse anesthetist; 2) one nursing assistant or a nursing assistant educator; 3) two public members; and 4) two licensed practical nurses ([A.R.S. §§ 32-1602, 32-1606, 32-3226](#)).

The Senate Health and Human Services and House Health & Human Services Committees of Reference (COR) met jointly on January 30, 2026, to review the performance audit and sunset review conducted by the Auditor General, evaluate the Board's response to the sunset factors and receive public testimony. The COR recommended that the Board be continued for four years ([Senate HHS & House HHS COR Minutes](#)).

The Board terminates on July 1, 2026, unless legislation is enacted for its continuation ([A.R.S. §41-3026.08](#)).

Provisions

1. Continues the Board until July 1, 2030. (Sec. 2)
2. Repeals the Board on January 1, 2031. (Sec. 2)
3. Contains a purpose statement. (Sec. 3)
4. Makes the legislation retroactive to July 1, 2026. (Sec. 4)
5. Makes a conforming change. (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: HHS DP 10-0-0-2

HB 2730: occupational therapy board; continuation

Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Continues The Board of Occupational Therapy Examiners (Board) for four years.

History

Established in 1990, the Board was created to license and regulate occupational therapists and occupational therapy assistants in order to standardize occupational therapy practices. The mission of the Board is to ensure the public's health, safety and welfare by licensing and regulating individuals who provide occupational therapy services. The Board's duties include setting standards for licensure examinations, evaluating applicants' qualifications, collecting fees, collecting applicant fingerprints for the purpose of criminal background checks, adopting rules and conducting investigations and hearings in disciplinary matters.

The Board is composed of five members appointed by the governor for three-year terms as follows: 1) two public members who are not engaged, directly or indirectly, in providing health care services; and 2) three members with at least three years of experience in occupational therapy or teaching in an accredited occupational therapy education program ([A.R.S. §§ 32-3401, 32-3402, 32-3404](#)).

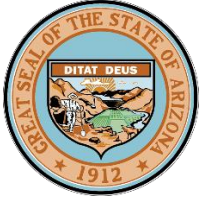
The Senate Health and Human Services and House Health & Human Services Committees of Reference (COR) met jointly on January 30, 2026, to review the performance audit and sunset review conducted by the Auditor General, evaluate the Board's response to the sunset factors and receive public testimony. The COR recommended that the Board be continued for four years ([Senate HHS & House HHS COR Minutes](#)).

The Board terminates on July 1, 2026, unless legislation is enacted for its continuation ([A.R.S. § 41-3026.09](#)).

Provisions

1. Continues the Board until July 1, 2030. (Sec. 2)
2. Repeals the Board on January 1, 2030. (Sec. 2)
3. Contains a purpose statement. (Sec. 3)
4. Makes the legislation retroactive to July 1, 2026. (Sec. 4)
5. Makes a conforming change. (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: HHS DPA 10-0-0-2

HB 2731: physician assistants; board; continuation
Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1
Caucus & COW

Overview

Continues The Arizona Regulatory Board of Physician Assistants (Board) for two years.

History

The Board regulates the practice of physician assistants in Arizona. Duties of the Board include: 1) issuing and renewing licenses to qualified applicants; 2) regulating the practice of licensed physician assistants; 3) investigating complaints; 4) administering disciplinary actions for violations of statutes and rules; and 5) developing and recommending standards to govern the profession. The mission of the Board is *to protect public safety through the judicious licensing, regulation and education of all physician assistants*.

The Board is composed of 11 members appointed by the Governor for four-year terms as follows: 1) five physician assistants who hold a current regular license; 2) two public members; 3) two actively practicing doctors of osteopathy, one of whom supervises or collaborates with a physician assistant at the time of appointment; and 4) two actively practicing doctors of medicine one of whom supervises or collaborates with a physician assistant at the time of appointment ([A.R.S. §§ 32-2502](#) and [32-2504](#)).

The Senate Health and Human Services and House Health & Human Services Committees of Reference (COR) met jointly on January 30, 2026, to review the performance audit and sunset review conducted by the Auditor General, evaluate the Board's response to the sunset factors and receive public testimony. The COR recommended that the Board be continued for two years ([Senate HHS & House HHS COR Minutes](#)).

The Board terminates on July 1, 2026, unless legislation is enacted for its continuation ([A.R.S. § 41-3026.12](#)).

Provisions

1. Continues the Board until July 1, 2028. (Sec. 2)
2. Repeals the Board on January 1, 2029. (Sec. 2)
3. Contains a purpose statement. (Sec. 3)
4. Makes the legislation retroactive to July 1, 2026. (Sec. 4)
5. Makes a conforming change. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Health & Human Services

1. Continues the Board for 4 years, rather than 2 years.

<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: HHS DP 11-0-0-1

HB2732: pharmacy board; continuation **Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1** **Caucus & COW**

Overview

Continues the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy (Board) for six years.

History

The mission of the Board is to protect the health, safety and welfare of Arizona citizens by regulating the practice of pharmacy and the manufacturing, distribution, sale and storage of prescription medications and devices and non-prescription medications. Board responsibilities include: 1) issuing licenses to pharmacists, pharmacy interns and pharmacy technicians; 2) issuing permits to pharmacies, manufacturers, wholesalers, distributors and third party logistic providers; 3) conducting compliance inspections of permitted facilities; 4) investigating and adjudicating complaints against licensees and permit holders; 5) providing information about licensed individuals and permitted facilities to the public; and 6) operating and monitoring the Controlled Substance Prescription Monitoring Program (A.R.S. §§ [32-1904](#), [32-1922](#) and [36-2602](#)).

The Board is composed of nine members appointed by the Governor for five-year terms as follows: 1) six pharmacists at least one of whom is employed by a licensed hospital and at least one of whom is employed by a community pharmacy and engaged in the day-to-day practice of pharmacy; 2) one pharmacy technician; and 3) two public members ([A.R.S. §§ 32-1902](#) and [32-1904](#)).

The Senate Health and Human Services and House Health & Human Services Committees of Reference (COR) met jointly on January 30, 2026, to review the performance audit and sunset review conducted by the Auditor General, evaluate the Board's response to the sunset factors and receive public testimony. The COR recommended that the Board be continued for six years ([Senate HHS & House HHS COR Minutes](#)).

The Board terminates on July 1, 2026, unless legislation is enacted for its continuation ([A.R.S. § 41-3026.07](#)).

Provisions

1. Continues the Board until July 1, 2032. (Sec. 2)
2. Repeals the Board on January 1, 2033. (Sec. 2)
3. Contains a purpose statement. (Sec. 3)
4. Makes the legislation retroactive to July 1, 2026. (Sec. 4)
5. Makes a conforming change. (Sec. 1)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DPA 12-0-0-0

HB 2733: pharmacy board; renewals; ownership change

Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows pharmacists and pharmacy technicians to complete required continuing education (CE) after submitting a renewal application and paying fees, if all CE is completed before the license expires. Expands permissible delivery locations for prescription medications, unless prohibited by federal law. Allows business permittees to continue operations under its existing permit during a change of ownership if certain conditions are met.

History

The Arizona State Board of Pharmacy (Board) is established to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the distribution of prescription medications and controlled substances in order to protect the public health and safety. The Board licenses and regulates pharmacists, pharmacy interns and technicians, and issues permits for pharmacies, wholesalers, manufacturers and other entities engaged in the distribution of drugs and devices. The Board must establish continuous education that licensed pharmacists or pharmacy technicians must satisfactorily complete to be eligible to receive a renewal of licensure (A.R.S. §§ [32-1904](#), [32-1925](#), [32-1936](#)).

Provisions

1. Clarifies it is not *unethical conduct* for a pharmacist or pharmacy to use an employee or a common carrier, unless prohibited by federal law, to pick up prescription orders at or deliver prescription medications to a patient:
 - a. resident's or workplace;
 - b. a hospital or long-term care facility; or
 - c. another designated physical address provided by the patient where the patient or their designated agent is available to receive a deliver. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows both pharmacists and pharmacy technicians to complete their mandatory continuing professional pharmacy education requirements after submitting a renewal application and paying the applicable renewal fee, if the CE requirements are completed before the license expires for that renewal cycle. (Sec. 2)
3. Requires the Board to update and maintain the renewal application and renewal procedures for pharmacists and pharmacy technicians. (Sec. 2)
4. Allows a business to continue operating under its existing permit during a change in ownership if the following conditions are met:
 - a. the new owner submits a complete application for a new permit at least 14 business days before the change of ownership occurs;
 - b. the business remains in compliance with all applicable statutes and rules to the permit type;
 - c. the existing permit has not expired, suspended or revoked; and
 - d. the new owner attests to assume responsibility for compliance with all regulatory requirements during the transition period. (Sec. 3)
5. Allows the Board to deny continued operation of a business if it determines:
 - a. the change in ownership presents a risk to public health or safety;
 - b. the new owner has failed to meet any applicable requirements; or
 - c. the Board has credible evidence of fraud, diversion or other conduct that would constitute grounds for permit denial. (Sec. 3)
6. Terminates continued operations of a business automatically on the earliest of either:

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

- a. the date the Board issues the new permit; or
 - b. the date the Board denies the permit application. (Sec. 3)
7. Subjects a business that is operating under its existing permit during a change in ownership to all inspections, reporting requirements and enforcement actions to the same extent as a permitted entity. (Sec. 3)
 8. Prohibits wholesaling or distributing a prescription drug or device, a controlled substance, nonprescription drug, regulated chemical, medical gas or durable medical equipment without a valid Board-issued permit. (Sec. 4)
 9. Specifies that the business change of ownership provisions are notwithstanding any other laws to the contrary as it pertains to the regulation of pharmacy. (Sec. 3)
 10. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 4)

Amendments

Committee on Health & Human Services

1. Allows a business to continue operating under its existing permit during a change in ownership if the new owner notifies the Board within seven calendar days after the effective date of the change in ownership and submits a permit application within 30 days after the effective date of the change of ownership.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DP 12-0-0-0

HB 2923: court-ordered treatment; judicial review

Sponsor: Representative Hernandez C, LD 21

Caucus & COW

Overview

Modifies timelines, procedures and notification requirements related to judicial review for court-ordered mental health treatments.

History

A person placed under a court order for mental health treatment has the right to request release from the treatment order through a judicial review process in addition to the writ of habeas corpus. A written request for judicial review may be presented to any member of the treatment staff of the agency providing treatment and must be delivered to the medical director, who is required to file the request and a current psychiatric report with the clerk of the court within three days. During court-ordered treatment, the patient must be informed at least once every 60 days of the right to judicial review and the right to consult with counsel, with the notice recorded in the clinical record ([A.R.S. § 36-546](#)) ([A.A.C. R9-21-506](#)).

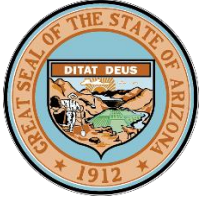
Judicial review is conducted in superior court in the county where the patient is being treated. Requests for review generally may not be made sooner than sixty days after the initial order or a prior judicial review resolution, except for specified categories of patients. The reviewing court may review submitted materials and issue an order without a further hearing or may order an evidentiary hearing as necessary. Individuals subject to court-ordered treatment are entitled to access counsel for purposes of judicial review and habeas corpus proceedings and counsel is authorized to take actions necessary to protect the patient's rights during review ([A.R.S. § 36-546](#)).

Provisions

1. Allows a patient receiving court-ordered treatment or any person acting on the patient's behalf to request that the court review whether the patient is still in need of continued court-ordered treatment. (Sec. 1)
2. States judicial review is not available for an issue that has an administrative remedy pursuant to rules adopted by the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS). (Sec. 1)
3. Specifies that the prescribed rights and procedures are in addition to the rights and procedures for applying for a writ of habeas corpus as provided in statute. (Sec. 1)
4. Prohibits a request for judicial review from being made sooner than 90 days after the original order for court-ordered treatment is entered. (Sec. 1)
5. Prohibits, with exceptions, a request for a subsequent judicial review from being made sooner than 60 days after an order deciding a previous request for judicial review is entered. (Sec. 1)
6. Allows a written request for judicial review to be presented to any member of the treatment staff of the mental health treatment agency providing the patient's treatment. (Sec. 1)
7. Allows the request to be made by the patient, an attorney representing the patient or a health care decision-maker acting on behalf of the patient. (Sec. 1)
8. Allows the request to be made on a prescribed form that is prepared by the mental health treatment agency and made available for use by any person. (Sec. 1)
9. Outlines what must be contained on the mental health treatment agency's prescribed form. (Sec. 1)

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

10. Requires a mental health treatment staff member who receives a written request for judicial review to promptly deliver the request to the medical director of the mental health treatment agency. (Sec. 1)
11. Requires the medical director of the mental health treatment agency, if the person presenting the request refuses to sign the form, to proceed as if the request has been signed and note on the request the circumstances why the request was not signed. (Sec. 1)
12. Requires the medical director of the mental health treatment agency, within three days after receiving the request, to deliver the request along with a current psychiatric report of the patient's condition to be filed with the clerk of the court. (Sec. 1)
13. Requires the current psychiatric report to express the opinion of the medical director of the mental health treatment agency as to whether the patient continues to meet the criteria for court-ordered treatment. (Sec. 1)
14. Requires the medical director to state an opinion regarding a patient's ability to accept and follow through with recommended voluntary treatment if the medical director is of the opinion that a court order for treatment is no longer needed because the patient is willing to accept voluntary treatment. (Sec. 1)
15. Requires the medical director, in rendering such opinion, to consider the patient's history of compliance with treatment both before and after the court order was entered, including information relevant to the history of patient's behavior during and before the court order was entered from persons known to the mental health treatment agency who have a significant relationship with the patient. (Sec. 1)
16. Lists the individuals who are required to be notified by the medical director within three days of a request for judicial review that is being filed with the court for further action. (Sec. 1)
17. Establishes requirements for the delivery, certification and receipt of a request for judicial review. (Sec. 1)
18. Requires the Medical Director, if delivery is not accomplished, to certify all efforts to accomplish delivery and state the reasons the delivery could not be accomplished. (Sec. 1)
19. Allows a person entitled to the notice to waive the delivery. (Sec. 1)
20. Entitles a patient receiving court-ordered treatment with the right to consult with and receive assistance of an attorney to prepare a request for judicial review or a petition for habeas corpus and represent the patient at any hearing. (Sec. 1)
21. Requires the patient, at the time the patient makes a request for judicial review, to be informed of their right to consult an attorney. (Sec. 1)
22. Requires the mental health treatment agency where the patient is being treated to promptly notify the reviewing court of the patient's request for appointment of an attorney if the patient is not represented by an attorney and request one be appointed. (Sec. 1)
23. Requires the court, within two business days after receiving notice of a patient's request, to appoint an attorney to assist the patient in preparing a petition and represent the patient in any hearing. (Sec. 1)
24. Declares the patient or person acting on the patient's behalf has the burden of proving, by clear and convincing evident, that the patient is entitled to release from court-ordered treatment. (Sec. 1)
25. Specifies that unless the court finds the patient's treatment is illegal on other grounds, the patient is prohibited from being released from court-ordered treatment unless the court finds that treatment is no longer required because the patient is no longer in need of court-ordered treatment or is willing and able to accept voluntary treatment. (Sec. 1)
26. Requires the court to review any additional materials and enter its order without a hearing within five judicial days after the request for judicial review is filed. (Sec. 1)
27. Establishes procedures, timeframes and requirements for hearings regarding judicial review of court-ordered treatment. (Sec. 1)
28. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DP 11-1-0-0

HB4010: genetic counselors; board; licensure

Sponsor: Representative Pingerelli, LD 28

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes the Board of Genetic Counselors (Board) to license and regulate genetic counselors. Designates the Executive Director of the Arizona Board of Osteopathic Examiners in Medicine and Surgery (Osteopathic Board) as the Executive Director of the Board and prescribes powers and duties. Outlines qualifications for genetic counselor licensure, provisional licensure and grounds for denying, suspending or revoking a genetic counselor license.

History

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ([CDC](#)) describes *genetic counseling* as providing comprehensive insights into the potential impacts of genetic conditions on individuals and their families. A genetic counselor or qualified healthcare professional gathers personal and familial health data to assess the probability of genetic predispositions. Utilizing this data, a genetic counselor aids in discerning genetic testing for individuals or their relatives. A *genetic test* is an analysis of an individual's DNA, gene products or chromosomes that indicate a propensity for or susceptibility to illness, disease, impairment or other disorders, whether physical or mental, or that demonstrates genetic or chromosomal damage due to environmental factors or carrier status for a disease or disorder ([A.R.S. § 20-448.02](#)).

On October 18, 2023, a sunrise application was submitted for the licensure of genetic counselors. According to the sunrise application, 34 states issue licenses for genetic counselors ([Sunrise Application](#)).

Provisions

Board of Genetic Counselors

1. Establishes the Board to consist of the following Governor-appointed members:
 - a. five genetic counselors;
 - b. one osteopathic physician who is actively engaged in the practice of medicine and interacts professionally with genetic counselors;
 - c. one medical doctor who is actively engaged in the practice of medicine and interacts professionally with genetic counselors; and
 - d. two public members. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the five Governor-appointed genetic counselors to:
 - a. hold an active certification in good standing with the American Board of Genetic Counseling;
 - b. hold an active genetic counselor licensing beginning January 1, 2028; and
 - c. have not previously been subject to disciplinary action as a health professional in this state or any other jurisdiction. (Sec. 1)
3. Allows the Governor to seek input and nominations before the Governor makes the genetic counselor appointments. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires a prospective Board member, before appointment, to submit a full set of fingerprints to the Governor for the purpose of obtaining a state and federal criminal records check. (Sec. 1)
5. Allows the Arizona Department of Public Safety to exchange this fingerprint data with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. (Sec. 1)
6. States the term of office of Board members is four years to begin and end on September 1. (Sec. 1)

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

7. Specifies that each Board member is eligible for appointment to not more than two full terms, except that the term of office for a member who is appointed to fill a vacancy that is not caused by the expiration of a full term is for the unexpired portion of that term and the Governor may reappoint that member to not more than two additional terms. (Sec. 1)
8. Allows the Governor to remove a member after notice and a hearing on finding of:
 - a. malfeasance, misfeasance or incompetence in office;
 - b. unprofessional or dishonorable conduct in office; or
 - c. unprofessional or dishonorable conduct. (Sec. 1)
9. Specifies that a board member's violation of the right of conscience statute is grounds for removal from the Board. (Sec. 1)
10. Requires the Governor to appoint a qualified replacement to fill a vacant position for the unexpired portion of the term. (Sec. 1)
11. States that a Board member's term automatically ends:
 - a. on written resignation submitted to the Board chairperson or to the Governor;
 - b. if the member is absent from this state for more than six months during a one-year period;
 - c. if the member fails to attend three consecutive regular board meetings; and
 - d. five years after retirement from active practice, if applicable. (Sec. 1)
12. Grants Board members immunity of civil liability for all good faith actions taken to regulate genetic counselors. (Sec. 1)
13. States that Board members are eligible to receive compensation in the amount of \$200 for each day of actual service in the business of the Board and for all expenses necessary and properly incurred in attending Board meetings. (Sec. 1)

Powers and Duties

14. Requires the Board to:
 - a. protect the public from unlawful, incompetent, unqualified, impaired or unprofessional genetic counselors;
 - b. license and regulate genetic counselors;
 - c. order and evaluate physical, psychological, psychiatric and competency testing of licensees and applicants as the Board determines necessary to enforce genetic counseling regulations;
 - d. review the credentials and abilities of applicants for licensure whose professional records or physical or mental capabilities may not meet genetic counseling licensure requirements;
 - e. initiate investigations and determine on the board's own motion whether a licensee has engaged in unprofessional conduct or is or may be incompetent or mentally or physically unable to safely practice genetic counseling;
 - f. engage in the full exchange of information with the licensing and disciplinary boards and professional associations of other states and jurisdictions of the United States and foreign countries and with a statewide association for genetic counselors;
 - g. direct the preparation and circulation of educational materials the Board determines are helpful and proper for licensees; and
 - h. discipline and rehabilitate genetic counselors. (Sec. 1)
15. Requires the Board, by rule to:
 - a. define and describe the duties and limits of the practice of genetic counseling;
 - b. adopt standards with respect to the practice of genetic counseling that are designed to safeguard the health and safety of patients;
 - c. establish criteria for granting, denying, suspending and revoking a license in order to protect the health and safety of patients; and
 - d. establish fees. (Sec. 1)
16. Requires the Board to hold at least one regular meeting each year and allows additional meetings as determined necessary to carry out the functions of the board. (Sec. 1)
17. Requires the Board to annually elect from its membership a chairperson and vice chairperson. (Sec. 1)
18. Allows the vice chairperson to call regular meetings and special meetings if the chairperson is not available. (Sec. 1)

19. Allows the Board to delegate to its Executive Director its authority. (Sec. 1)
20. Requires the Board to adopt a substantive policy statement for each specific licensing and regulatory authority it delegates to the Executive Director. (Sec. 1)
21. Allows the Board to adopt rules necessary to properly administer and enforce genetic counselor regulations. (Sec. 1)
22. Allows the chairperson to establish subcommittees consisting of Board members and define their duties as the chairperson deems necessary to carry the functions of the Board. (Sec. 1)
23. States that Board employees, including the Executive Director, temporary personnel and professional medical investigators are immune from civil liability for good faith actions taken to enforce genetic counseling regulations. (Sec. 1)
24. Allows the Board to receive and review staff reports on complaints, malpractice cases and all investigations in performing its duties. (Sec. 1)
25. Requires the Board to prescribe in rule and collect fees for all the following:
 - a. an initial genetic counselor license application;
 - b. a one-year provisional license extension;
 - c. a two-year genetic counselor license;
 - d. a two-year renewal of the genetic counselor license; and
 - e. an application for reinstatement for an expired license. (Sec. 1)
26. Requires the Board to maintain an online directory of licensed genetic counselors. (Sec. 1)
27. Requires the Board to exercise its authority to license and regulate genetic counselors, including the Board's rulemaking authority, consistent with the right of conscience statute. (Sec. 1)
28. Outlines the initial terms of Board members as follows:
 - a. one term ending September 1, 2028; and
 - b. two terms ending September 1, 2029. (Sec. 6)
29. Directs the Governor to make all subsequent appointments as prescribed by statute. (Sec. 6)

Executive Director

30. Designates the Executive Director of the Osteopathic Board as the Executive Director of the Genetic Counselors Board. (Sec. 1)
31. Designates Osteopathic Board staff to carry out the administrative responsibilities of the Genetic Counselors Board. (Sec. 1)
32. States that the Executive Director is eligible to receive compensation set by the Board within the range determined by statute. (Sec. 1)
33. Outlines the powers, duties and responsibilities of the Executive Director and their designee. (Sec. 1)
34. States that consultants and agents appointed to conduct investigations, gather information and perform duties given by the Executive Director are eligible to receive compensation determined by the Executive Director in an amount of not more than \$200 per day of service. (Sec. 1)

Genetic Counselor Licensure

35. Asserts that a person may not act as a genetic counselor without being licensed. (Sec. 1)
36. Exempts any of the following persons from the genetic licensure requirements;
 - a. a licensed physician or person licensed to practice in a health care profession other than that of a genetic counselor when acting within the scope of the person's profession and doing work of a nature consistent with the person's training;
 - b. a genetic counselor employed by the federal government or a federal agency if the person provides genetic counseling services under the direction and control of the entity by which the person is employed;
 - c. a genetic counseling intern if the performed services are an integral part of the intern's course of study and are performed under the direct supervision of a genetic counselor who is assigned to supervise the intern and who is on duty and available in the assigned patient care area; and

- d. a visiting out-of-state genetic counselor who holds a certification and is performing activities and services for a period of less than 30 days each year. (Sec. 1)
37. Requires, on completion of rulemaking and no later than October 1, 2026, a person who wishes to practice genetic counseling to be licensed. (Sec. 1)
 38. Requires a person who was practicing genetic counseling on the effective date to apply to the Board for licensure by January 1, 2028. (Sec. 1)
 39. Requires an applicant to submit to the Board:
 - a. a genetic counselor licensing application;
 - b. a fee as established by the Board; and
 - c. satisfactory evidence of having current certification. (Sec. 1)
 40. Requires the Board to grant a genetic counselor license to a person who meets the qualifications and rules adopted by the Board. (Sec. 1)
 41. States that an applicant who provides adequate documentation to the Board of the applicant's licensure or registration as a genetic counselor under the laws of another state, territory or jurisdiction of the United States that the Board determines imposes substantially the same licensing requirements as this state may be licensed. (Sec. 1)
 42. Prohibits a licensed physician or person licensed to practice in a health care profession other than that of a genetic counselor from claiming to be a genetic counselor. (Sec. 1)
 43. Specifies that a visiting out-of-state genetic counselor must be licensed or registered in the state of the person's residence if licensure or registration is available. (Sec. 1)
 44. Allows an individual that does not qualify for genetic counseling licensure but who has been practicing genetic counseling in this state and has worked in Arizona for at least eight years, before the effective date to apply for licensure if the individual submits:
 - a. documentation of a master's or higher degree in medical genetics, genetic counseling or related field of genetic study from an accreditation council for a genetic counseling accredited program;
 - b. three letters of recommendation from a physician or genetic counselor; and
 - c. documentation of having completed two and one-half continuing education units in the 12 months immediately preceding the application date. (Sec. 1)
 45. Requires the three letters of recommendations to include at least:
 - a. one letter from a genetic counselor who is eligible for licensure; and
 - b. one letter from a clinical or medical geneticist who is certified by the American Board of Medical Genetics and Genomics, or its successor. (Sec. 1)
 46. Specifies that all individuals who submit letters of recommendation must have worked with the applicant in an employment setting within the immediately preceding 10 years and be able to attest to the applicant's competency in providing genetic counseling services. (Sec. 1)
 47. Requires all genetic counselor licenses to be issued for a two-year period on payment of the licensing fee, except in the case of provisional licensure. (Sec. 1)
 48. Requires a license to be renewed on filing a renewal application that includes the renewal fee established by the Board and documentation of having completed the number of continuing education units required for certification, prorated for the length of the license. (Sec. 1)
 49. Requires a person to file an application for renewal at least 30 days and not more than 60 days before the date the person's current license expires. (Sec. 1)
 50. Deems it is a violation for a person who is not licensed to use the title "licensed genetic counselor" or the abbreviation "L.G.C." or to use any other words, letters, signs or figures to indicate that the person is a licensed genetic counselor. (Sec. 1)

Provisional Licensure

51. Enables the Board to grant a person with active candidate status a provisional licensure to practice genetic counseling if the person files an application and pays the provisional license fee established by the Board. (Sec. 1)

52. States that the provisional license is valid for one year after the date of issuance and may be extended for one additional year if the applicant fails to obtain certification. (Sec. 1)
53. Expires a provisional license automatically on the earliest of the following:
 - a. issuance of a license;
 - b. 30 days after the applicant provisional licensee fails to take or pass the next available complete certification examination; or
 - c. the date printed on the provisional license. (Sec. 1)
54. Requires an application for extension of a provisional license to be signed by the provisional licensee's qualified supervisor. (Sec. 1)
55. Requires a provisional licensee to work under the supervision of a qualified supervisor at all times during which the provisional licensee practices genetic counseling. (Sec. 1)
56. Requires the qualified supervisor and provisional licensee to complete and maintain a supervision agreement that is signed by and on file with both parties. (Sec. 1)

Grounds For Denial, Suspension or Revocation of a Genetic Counselor License

57. Enables the Board to deny, suspend or revoke the license of any genetic counselor who:
 - a. violated any statutes or rules;
 - b. is convicted of a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; or
 - c. indulges in conduct or a practice that is detrimental to the health or safety of a patient. (Sec. 1)
58. Prohibits the Board from denying, suspending or revoking a genetic counselor license for invoking their right of conscience or for any reason that is inconsistent with the statute. (Sec. 1)
59. Permits the Board to deny a license without holding a hearing. (Sec. 1)
60. Allows an applicant to appeal the Board's decision of denying the license. (Sec. 1)
61. Requires the Board to conduct a hearing to suspend or revoke any license in accordance with uniform administrative hearing procedures. (Sec. 1)
62. Allows the Board to suspend or revoke a license permanently or any period of time and under any conditions that the Board deems appropriate if it determines at the conclusion of a hearing that grounds exist to suspend or revoke a license. (Sec. 1)
63. Allows an applicant for licensure or a licensee to appeal final decisions of the Board. (Sec. 1)
64. Allows the Board, in addition to any disciplinary action, to assess a civil penalty of not more than \$100 for each violation of statute or rule as determined by a hearing. (Sec. 1)
65. Constitutes each day that a violation occurs as a separate offense. (Sec. 1)
66. Allows the Attorney General (AG) or the county attorney to bring an action in the name of the state to enforce a civil penalty. (Sec. 1)
67. Requires the action to be filed in the superior court or in justice court in the county where the violation occurred. (Sec. 1)
68. Allows the Board, in addition to other available remedies, to apply to the superior court for an injunction to restrain a person from violating statutes or rules. (Sec. 1)
69. Directs the court to grant a temporary restraining order, a preliminary injunction or permanent injunction without bond. (Sec. 1)
70. Allows the defendant to be served in any county of this state. (Sec. 1)
71. Requires the action to be brought on behalf of the Board by the AG or the county attorney where the violation occurred. (Sec. 1)
72. Directs a genetic counselor whose license is suspended or revoked or whose surrender of a license with or without prejudice has been accepted by the Board to promptly deliver the license to the Board. (Sec. 1)
73. Requires a provisional licensee who loses active candidate status to surrender the provisional license to the Board immediately. (Sec. 1)

Investigations and Violation Classifications

74. Allows the Executive Director to:
- a. investigate a complaint or any information that indicates a person is or may be violating genetic counseling regulations;
 - b. examine and copy documents and other physical evidence wherever located that relate to the conduct or competency of a genetic counselor pursuant to the genetic counseling statutory requirements and rules;
 - c. issue subpoenas to compel the testimony of witnesses or demand the production of relevant documents and other physical evidence pursuant to an investigation or an administrative proceeding; and
 - d. apply to the superior court for an order to compel compliance if a person refuses to comply with a subpoena. (Sec. 1)
75. States that patient records, including clinical records, medical reports, laboratory statements and reports, files, films, oral statements, evaluations, findings and counseling information that are kept by the Executive Director pursuant to an investigation or an administrative proceeding are not public records or subject to search and copy laws. (Sec. 1)
76. Requires the Executive Director to keep confidential the names of patients and their families whose records are reviewed during an investigation, proceeding or hearing. (Sec. 1)
77. Classifies the following acts as a class 6 felony:
- a. obtaining a license as a genetic counselor by fraud, intentional misrepresentation or deceit; and
 - b. practicing genetic counseling without a license issued or after the person's license has been denied, suspended or revoked. (Sec. 1)

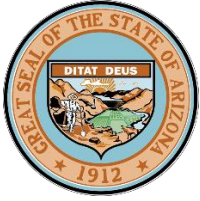
Right of Conscience

78. Declares a genetic counselor has the right to not participate in or provide any genetic counseling that violates their right of conscience. (Sec. 1)
79. Prohibits a person from taking or threatening to take adverse action against a genetic counselor for declining to participate in genetic counselling service on the basis of conscience. (Sec. 1)
80. Specifies that the licensing of a genetic counselor may not be contingent on the genetic counselor's participation in counseling or referral in counseling that violates the genetic counselor's conscience. (Sec. 1)
81. Requires a genetic counselor, if they decline to participate in or provide requested counseling, to:
- a. inform the patient in a timely manner that the genetic counselor is unable to provide the requested genetic counseling; and
 - b. offer to direct the patient to the online directory of licensed genetic counselors maintained by the Board. (Sec. 1)
82. Specifies a genetic counselor is not required to provide a referral to a specific provider or entity. (Sec. 1)
83. Grants a genetic counselor immunity from civil, criminal and administrative liability for exercising the right of conscience with respect to genetic counseling. (Sec. 1)
84. Clarifies the immunity does not extend to intentional criminal misconduct or the knowing falsification or alteration of medical records, test results or diagnostic information. (Sec. 1)

Miscellaneous

85. Establishes the Genetic Counselor Board Fund as a 90/10 board. (Sec. 1)
86. Requires 10 percent of all monies collected to be deposited in the state General Fund and the remaining 90 percent in the Genetic Counselors Board Fund. (Sec. 1)
87. Subjects all monies deposited in the Genetic Counselors Board Fund to applicable budgetary and fiscal provisions for state agencies. (Sec. 1)
88. Adds genetic counselors to the definition of *health professional*. (Sec. 2)
89. Includes genetic counselors in the definition of *health care providers* able to provide telehealth. (Sec. 3)
90. Terminates the Board on July 1, 2034. (Sec. 4)

91. Contains a purpose statement for the Board. (Sec. 5)
92. Defines terms. (Sec. 1)
93. Makes technical changes and conforming changes. (Sec. 2-3)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session
Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DP 7-5-0-0

HCR 2013: celebrate life month
Sponsor: Representative Fink, LD 27
Caucus & COW

Overview

Proclaims June 2026 as celebrate life month in Arizona.

History

A resolution is a declaration or expression of legislative opinion, will, intent or “resolve” in matters within the Legislature’s legal purview. Three types of resolutions are used in Arizona: 1) simple resolutions; 2) concurrent resolutions; and 3) joint resolutions. A concurrent resolution is processed through both houses but is not signed by the Governor ([Arizona Legislative Manual](#)).

Provisions

1. Proclaims June 2026 as Celebrate Life Month in Arizona and encourages the citizens and Arizona lawmakers to recognize the inherent, immeasurable worth of every human life from conception to natural death. (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: HHS DPA 7-5-0-0

HCR2056: medical mandates; right to refuse

Sponsor: Representative Kupper, LD 25

Caucus & COW

Overview

Proposes a constitutional amendment to establish a fundamental right for individuals to refuse medical mandates.

History

A *health care institution* is every place, institution, building or agency, whether organized for profit or not, that provides facilities with medical services, nursing services, behavioral health services, health screening services, other health-related services, supervisory care services, personal care services or directed care services and includes home health agencies, outdoor behavioral health care programs and hospice service agencies (A.R.S. § [36-401](#)).

Governmental entities include counties, municipalities, school districts, chartered unit or subdivision, a governmental unit or other special district or similar entity or any association, authority, board, commission, division, office, officer, task force or other agency of this state (A.R.S. § [12-981](#)).

Provisions

1. Declares the right to refuse medical mandates is hereby recognized and protected as a fundamental and inherent right of every individual.
2. Prohibits government entities from mandating, requiring, coercing, or compelling an individual to administer accept or receive a medical product or treatment as a condition of employment, education, access to public facilities, participation in services, or the exercise of any right or benefit.
3. Clarifies this does not limit a court of competent jurisdiction in a specific individual's case based on a finding of clear and convincing evidence that the individual is a danger to self or others, including the ordering of treatment for a mental health or substance use disorder involving the administration of medications or other treatments to address mental health or a substance use disorder
4. Clarifies this does not apply to persons who are in the custody of a law enforcement agency or on probation for an offense or limit or interfere with the collection of evidence pursuant to a bona fide criminal investigation.
5. Clarifies this does not:
 - a. limit or interfere with the rights of parents or legal guardians to make medical mandate decisions for their minor children from birth to 18 years of age;
 - b. limit a licensed health care provider or health care institution from performing legally required duties related to the reporting or tracking of medical products or treatments or from administering medical care that is necessary to save the life of an individual when consent cannot be obtained from the individual, the individual's parent or legal guardian or the individual's authorized representative;
 - c. limit any requirement under federal law; or
 - d. limit any existing state law requirements for diagnostic tests or procedures.
6. Defines *coerce or compel* to mean any action taken that imposes a penalty, denial of benefit or adverse consequence for noncompliance.
7. Requires the Secretary of State to submit the proposition to the voters at the next general election.

Amendments

Committee on Health & Human Services

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

1. clarifies this does not limit a special health care district from requiring its employees, contractors or agents to comply with health and safety protocols necessary for patient protection or disease prevention, including personal protective equipment such as masks.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: IT DP 7-0-0-3

HB2746: trade offices study committee
Sponsor: Representative Rivero, LD 27
Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes the Study Committee on Trade Offices (Study Committee). Lists the Study Committee's membership and outlines its duties. Repeals the Study Committee on September 30, 2029.

History

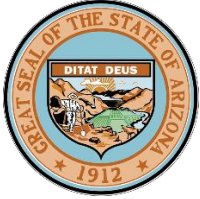
The Arizona Commerce Authority (ACA) must establish and supervise, at the direction of the ACA Board of Directors, the operation of full-time or part-time offices in other states and foreign countries for the purpose of expanding direct investment and export trade opportunities for businesses and industries in this state, based on objective research, the ACA determines that the effort would be beneficial to the economy of this state ([A.R.S. § 41-1504](#)).

The ACA currently operates trade offices located in [Canada](#) (Toronto), [Mexico](#) (Mexico City and Chihuahua), [Israel](#) (Tel Aviv), [Europe](#) (Frankfurt, Germany), [Taiwan](#) (Taipei), [Republic of Korea](#) (Seoul), [Japan](#) (Tokyo) and more recently Romania (Bucharest), to provide support for Arizona businesses to increase international trade and cross-border economic and commercial ties.

Provisions

1. Creates the Study Committee, consisting of members from the House of Representatives (House) as follows:
 - a. the chairperson of the International Trade Committee, or its successor committee, or the chairperson's designee, who shall serve as the chairperson;
 - b. the chairpersons of the Commerce Committee, the Government Committee and the Appropriations Committee, or its successor committees, or the chairpersons' designees; and
 - c. two members of the House appointed by the House Speaker. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the Study Committee to:
 - a. meet as the Study Committee deems necessary;
 - b. review and oversee all of the trade offices in this state under the authority of the ACA;
 - c. examine ways to improve the trade offices in this state;
 - d. solicit input and testimony from stakeholders regarding trade offices in this state;
 - e. develop findings and recommendations regarding the effectiveness of the trade offices in this state; and
 - f. submit a report by December 31, 2028, of the Study Committee's findings and recommendations to the House Speaker. (Sec. 1)
3. Excludes the Study Committee members from being eligible to receive compensation. (Sec. 1)
4. Repeals the Study Committee on September 30, 2029. (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: IT DP 5-1-1-3

HB 2750: Arizona-Sonora trade commission

Sponsor: Representative Rivero, LD 27

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes the Arizona-Sonora Trade Commission (Commission). Lists the Commission's membership, duties and reporting requirements. Repeals the Commission on July 1, 2031.

History

The [Arizona-Mexico Commission](#) (AMC) is a group of binational committees run under the executive powers of Arizona. The AMC committees are challenged by the Governors of Arizona and Sonora to work on a wide range of issues, with the shared goal of improving the quality of life in the shared region through cross-border collaboration. The AMC committees are led by co-chairs and committee members from both the public and private sector who come together under the leadership of the governors to identify areas where cooperation can benefit both states.

The committee's welcome participation from members of the AMC and the Comisión Sonora-Estados Unidos (CSEU). The AMC/CSEU binational committees meet formally four times per year. Accomplishments from the committee are presented to the governors twice each year at the summer and winter commission meetings.

Except as otherwise stated by statute or specific legislative appropriation, members of the boards, commissions, councils or advisory committees who are authorized by law to receive compensation may receive compensation at the rate of not to exceed thirty dollars for each day engaged in the services of such board, commission, council or advisory committee ([A.R.S. § 38-611](#)).

A state employee, who is eligible for reimbursement, must be reimbursed for lodging, meal and incidental expenses or long-term subsistence incurred when on authorized state business. The director of the Department of Administration establishes maximum amounts for reimbursement ([A.R.S. § 38-624](#)).

Provisions

1. Establishes the Commission, consisting of two members, appointed by the Senate President and two members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who have knowledge of or any involvement in an organization that promotes Sonoran affairs or who have interest in the well-being of trade relations between this state and Sonora, Mexico. (Sec. 1)
2. Instructs that all appointments to the Commission must be made no later than December 31, 2026, and for a four-year term. (Sec. 1)
3. Stipulates that vacancies must be filled in the same manner as the initial appointment. (Sec. 1)
4. Mandates that appointed members of the Commission must receive compensation at a rate of no more than \$30 for each day spent in the performance of duties and are eligible for reimbursement as prescribed. (Sec. 1)
5. Outlines the duties of the Commission, requiring that they must:
 - a. annually elect a chairperson and vice chairperson from among its members;
 - b. meet at least annually and at the call of the chairperson;
 - c. advance bilateral trade and investment between this state and Sonora, Mexico;
 - d. initiate joint action on policy issues of mutual interest between this state and Sonora, Mexico;
 - e. promote business and academic exchanges between this state and Sonora, Mexico;
 - f. encourage mutual economic support between this state and Sonora, Mexico;
 - g. encourage mutual investment in the infrastructure of this state and Sonora, Mexico; and

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

- h. submit a report containing the Commission's findings, results and recommendations to the Senate President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives and provide and copy of the report to the Secretary of State, by December 31, 2027 and each year thereafter. (Sec. 1)
- 6. Repeals the Commission on July 1, 2031, and repeals the Commission's duties and reporting requirements on January 1, 2032. (Sec. 2)
- 7. Contains a purpose statement. (Sec. 3)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: IT DPA/SE 5-2-1-2

HB 2765: ~~international trade commission~~
S/E: vapor product manufacturer; rules; violations
Sponsor: Representative Rivero, LD 27
Caucus & COW

Summary of Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2765

Overview

Regulates vapor products. Mandates rules and requirements for vapor product manufacturers and for the Arizona Department of Revenue (DOR).

History

Current statute tasks DOR with regulating the licensure of tobacco retailers, the taxation of tobacco products and recordkeeping of importers, distributors and retailers of tobacco products. Every person acquiring or possessing for the purposes of making the initial sale or distribution in this state of any tobacco products on which a luxury privilege tax is imposed must obtain from DOR a license to sell tobacco products.

The application for the tobacco distributor has a fee of \$25 for each place of business listed in the application. The applicant must include in the application form the identity of the applicant, the applicant's place of business, any location that maintains inventory of the tobacco products, and any other location requested by DOR. If the applicant is a firm, partnership, limited liability company or corporation, they must list the name and address of the members or officers (A.R.S. § [42-3401](#), [42-3404](#), [42-3405](#)).

Provisions

Vapor Product Manufacturer Licensing Fund

1. Establishes the Vapor Product Manufacturer Licensing Fund (Fund), consisting of licensing fees and civil penalties which are subject to legislative appropriation. (Sec. 5)
2. Requires DOR to administer the Fund. (Sec. 5)
3. Mandates that Fund monies must be used for the enforcement of vapor product manufacturer license regulation. (Sec. 5)

Vapor Product Manufacturer License

4. Allows a vapor manufacturer whether directly or through an importer, distributor, retailer or a similar intermediary, after December 31, 2026, to offer for sale or sell vapor products only if they hold a valid vapor product manufacturer license. (Sec. 5)
5. Tasks DOR with establishing the rules, fees and renewal associated with the vapor product manufacturing license (license). (Sec. 5)
6. Mandates that DOR must deposit fees related to the license into the Fund. (Sec. 5)
7. Stipulates that a license is only valid for one year, unless DOR suspends or revokes the license and must be renewed annually. (Sec. 5)
8. Restricts renewal for a license if the manufacturer is liable for any outstanding civil penalties. (Sec. 5)
9. Allows DOR to receive and review license applications electronically. (Sec. 5)
10. Asserts the manufacturer's license is nontransferable. (Sec. 5)

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

Vapor Product Certification

11. Instructs each license applicant to file, as prescribed, a certification as a condition precedent to obtain a license. (Sec. 5)
12. Prohibits a vapor manufacturer, that has not filed the required certification, from being issued a license and prohibits the manufacturer to sell its vapor products. (Sec. 5)
13. Requires the certification to be made under penalty of perjury on a form and in a manner prescribed by DOR. (Sec. 5)
14. Lists the certification's requirements. (Sec. 5)
15. Restricts a vapor manufacturer from selling at retail or to a consumer any type or model of vapor products not included in the vapor product list found in the manufacturer's certification without first filing a DOR-approved amended certification. (Sec. 5)
16. Tasks each manufacturer that obtains a license to submit to DOR within 30 days a notice of any changes to the manufacturer's vapor product list submitted with the required certification and every six months, an attestation that confirms the information submitted in the manufacturer's license application remains accurate, as outlined. (Sec. 5)
17. Asserts that applications or certificates that contain false information violate consumer fraud regulation and are subject to remedies pertaining to consumer fraud. (Sec. 5)
18. Allows DOR to notify appropriate federal and state agencies regarding fraudulent information submitted on an application or certificate form. (Sec. 5)

Nonresident or Foreign Manufacturer

19. Requires any nonresident or foreign manufacturer not registered to do business relating to vapor products in this state as a foreign corporation or business entity to;
 - a. appoint and continually engage the services of an agent for the service of process relating to the sale of vapor products in this state, as prescribed;
 - b. provide the name, address, telephone number and proof of the appointment and availability of the agent to DOR;
 - c. notify DOR, as outlined:
 - i. at least 30 days before terminating the authority of the agent;
 - ii. at least 5 days before terminating the existing agent of the new agent's appointment; and
 - iii. within 5 days of an agent terminating an appointment and include satisfactory proof to DOR of the new agent's appointment. (Sec. 5)
20. Directs any nonresident or foreign manufacturer not registered in this state to submit to DOR a surety bond or other cash security payable to this state in the amount of \$25,000. (Sec. 5)
21. Outlines requirements pertaining to surety bonds for nonresident or foreign manufacturers. (Sec. 5)

Vapor Product Manufacturer and DOR Rules

22. Requires a manufacturer that ceases business because of discontinuation, sale or transfer of the manufacturer's business to notify DOR in writing at the time that the discontinuance, sale or transfer takes effect. (Sec. 5)
23. Instructs a vapor manufacturer to have established sufficient contact with this state for the exercise of personal jurisdiction over the manufacturer in any matter or issue related to the sale of vapor products. (Sec. 5)
24. Tasks DOR with maintaining and making publicly available on DOR's website all licensed vapor product manufacturers and all vapor products included in the vapor product list submitted by the licensed manufacturer. (Sec. 5)
25. Restricts the sale of vapor products that are not included on the manufacturer's vapor products list to retail consumers in this state, either directly or through an importer, distributor, retailer or a similar intermediary. (Sec. 5)
26. Requires retailers to only purchase vapor products from a distributor or licensed manufacturer and for distributors to only purchase vapor products from licensed manufacturers. (Sec. 5)

Violations of Rules

27. Subjects any business operating as a vapor manufacturer without a license and a licensed manufacturer found in violation to:
- a. a civil penalty of \$2,500 for their first violation;
 - b. a civil penalty of \$5,000 and a class 2 misdemeanor, for their second violation within 36 months; and
 - c. a civil penalty \$10,000, a class 1 misdemeanor, for their third or subsequent violation within 36 months. An unlicensed manufacturer is ineligible to be licensed for 36 months and a manufacturer's license is to be revoked and is ineligible to receive or renew a license for 36 months. (Sec. 5)
28. Tasks DOR with depositing the civil penalties collected for any violation of vapor products rules into the Fund. (Sec. 5)
29. Subjects vapor products in violation of vapor regulation to seizure and destruction. (Sec. 5)

Delegation of Authority

30. Allows DOR to delegate the enforcement and compliance inspections to any county or law enforcement agency that accepts this delegation and to collaborate and use the findings of other state agencies to carry out the obligations as prescribed. (Sec. 5)
31. Requires the delegated licensing authority or any law enforcement agency, conducting compliance checks to assess retail tobacco vendor compliance with the legal age, to report the compliance check results to DOR. (Sec. 5)

Miscellaneous

32. Adds vapor products to the list of items exempted from tobacco taxes. (Sec. 3)
33. Conforms vapor products, vapor product manufacturer, importer and distributor to recordkeeping requirements on tobacco products. (Sec. 4)
34. Modifies the heading of title 42, chapter 3, article 10. (Sec. 2)
35. Contains an effective date of December 31, 2026. (Sec. 6)
36. Contains a severability clause. (Sec. 7)
37. Makes conforming and technical changes. (Sec. 1 and 4)
38. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: JUD DP 9-0-0-0

HB 2198: criminal records sealed; petty offense

Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows a person convicted of a petty offense to immediately petition the court to have his case records sealed upon the completion of any sentence imposed due to the offense.

History

Statute allows a person convicted of certain offenses to petition the court to have all his case records sealed if the following conditions are met:

- 1) the person has completed all non-monetary conditions of probation or sentence imposed on him as a result of his conviction;
- 2) a set period of time, depending on the offense, has passed since completion of all non-monetary conditions of probation or sentence; and
- 3) all fines, fees, and restitution ordered by the court have been paid ([A.R.S. § 13-911](#)).

The period a person must wait after completion of all non-monetary conditions of probation or sentence is reliant on the classification of the offense:

- 1) 10 years for a class 2 or class 3 felony;
- 2) 5 years for a class 4, 5, or 6 felony;
- 3) 3 years for a class 1 misdemeanor; or
- 4) 2 years for a class 2 or 3 misdemeanor ([A.R.S. § 13-911](#)).

Provisions

1. Allows a person convicted of any petty offense to immediately petition the court to have his records sealed upon the completion of all nonmonetary conditions of probation or sentence. (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: JUD DP 8-0-1-0

HB 2495: sentencing enhancements; vulnerable adults

Sponsor: Representative Way, LD 15

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes enhanced sentencing guidelines for serious felony offenses if the victim of the offense is a vulnerable adult.

History

Statute defines *vulnerable adult* to mean an individual who is 18 years of age or older and who is unable to protect himself from abuse, neglect or exploitation by others because of a mental or physical impairment ([A.R.S. § 13-3623](#)).

Provisions

1. Increases the presumptive, minimum and maximum sentences for homicide, assault, kidnapping, sexual offenses, criminal trespass and burglary, criminal damage to property, arson, theft, robbery, forgery, credit card fraud, organized crime, terrorism or family offenses such as domestic violence or abuse, by three years if the offense is a class 4, 5 or 6 felony or 5 years if the offense is a class 2 or class 3 felony, if the victim is a vulnerable adult. (Sec. 1)
2. Mandates that any person convicted of one of the aforementioned offenses is ineligible for most forms of early release if the victim is a vulnerable adult. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires that any additional sentence imposed due to the victim being a vulnerable adult must be in addition to any other enhancement of sentence that may be applicable. (Sec. 1)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: JUD DPA/SE 9-0-0-0

HB 2557: candidate petitions; felony disclosure

S/E: releasing medical records; promptness

Sponsor: Representative Nguyen, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2557

Overview

Establishes a seven-calendar-day deadline for providing a patient access to his medical records.

History

Arizona law treats medical records as privileged and confidential, and generally permits disclosure only as authorized by state or federal law or by written authorization from the patient or the patient's health care decision maker. When a patient or the patient's health care decision maker requests medical or payment records from a health care provider, the provider must provide access to the records (A.R.S. §§ [12-2292](#); [12-2293](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires a health care provider, upon a written request by a patient or the patient's health care decision maker, to provide access to, or copies of, the patient's medical records or payment records within seven calendar days. (Sec. 1)
2. 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: JUD DPA 9-0-0-0

HB 2594: family court; address confidentiality

Sponsor: Representative Keshel, LD 17

Caucus & COW

Overview

Modifies family court and Address Confidentiality Program (ACP) procedures to require the use of ACP substitute addresses in marital law matters and narrows when the residence information of ACP participants may be disclosed.

History

The ACP is a program for victims who have been subjected to domestic violence offenses, sexual offenses or stalking; it allows them to use a state-issued substitute address as their lawful address of record to keep their residence address from being publicly accessible. The Secretary of State must assign the substitute address, receive mail sent to that address and forward specified types of mail to the participant ([A.R.S. § 41-162](#)).

Under current law, unless otherwise ordered by the court or provided by law, both parents are entitled to equal access to a child's prescription medication and records concerning the child's education and health, including medical and school records, obtained from custodians or the other parent ([A.R.S. § 25-403.06](#)).

Provisions

1. Establishes that a parent is not entitled to have equal access to a child's records if:
 - a. the other parent has sole legal making authority; and
 - b. the other parent is a participant in the ACP because of the actions of the aforesaid parent. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows the ACP-participant parent to provide specified information by email, cell phone application or regular mail. (Sec. 1)
3. Mandates that in any marital law matter, if a party participates in the ACP, then the court must use the party's substitute ACP address in all filings. (Sec. 2)
4. Requires the residence address of a participant in the ACP to be sealed and prohibits disclosure to any party or attorney. (Sec. 2)
5. Specifies that an ACP participant may be served with documents as currently outlined in existing law. (Sec. 2)
6. Prohibits the court from considering a party's participation in the ACP as evidence of:
 - a. parental alienation;
 - b. failure to cooperate with the other party; and
 - c. instability. (Sec. 2)
7. Establishes that knowingly disclosing information in violation of the ACP statutes is a class 1 misdemeanor. (Sec. 2)
8. Stipulates that illegally obtaining or disclosing ACP information for the purpose of harassment, stalking or domestic violence against a party in a marital law case, is a class 6 felony. (Sec. 2, 4)
9. Prohibits a court from ordering the disclosure of an ACP participant's residence address or location information unless the court finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that:
 - a. disclosure of the address is essential to a compelling state interest; and
 - b. no reasonable alternative exists to accomplish that purpose without the disclosure of the address. (Sec. 3)
10. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 3, 4)

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

Amendments

Committee on Judiciary

1. Adds that attempting to obtain ACP information for the purpose of harassment, stalking or domestic violence against a party in a marital law case, is also a class 6 felony.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: JUD DP 9-0-0-0

HB 2800: ignition interlock devices; violation; classification

Sponsor: Representative Volk, LD 17

Caucus & COW

Overview

Enhances the classification to a class 6 felony if any person knowingly lends a vehicle to an individual required to use an ignition interlock device if a consequent collision results in death or serious injury.

History

[A.R.S. § 28-1464](#) establishes restrictions and penalties related to ignition interlock devices for individuals with restricted driving privileges due to DUI-related offenses. It prohibits renting, leasing or lending a vehicle to such individuals unless the vehicle is equipped with an ignition interlock device, except in cases of substantial emergency. Restricted drivers must notify vehicle providers of their ignition interlock requirements and are prohibited from bypassing their ignition interlock devices. Doing so will result in a class 1 misdemeanor, with certain violations leading to an extension of the ignition interlock device requirement for up to one year.

Statute defines *substantial emergency* to mean any situation where a person other than the person whose driving privilege is limited is not reasonably available to drive in response to an emergency ([A.R.S. § 28-1464](#)).

Provisions

1. Makes it a class 6 felony to knowingly lend a motor vehicle to someone who is required to have an ignition interlock device installed, if that person is then involved in a collision that results in death or serious bodily injury. (Sec. 1)
2. 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: JUD DPA/SE 7-2-0-0

HB 2862: unlawful masking; violation
S/E: unlawful masking; violation
Sponsor: Representative Nguyen, LD 1
Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2862

Overview

Establishes enhanced sentencing for an offence, when committed while wearing a mask.

History

Under current law, for the sentencing of felony offences, the court may impose an increased maximum term of imprisonment if one or more alleged aggravating circumstances are found true by the trier of fact beyond a reasonable doubt or are admitted by the defendant. Among the enumerated aggravators is that, during or immediately following the commission of an offense, the defendant used a mask or other disguise to obscure the defendant's face to avoid identification ([A.R.S. § 13-701](#)).

Provisions

1. Creates a sentencing enhancement such that any person who is convicted of an offence while wearing a mask with the intent to conceal identity is to be sentenced for the next higher class of offense. (Sec. 1)
2. Stipulates that this enhancement does not apply to:
 - a. class 1 or 2 felonies; or
 - b. any violation of title 28 (Transportation). (Sec. 1)
3. Asserts that the additional sentence imposed by this Act is in addition to any other enhanced sentences that may be applicable. (Sec. 1)
4. Defines *mask*. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Judiciary

1. Narrows this Act's sentencing enhancement to apply only to offences in Title 13 (Criminal Code).

<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 DPA 8-0-1-0

HB 2995: domestic relations; domestic violence

Sponsor: Representative Fink, LD 27

Caucus & COW

Overview

Overhauls the domestic violence framework used in legal decision-making and parenting time (custody) cases by prioritizing domestic violence findings over competing presumptions, expanding what qualifies as domestic violence, and requiring detailed written findings.

History

[A.R.S. § 25-403.03](#) directs family courts to treat domestic violence and child abuse as strongly weighing against a parent's request for legal decision-making; in cases of significant domestic violence or a significant history of domestic violence, it prohibits awarding joint legal decision-making. Statute requires courts to prioritize the safety and well-being of the child and the domestic-violence victim and specifies types of evidence the court may consider, including court findings, police and medical records, shelter records, school records, and witness testimony. A rebuttable presumption is established that awarding sole or joint legal decision-making to a parent who committed an act of domestic violence is contrary to the child's best interests (unless both parents committed domestic violence). If domestic violence is found, the offending parent must prove parenting time will not endanger the child or significantly impair the child's emotional development, and the court may impose protective conditions on parenting time including supervised visitation, treatment requirements, substance restrictions, fee shifting, limits on overnights, bonds and confidentiality measures. Statute also bars ordering joint counseling between a victim and perpetrator and allows the court to involve the Department of Child Safety when abuse or neglect may be at issue.

Provisions

1. Repeals substantially the current statute governing domestic violence and child abuse in child custody cases. (Sec. 1)
2. Establishes that in any custody matter, domestic violence is contrary to the best interests of the child. (Sec. 1)
3. Mandates the court assign primary importance to the safety and well-being of both the child and domestic violence victim. (Sec. 1)
4. Instructs that if a conflict arises, between this Act's provisions on abuse and custody cases and any other part of the marital statutes, then this Act takes priority. (Sec. 1)
5. Orders the court to make detailed findings and explanations on the record about various outlined factors in any custody matter involving domestic violence. (Sec. 1)
6. Directs that, on appeal, the legal sufficiency of each finding and explanation be reviewed de novo. (Sec. 1)
7. Prescribes that claims of domestic violence are to be established by a preponderance of the evidence and do not require corroboration from exhibits or witness testimony. (Sec. 1)
8. Outlines various kinds of evidence the court must consider in evaluating a claim of domestic violence, including reports from law enforcement, medical records, domestic violence shelter records and witness testimony. (Sec. 1)
9. Outlines various factors that the court must consider when making determinations in a custody matter where domestic violence occurred. (Sec. 1)
10. Outlines how the court is to evaluate collateral acts of domestic violence, including that the court may not refuse evidence on the basis it could have been litigated at another time or place. (Sec. 1)

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

11. Establishes a mandatory rebuttable presumption that awarding custody to the parent who committed domestic violence is contrary to the child's best interests. (Sec. 1)
12. Prohibits the court, in a domestic violence case, from requiring the victim or child to prove that custody would harm the child. (Sec. 1)
13. Stipulates that a rebuttable presumption does not arise if mutual acts of domestic violence occurred. (Sec. 1)
14. Prohibits the court from describing domestic violence as mutual unless the evidence establishes that both parents had the same motive for their actions, lacked justification to similar degrees and inflicted comparable harm. (Sec. 1)
15. Outlines procedures and factors the court must cover to determine whether the parent who committed domestic violence has rebutted the presumption that awarding custody is contrary to the child's best interests, including items such as:
 - a. that the child's absence at the time of the domestic violence is not relevant;
 - b. that the child's preference is not relevant;
 - c. if the parent attended a domestic violence treatment program; and
 - d. if the aforesaid treatment program was relevant to the person, in consideration of the criteria outlined in the Arizona administrative code that governs treatment standards for misdemeanor domestic violence offenders. (Sec. 1)
16. Outlines procedures the court must follow when a parent who committed domestic violence does not overcome the aforesaid presumption, including items such as:
 - a. not granting legal decision-making authority to that parent;
 - b. imposing restrictions on that parent's interactions with the child;
 - c. designating a person to supervise parenting time; and
 - d. suspending access to the child until a domestic violence treatment program has been completed. (Sec. 1)
17. Prohibits the court from ordering a victim of domestic violence to join the parent who committed domestic violence in any treatment or counselling program. (Sec. 1)
18. Specifies that for any temporary orders relating to custody, if there are allegations of domestic violence, the court must make the same written findings as established in this Act. (Sec. 2)
19. Specifies that for any modifications of a custody order, if there are allegations of domestic violence, such allegations must be a primary factor in the court's consideration of modifying the custody order. (Sec. 3)
20. Mandates the court allow a parent to present evidence of domestic violence that occurred prior to the existing legal decision-making or parenting time order. (Sec. 3)
21. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1)
22. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 3)

Amendments

Committee on Judiciary

1. Cites this legislation as the *Alec and Lydia Act*.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: JUD DP 9-0-0-0

HB 4042: termination; parent-child relationship; service
Sponsor: Representative Weninger, LD 13
Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires a potential father to serve the mother with a copy of a filed paternity action to prevent the automatic waiver of certain rights and allows failure to do so to be considered sufficient evidence to justify the termination of the parent-child relationship.

History

Statute instructs that the court must not grant an adoption of a child unless consent to adopt has been obtained and filed with the court from both the child's mother and the child's father. In situations where the child's father is not certain, the court is required to serve notice to all potential fathers with information including: 1) that adoption is planned; 2) the potential father's right to consent or withhold consent to the adoption; 3) the potential father's right to file a paternity action; and 4) that the potential father's failure to file a paternity action and to serve the mother within 30 days of the notice being sent, bars the potential father from bringing or maintaining any action to assert any interest in the child ([A.R.S. § 8-106](#)).

The court may terminate a parent-child relationship under certain conditions, including:

1. if the parent has abandoned, neglected or willfully abused the child;
2. if the parent is unable to discharge parental duties due to mental illness, mental deficiency or a history of chronic abuse of dangerous drugs;
3. if the parents have relinquished their rights to a child to an agency or have consented to an adoption;
or
4. if the potential father failed to file a paternity action within 30 days after notice has been served by the court that adoption proceedings have begun ([A.R.S. § 8-533](#)).

The court may also waive the right for the potential father to be notified of any termination of parental rights or any hearing relating to termination if, after a notice has been sent, the potential father fails to file a paternity action within 30 days ([A.R.S. § 8-535](#)).

Provisions

1. Stipulates that the court may consider it sufficient evidence to justify the termination of the parent-child relationship if the potential father files a paternity action but fails to serve the mother with a copy of the action within 30 days. (Sec. 1)
2. Expands the conditions under which a potential father automatically waives notice regarding termination of parental rights to include when, after receiving notice that adoption proceedings have begun, he files a paternity action but fails to serve the mother within 30 days. (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 7-2-0-0

HB 4070: nonprofits; facilitation; trafficking offenses; penalties

Sponsor: Representative Kolodin, LD 3

Caucus & COW

Overview

Restricts the Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC) from incorporating any nonprofit corporation if an officer, director or trustee of that corporation has been convicted of certain offenses and expands civil liability for those who facilitate or benefit from facilitating the trafficking of another person.

History

The ACC has any authority reasonably necessary to administer Arizona corporations and carry out its statutory duties, including certifying new corporations. Generally, statute does not impose specific eligibility requirements for corporate directors, officers or trustees and instead leaves qualifications to the corporation's bylaws, except that professional corporations must have at least half of their directors, and the president, be licensed in Arizona or another state to provide the professional service stated in the articles of incorporation (A.R.S. §§ [10-130](#); [10-802](#); [10-2230](#)).

[A.R.S. § 12-722](#) outlines the parameters regarding a civil cause of action and available damages for trafficking victims who sue their traffickers or anyone who knowingly benefited from the trafficking venture.

Provisions

1. Restricts the ACC from incorporating any nonprofit corporation if an officer, director or trustee of that nonprofit corporation has been convicted of:
 - a. smuggling;
 - b. participating in or assisting a human smuggling organization;
 - c. trafficking of persons for or otherwise unlawfully obtaining labor or services;
 - d. sex trafficking or child sex-trafficking; or
 - e. any federal immigration offence. (Sec. 1)
2. Adds civil liability for any person who *facilitates* the trafficking of a person or who benefits from facilitating a venture that traffics a person. (Sec. 2)
3. Mandates that any person who facilitates the trafficking of a person or who benefits from facilitating a venture that traffics a person is jointly liable with any other person found liable for the entire amount of damages arising from the trafficking. (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: JUD DP 7-2-0-0

HB 4117: disturbing religious services; worship

Sponsor: Representative Martinez, LD 16

Caucus & COW

Overview

Makes it unlawful to disturb a religious service with indecent behavior, profane discourse or unnecessary noise, classifying it as a class 1 misdemeanor.

History

A.R.S. Title 13, Chapter 29 outlines the elements, penalties and classification for offenses against public order such as unlawful assembly, riot, disorderly conduct, loitering, aggressive solicitation, harassment, public nuisance and other offenses that disturb public order ([A.R.S. Title 13](#)).

Provisions

1. Establishes that a person commits *disturbing a religious service* if they knowingly disturb or disquiet any assembly of persons who have met for religious worship by means of indecent behavior, profane discourse or unnecessary noise in the place where the service is being held, or so near to it that the order and solemnity of the service is disturbed. (Sec. 1)
2. Classifies disturbing a religious service as a class 1 misdemeanor. (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: LARA DP 5-1-0-2

HB 2013: exceptional events; air quality; wildfires

Sponsor: Representative Fink, LD 27

Caucus & COW

Overview

Directs the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), if a wildfire occurs on federally managed land, to file an exceptional event demonstration to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

History

Exceptional events are unusual or naturally occurring events that can affect air quality but are not reasonably controllable using techniques that tribal, state or local air agencies may implement in order to attain and maintain the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Exceptional events may include wildfires, high wind dust events, prescribed fires, stratospheric ozone intrusions and volcanic and seismic activities.

The Clean Air Act authorizes events that are designated as exceptional events to be excluded from air quality monitoring data for the purposes of determining attainment of the NAAQS. For an event to be designated as an exceptional events, tribal, state or local air agencies may prepare and submit an exceptional event demonstration and submit it to the EPA for consideration ([EPA](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires the ADEQ, if a wildfire occurs on federally managed land that affects the state, to submit an exceptional event demonstration to the EPA. (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: LARA DP 5-2-0-1

HCM2011: Mexican wolf; delist; urging support

Sponsor: Representative Diaz, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requests the United States Congress to pass H.R. 4255, the Enhancing Safety for Animals Act of 2025 and take all listed actions related to the implementation of H.R. 4255.

History

The Mexican Wolf Reintroduction Program is a cooperative effort between five co-lead agencies: 1) the Arizona Game and Fish Department; 2) White Mountain Apache Tribe; 3) U.S. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service; 4) U.S. Forest Service; and 5) U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. An Inter-agency Field team carries out ground activities for the Mexican Wolf Reintroduction Program ([AZGFD](#)).

Provisions

1. Urges the United States Congress to:
 - a. pass H.R. 4255, the Enhancing Safety for Animals Act of 2025;
 - b. delist the Mexican wolf from the endangered species list;
 - c. defund the Mexican Wolf Reintroduction Project;
 - d. turn over management of the Mexican wolf to the states and local authorities;
 - e. allow ranchers to protect their private property on all lands;
 - f. modify operating procedures to give ranchers real time data on Mexican wolf locations;
 - g. reinstate operating procedures that restore standards for reverifying Mexican wolf kills; and
 - h. fully and promptly indemnify ranchers for direct and indirect losses related to the Mexican wolf.
2. Requests the Secretary of the State of Arizona to transmit copies of this Memorial to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and each Member of Congress from the State of 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: NREW DPA 6-3-0-1

HB 2099: long-term storage credits; shortage; prohibition

Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prohibits a municipal provider from storing Colorado River water in underground storage facilities and accruing long-term storage credits (LTSCs) from that stored water, during a period of shortage on the Colorado River.

History

The Colorado River provides approximately 12.4 million acre-feet of water for the states of Arizona, Colorado, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming. The Colorado River, experiencing a historic drought, has had a decline in annual water output since 2000 ([USGS Water Data](#))([CRS Report No. R45546](#)).

The Central Arizona Project (CAP) was established on September 30, 1968 by the Colorado River Basin Project Act ([USPL 1967, Chapter 57, page 380](#)). Subsequently, the Central Arizona Water Conservation District (CAWCD), a special taxing district, was established for the purposes of:

- 1) contracting with the U.S. Secretary of Interior for delivery of Arizona's CAP water;
- 2) repaying the federal government for the state's share of CAP construction costs; and
- 3) operation and maintenance of the CAP aqueduct ([A.R.S. Title 48, Chapter 22](#)).

Current law allows a person to store and save water underground if they have obtained the appropriate permit ([A.R.S. § 45-802.01](#)). Those who store water underground for over a year and meet additional requirements can earn long-term storage credits (LTSCs) that are credited to a long-term storage account ([A.R.S. § 45-852.01](#)). LTSCs can be recovered in the future for various uses, including demonstrating an assured water supply or meeting groundwater replenishment obligations ([A.R.S. § 45-855.01](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits the Director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources from crediting or assigning a municipal provider any stored water, stored during a declared period of shortage on the Colorado River, that is:
 - a. Colorado River water; or
 - b. CAP water. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. Prohibits a municipal provider from placing an order with a multi-county groundwater replenishment district for the delivery of CAP water that the provider intends to store in an underground storage facility, during a declared period of shortage on the Colorado River. (Sec. 3)

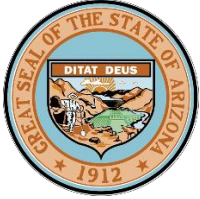
Amendments

Committee on Natural Resources, Energy and Water

1. Reduces the source of water that is prohibited for storage in this act from both Colorado River water and CAP water to just CAP water. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies that for this act, stored water does not include transported groundwater or other water that is not CAP water that is transported by way of the CAP aqueduct. (Sec. 1)
3. Removes the requirement that the ADWR Director reject and invalidate the assignment of Long-Term Storage Credits that violate this act. (Sec. 2)
4. Removes the prohibition on a municipal provider placing an order with a multi-county groundwater replenishment district for the delivery of CAP water that is to be stored. (Sec. 3)

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

5. Inserts a legislative findings section. (Sec. 4)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DPA 6-3-0-1

HB 2263: Colorado River water; replenishment; restriction
Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19
Caucus & COW

Overview

Limits a person in an active management area (AMA) from using or conveying diverted Colorado River water for groundwater replenishment unless the water is delivered to certain permitted groundwater savings facilities.

History

The Central Arizona Project was established on September 30, 1968 by the Colorado River Basin Project Act ([USPL 1967, Chapter 57, page 380](#)). The Central Arizona Water Conservation District (CAWCD), a special taxing district, was established for the purposes of:

- 4) contracting with the U.S. Secretary of Interior for delivery of Arizona's CAP water;
- 5) repaying the federal government for the state's share of CAP construction costs; and
- 6) operation and maintenance of the CAP aqueduct ([A.R.S. Title 48, Chapter 22](#)).

In 1993, the Legislature expanded CAWCD's authority to include groundwater replenishment within the Phoenix, Pinal and Tucson Active Management Areas (AMAs) ([A.R.S. Title 48, Chapter 22, Article 4](#)). The replenishment authority of the CAWCD is referred to as the Central Arizona Groundwater Replenishment District (CAGRDR). Membership in the CAGRDR provides a method for landowners and water providers to demonstrate consistency with AMA management goals and the Assured Water Supply (AWS) rules. Membership is voluntary and carries certain financial responsibilities. CAGRDR is responsible for replenishing the amount of groundwater that exceeds pumping limitations that have been established by AWS rules. Replenishment may occur through operation of underground storage facilities or groundwater savings facilities. CAGRDR is required to establish a replenishment reserve for both current and future member service areas and member lands (Laws 1993, Chapter 200).

Provisions

1. States that, notwithstanding any other law, a person may only use or convey Colorado River water that is diverted from the main stem of the Colorado River for purposes of replenishment in an AMA if the water is delivered to a permitted facility owned by a multi-county water conservation district or a permitted groundwater savings facility. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Natural Resources, Energy and Water

1. Specifies this act applies to first priority main stem Colorado River water that is diverted. (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

HB 2264: mining; mineral; museum; state history

Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19

Committee on Natural Resources, Energy & Water

Overview

Instructs the University of Arizona (UA) to promote the importance of the Five C's in collaboration with the Mining, Mineral and Natural Resources Educational Museum Advisory Council (Council).

History

The Arizona Geological Survey (AZGS) investigates the state's geology and provides technical advice and assistance to state and local government agencies, industry and other members of the public concerning the geologic environment and the development and use of mineral resources in Arizona. AZGS was established in the University of Arizona (UA) and serves at the pleasure of the Arizona Board of Regents (ABOR). The State Geologist is required to administer the AZGS.

AZGS is required, under the operation, management and authority of UA, to: 1) map and describe the bedrock and related geologic materials and processes in Arizona; 2) provide objective, scientific information about the geologic character of Arizona; 3) prepare all data files of known areas of earth fissures and produce maps for the public; 4) operate and maintain a central repository and computerized database for work products created by AGS; 5) utilize the services and expertise of UA at the discretion of the State Geologist; 6) cooperate with government agencies; 7) provide quality mining data; 8) serve as a source of mining information; 9) cooperate with the Arizona Corporation Commission; and 10) keep an annually updated database relating to existing mines in Arizona for municipal and county planning purposes (A.R.S. §§ [27-102](#), [27-106](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires UA to promote, in coordination with the Mining, Mineral and Natural Resources Educational Museum Advisory Council, the history of Arizona, including the importance of The Five C's. (Sec. 1)
2. Defines *The Five C's* as copper, cattle, citrus, climate and cotton. (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 6-3-0-1

HB 2330: line siting; factors; total environment

Sponsor: Representative Marshall, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Expands the factors to be considered in issuing a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility (CEC) to include the total character of an area.

History

The Power Plant and Transmission Line Siting Committee (Committee) exists to provide a single forum for the expeditious resolution of all matters concerning the location of electric generating plants and transmission lines in a single proceeding to which access will be open to interest and affected individuals, groups, county and municipal governments and other public bodies to participate in decision-making. The Committee receives all applications for CEC by utilities that intend to construct power plants or transmission lines and makes recommendations to the Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC) after considering relevant factors. The ACC then considers and votes on the CEC matter in a public open meeting and may accept, reject or modify the Committee's recommendations before issuing a written decision on the CEC application ([CC](#)).

Provisions

1. Expands the factors to be considered in issuing a CEC to include the total character of an area. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DPA 6-3-0-1

HB 2341: line siting; factors; oftakers **Sponsor: Representative Heap, LD 10** **Caucus & COW**

Overview

Expands determining factors for issuing a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility (CEC) to include the speculativeness of the proposed transmission line or plant as identified by the existence of known oftakers.

History

Each utility that plans to construct a plant or transmission line, both defined by statute, in this state must first file an application for a CEC with the Arizona Corporation Commission which will be referred to the Chairman of the Power Plant and Transmission Line Siting Committee (Committee). The Committee may evaluate an application for a CEC and may impose reasonable conditions on its issuance. The CEC's evaluation must consider certain conditions including:

- 1) existing plans of this state, local government and private entities for other developments in the vicinity of the proposed site;
- 2) noise emission levels and interference with communication signals; and
- 3) the total environment of the area (A.R.S. §§ [40-360](#), [40-360.03](#) and [40-360.06](#)).

Provisions

1. Adds the speculativeness of the proposed transmission line or plant as identified by the existence of known oftakers as a factor for considering applications for a CEC regarding the suitability of a plant or transmission line siting plan. (Sec. 1)
2. Defines *known oftakers* as specific, identified buyers that have entered into legally binding, long-term contracts to purchase a substantial portion of a project's future output. (Sec. 1)
3. Defines *speculativeness* as the level of risk or uncertainty that is associated with a project's financial success. (Sec. 1)
4. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Natural Resources, Energy & Water

1. Specifies identified buyers under *known oftakers*:
 - a. for a proposed transmission line, as a buyer contracted to purchase a portion of the future output of any electrical generating unit that is related to or will be interconnected with the proposed transmission line; and
 - b. for a proposed plant, specific, identified buyers that have entered into legally binding, long-term contracts to purchase a portion of the plant's future output.
2. Stipulates that *speculativeness* is to apply to the proposed transmission line's or plant's financial success.
3. States that an applicant who is a public service corporation or public power entity doing business in this state:
 - a. will consider the public service corporation's or public power entity's customers as *known oftakers*;
 - b. is exempt from requiring the identification of specific buyers and legally binding long-term contracts; and
 - c. cannot consider a proposed transmission line or plan as speculative.
4. Makes technical and conforming changes.

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 4-3-1-2

HB 2492: urban growth boundaries; prohibition

Sponsor: Representative Taylor, LD 29

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prohibits a city, town, county, the State and its agencies from implementing any regulation that imposes urban growth boundaries preventing new development.

History

It is required that no state mandate on a city, charter city, town or county require the establishment or recognition, formally or informally, of any urban growth boundaries, however denominated, that effectively prevent new urban development and the extension of public services outside those boundaries. No state mandate is to apply or attempt to apply urban growth management restrictions or boundaries to land owned or held in trust by the state unless specifically authorized by an act of the Legislature ([A.R.S. § 9-461.13](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits a city, town, county, the State or any agency of the State from enforcing or implementing any law, rule, ordinance or contract that establishes, recognizes or maintains, either formally or informally, any urban growth boundaries that effectively:
 - a. prevents new urban or suburban development;
 - b. restricts trade or commerce; or
 - c. prevents the extension of public services outside those boundaries. (Sec. 1, 2, 3)
2. Contains a Proposition 105 clause. (Sec. 5)
3. Contains a legislative findings clause. (Sec. 4)

<input checked="" 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 DPA 5-2-0-3

HB 2757: Butler Valley; La Paz; groundwater
Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19
Caucus & COW

Overview

Modifies eligible entities and regulations regarding the withdrawing of groundwater for the purposes of transporting it away from the Butler Valley groundwater basin.

History

The Butler Valley groundwater basin is in a remote area in Western Arizona within La Paz County and spans 288 square miles. The valley floor covers 150 square miles and is bounded by low mountains: Buckskin Mountains to the North and Granite Wash Mountains to the South. The basin is drained by Cunningham Wash ([ADWR](#)).

Current law allows groundwater to be withdrawn from land owned by this state or by a political subdivision of this state in the Butler Valley groundwater basin for transportation to an initial active management area ([A.R.S. § 45-553](#)).

Provisions

1. Specifies that only the La Paz County Board of Supervisors (BOS) as authorized to withdraw groundwater from the Butler Valley basin for transportation. (Sec. 1)
2. Modifies locations to withdraw groundwater from the Butler Valley groundwater basin for transportation from land owned by the State or any political subdivision of the State to the land owned or leases by the La Paz County BOS. (Sec. 1)
3. Establishes the following conditions that must be met for groundwater to be transported out of the Butler Valley groundwater basin:
 - a. the groundwater be used solely by La Paz County, a political subdivision of the County or a municipal provider within the County for the entities own use; or
 - b. the groundwater is sold or leased to a multi-county water conservation district to meet the district's replenishment obligations. (Sec. 1)
4. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Natural Resources, Energy and Water

1. Prohibits the total cumulative volume of groundwater sold or leased to a multi-county water conservation district does not exceed 90% of the total cumulative volume of groundwater available in the Butler Valley groundwater basin to a depth of 1,200ft. (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 DPA 5-3-0-2

HB 2782: corporation commission; utilities; amortization; tariffs

Sponsor: Representative Carter N, LD 15

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires the Arizona Corporation (ACC) to consider the fair value when determining a just and reasonable rate. Additionally requires the publishing of tariff schedules of how costs associated with regulatory assets are recovered over time.

History

The ACC is established in the Constitution of Arizona to regulate public service corporations, which includes non-municipal corporations that furnish gas, oil or electricity for light, fuel or power ([Constitution of Arizona, Article 15, § 2](#)). Specifically, the ACC has the full power to prescribe rules, regulations and orders that govern a public service corporation's rates, charges and classifications, which is collectively referred to as its ratemaking authority. Additionally, the ACC can prescribe the forms of contracts and systems of accounts these corporations employ and can make and enforce reasonable rules, regulations and orders for the convenience, comfort, safety and preservation of health of the corporation's employees and patrons ([Constitution of Arizona, Article 15, § 3](#)).

Tariff means the documents filed with the ACC which list the services and products offered by the utility and which set forth the terms and conditions and a schedule of the rates and charges for those services and products ([ACC](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires the ACC to consider the fair value when determining a just and reasonable rate. (Sec. 1)
2. Mandates the ACC and a public power utility publish each of their respective tariff schedules of how costs associated with regulatory assets are recovered over time. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires, for purposes of this act, the unamortized balance be reduced by the amount of revenue that is collected from customers to cover amortization expenses. (Sec. 1)
4. Defines *fair value* and *public utility*. (Sec. 1)
5. Contains a legislative intent clause. (Sec. 2)

Amendments

Committee on Natural Resources, Energy and Water

1. Removes the requirement that the Commission must consider fair value when determining a just and reasonable rate. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the ACC and Public Service Corporation, if a regulatory asset is included in rate base or otherwise reflected in rates based on a test year or historical balance, to disclose specified information. (Sec. 1)
3. Specifies that nothing in this act requires the ACC to adopt any particular adjustment mechanism however it does require the ACC ensure that the disclosures are sufficient to compare the total amounts that will be recovered in rates against the remaining unamortized balance of regulator asset. (Sec. 1)
4. Modifies the legislative intent section. (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: NREW DPA 6-2-0-2

HB 2912: utility; resource plan; commission review

Sponsor: Representative Olson, LD 10

Caucus & COW

Overview

Instructs the Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC) to require an electric public service corporation to submit an integrated resource plan (Plan) and outlines criteria for the Plan. States that a private public service corporation or a parent company, holding company or affiliate of the public service corporation cannot base an employee's or contractor's pay on factors that would interfere with the entity's duties to the public.

History

The ACC ensures safe, reliable and affordable utility services. The ACC is comprised of eight divisions, including the Utilities Division, which has jurisdiction over the quality of service and rates charged by public service utilities. The Utilities Division responsibilities include researching and developing utility issues and providing information and evidence in ACC proceedings dealing with utility applications ([CC](#))([JLBC](#)).

Provisions

1. Directs the ACC to require an electric public service corporation to submit a Plan for approval at least one every three years. (Sec. 1)
2. Outlines required contents of a Plan, including but not limited to:
 - a. the projected energy demand for the next 15 years;
 - b. an analysis of the total estimated capital and operating expenditures for each electrical generation plant, combination of plants and combination of ownership structures;
 - c. an analysis of the total reliability value for each electrical generation plant and combination of plants;
 - d. a cost analysis assuming any subsidies, grants or credits that are available to the public service corporation will continue to be available over all or part of the next 15 years; and
 - e. a description of all modeling assumptions used in each portfolio. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires the ACC to acquire a review conducted by an independent third party before approving or denying a public service resource plan. (Sec. 1)
4. Outlines conditions the independent review must satisfy. (Sec. 1)
5. Stipulates that an approval of a public service resource plan is not binding in future rate cases. (Sec. 1)
6. Asserts that a Plan that meets all statutory requirements and is approved by the ACC will be considered evidence of all relevant conditions known during the three-year period between Plans unless certain factors are met. (Sec. 1)
7. Prohibits a public service corporation or a parent company, holding company or affiliate of the public service corporation from adopting procedures that would measure an employee's or contractor's pay on achieving a goal, objective, unit of measure or metric that conflicts with the public service corporation's obligation or ability to serve the public. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Natural Resources, Energy & Water

1. Removes the prohibition on a public service corporation or a parent company, holding company or affiliate of the public service corporation from adopting procedures that would measure an employee's or contractor's pay on achieving a goal, objective, unit of measure or metric that conflicts with the public service corporation's obligation

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

or ability to serve the public.

2. Allows ACC to include additional requirements.
3. Requires an electric public service corporation to provide a request for proposals for the generation of electricity to ACC for approval before issuing a request for proposals.
4. Outlines requirements of requests for proposals for the generation of electricity; the requests will:
 - a. be competitive and technology agnostic;
 - b. not discriminate against a resource on the basis of carbon emissions;
 - c. prioritize reliability and affordability; and
 - d. be designed to result in contracts for resources that provide reliable electricity at the lowest cost.
5. Requires ACC to appoint an independent monitor to oversee each request for proposal to ensure compliance of each request.
6. Instructs an electric public service corporation to report to ACC the result of a request for proposals including resources contracted and evidence supporting the choices of resources.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 5-3-0-2

HB 2918: renewable energy equipment; valuation; depreciation

Sponsor: Representative Marshall, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Expands the determinations made for the full cash value of renewable energy and storage equipment.

History

The Department of Revenue (DOR) exists to administer and enforce taxation law and has all the power and duties prescribed by law for that purpose. DOR is charged with the valuation of centrally assessed property and follows legal guidance in determining the value of said property (A.R.S. §§ [42-1004](#), [42-14001](#)).

Taxable renewable energy and storage equipment has its full cash value determined by DOR. DOR presently determines the full cash value for renewable energy and storage equipment to be 20% of the depreciated cost of the equipment, as determined by deducting depreciation from taxable original cost. Depreciation cannot exceed 90% of the adjusted original cost.

Depreciation means straight-line depreciation over the useful life, as adopted by DOR, of the item or property.

Renewable energy and storage equipment means electric generation facilities, electric transmission, electric distribution, energy storage, gas distribution or combination gas and electric transmission and distributed as well as transmission and distribution cooperative property that is used or useful for generating, storing, transmitting or distributing electric power, energy or fuel derived from solar, wind or other nonpetroleum renewable sources not intended for self-consumption, including materials and supplies and construction work in progress, but excluding licensed vehicles and other specified property ([A.R.S. § 42-14155](#))

Provisions

1. States full cash value is equal to 100% of the depreciated cost for specified renewable energy and storage equipment not owned by or subject to an exclusive power purchase agreement with specified entities. (Sec. 1)
2. Stipulates full cash value is equal to 20% of the depreciated cost for renewable energy and storage equipment that is owned by or subject to an exclusive power purchase agreement with specified entities that is in service before January 1, 2027. (Sec. 1)
3. States full cash value is equal to 100% of the depreciated cost for renewable energy and storage equipment that is owned by or subject to an exclusive power purchase agreement with specified entities and is in service after December 31, 2027. (Sec. 1)
4. Determines depreciated cost by deducting depreciation from original cost when determining the full cash value of renewable energy and storage equipment. (Sec. 1)
5. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 6-2-0-2

HCR 2020: for-sale housing; development; groundwater replenishment

Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Displays support among the Arizona State Legislature for building for-sale housing developments outside the service area of designated providers if certain conditions regarding CAGR D enrollment and groundwater replenishment requirements are met.

History

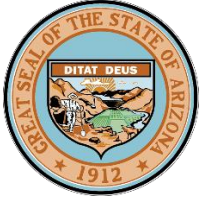
The Arizona Department of Housing (ADOH) is the entity responsible for establishing policies, procedures and programs to address affordable housing issues in Arizona, including housing issues of low-income and moderate-income families, housing affordability, special needs populations and decaying housing stock. According to the [ADOH five-year strategic plan](#), ADOH estimates a housing shortage of over 250,000 units Statewide (A.R.S. § [41-3953](#)).

The Central Arizona Groundwater Replenishment District (CAGR D) is responsible for replenishing groundwater to guarantee consistency with the management goal for assured water supply purposes for its member lands and member service areas. CAGR D serves member lands and service areas in the Phoenix, Tucson and Pinal Active Management Areas (AMAs). Currently there are eight AMAs: Phoenix, Pinal, Prescott, Tucson, Santa Cruz, Douglas, Willcox and Ranegras ([ADWR-CAGR D](#))([Active Management Areas](#)).

Provisions

1. Asserts that the members of the Legislature support building for-sale housing developments outside the service area of designated providers, if the development is enrolled in CAGR D and the groundwater used to serve such homes is replenished as required by the Phoenix, Pinal and Tucson AMA Assured Water Supply Rules.

<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 9-0-0-1

HCR 2057: supporting geothermal energy

Sponsor: Representative Martinez, LD 16

Caucus & COW

Overview

Asserts that the members of the Arizona House of Representatives and Senate support the development of a geothermal permitting roadmap, the alignment of agency geothermal permitting rules and innovative resource development.

History

Geothermal resources are reservoirs of hot water that exist at varying temperatures and depths below the earth's surface and can be accessed by wells drilled into underground reservoirs to tap steam and retrieve hot water. Geothermal is a renewable energy source that can be used in a variety of applications, including direct use and district heating systems, electricity generation by geothermal power plants and geothermal heat pumps for heating and cooling ([DOE](#))([EIA](#)).

Current statute designates the Arizona Oil and Gas Commission (Commission) as the entity responsible for supervising the drilling, operation, maintenance and abandonment of geothermal resource wells. The Commission also has jurisdiction over any simulation, induction or creation of a geothermal resource (A.R.S. §§ [27-652](#), [27-655](#)).

Provisions

1. Displays concurrence among the Arizona House of Representatives and Senate that:
 - a. the members of the Legislature support the development of a geothermal permitting roadmap that standardizes permitting guidance for the development of next-generation geothermal resources across Arizona's regulatory agencies;
 - b. the members support the alignment of existing agency rules related to geothermal development to make permitting predictable for next-generation projects; and
 - c. the members support innovative next-generation energy resource development to support Arizona's advanced manufacturing economy.

<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: PSLE DP 14-0-0-1

HB 2231: firefighters; occupational disease; adenocarcinoma
Sponsor: Representative Blackman, LD 7
Caucus & COW

Overview

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

History

A peace officer, firefighter or fire investigator may be presumed to have an occupational disease if any disease, infirmity or impairment of a peace officer's health is caused by brain, bladder, rectal or colon cancer, lymphoma, leukemia or adenocarcinoma, or mesothelioma of the respiratory tract and results in disability or death. A peace officer is then granted the presumption if both of the following also apply: 1) the peace officer passed a physical examination before employment and the examination did not indicate evidence of cancer; and 2) the peace officer was assigned to hazardous duty for at least 5 years.

Furthermore, firefighters and fire investigators may also receive the occupational disease presumption if their disease, infirmity or impairment is caused by buccal cavity, pharynx, esophagus, large intestine, lung, kidney, prostate, skin, stomach, ovarian, breast or testicular cancer or non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, multiple myeloma or malignant melanoma and has resulted in their disability or death ([A.R.S. § 23-901.09](#)).

Provisions

1. Makes clarifying changes relating to the list of cancers that lead to the presumed occupational disease of a peace officer or firefighter. (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: PSLE DPA 10-0-0-5

HB 2253: testimony; disciplinary action; prohibition

Sponsor: Representative Weninger, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prohibits an agency, employer or political subdivision from obstructing an employee from, or retaliating against an employee for, providing testimony in a proceeding relating to a law enforcement officer's disciplinary action appeal.

History

Disciplinary action against a law enforcement officer may include the dismissal, demotion or any suspension of the officer as a result of misconduct or unsatisfactory performance. Disciplinary action may only be taken by state law enforcement employers after the completion of an administrative investigation into the officer's conduct that leads to the employer maintaining just cause. In any case, it is within the peace officer's bill of rights that after a notice of any discipline ordered, the officer may appeal the disciplinary action, requiring the employer and officer to cooperate in an appeals process ([A.R.S. Title 38, Chapter 8, Article 1](#)).

The appeals process begins with the officer filing a notice of appeal and participating in an exchange with the employer, of all documents and information pertinent to the administrative investigation and the conduct. The name of each witness whom the disclosing party expects to call at the appeal hearing must also be included in the exchange of information. An employer is prohibited from disciplining, retaliating against or threatening to retaliate against any witness for agreeing to be interviewed, for testifying, or providing evidence in the appeal ([A.R.S. Title 38, Chapter 8, Article 1](#)).

Additionally, the employer or the law enforcement officer may seek a determination from the assigned hearing officer, administrative law judge or appeals board, regarding any evidence that the party seeking the determination believes should not be disclosed because the risk of harm involved in the disclosure outweighs any usefulness of the disclosure in the hearing. In the determination of the disclosure of evidence, the hearing officer, administrative law judge or appeals board, may choose to disclose the material, subject to any restriction on the disclosure, including the closing of the hearing or the sealing of the records ([A.R.S. § 38-1106](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits an agency, employer or a political subdivision from taking any retaliatory action against an employee for providing testimony in any proceeding relating to a non-disclosure request of certain evidence due to potential risk or harm. (Sec. 1)
2. Establishes that any action taken by an agency, employer or a political subdivision attempting to prohibit or obstruct an employee, or a designated subject matter expert employee, from providing testimony in an administrative or judicial proceeding relating to a law enforcement officer's disciplinary action appeal is void and unenforceable. (Sec. 1)
3. Adds a statutory reference to assert the appropriate definition of *prosecuting agency's rule 15.1 database*. (Sec. 1)
4. Defines *retaliatory action* as a transfer, reassignment, demotion, reduction in compensation, termination or other adverse employment action. (Sec. 1)
5. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Public Safety & Law Enforcement

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

1. Removes language specifying that any policy, directive or order that attempts to restrict or prevent an employee from testifying in a disciplinary action appeal proceeding is void.
2. Removes the definition of *retaliatory action*.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: PSLE DP 12-1-0-2

HB 2270: county seal; authority; sheriff's posse

Sponsor: Representative Marshall, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Expands statutory restrictions on the use of county identifiers to include logos, insignia and other visual or textual identifiers (emblems) that could imply affiliation with a county office. Grants the sheriff the exclusive right to name or dissolve any posse associated with the sheriff's office.

History

Under [A.R.S. § 11-251.17](#) a person may use or display a county seal only if he first obtains approval from the county board of supervisors, which may issue a certificate of approval upon a showing of good cause for a proper purpose. Further, no one other than a county department may use the county seal to advertise or promote merchandise sales or for any other commercial purpose.

Elected officials of county offices include the sheriff, recorder, treasurer, school superintendent, county attorney, assessor, supervisors, clerk of the board of supervisors and the tax collector ([A.R.S. § 11-401](#)).

The sheriff of any county may request the aid of volunteer posse and reserve organizations located in the county when executing his prescribed duties ([A.R.S. § 11-441](#)).

Provisions

1. Includes that, in addition to a county seal, a person must also obtain approval before the use of any emblems of a county office. (Sec. 1)
2. Expands the parties that may grant a certificate of approval for the use of a county seal or county office emblem to include the elected official in control of the county office, in addition to the board of supervisors. (Sec. 1)
3. Prohibits anyone other than a county department from using a county office emblem, in addition to the county seal, to advertise or promote the sale of any merchandise within Arizona. (Sec. 1)
4. Allows the board of supervisors to adopt rules for the use of a county office emblem, in addition to the rules for use of the county seal. (Sec. 1)
5. Adds that any county emblem must also be displayed by a county on its website, if the county maintains a website. (Sec. 1)
6. Grants the sheriff of any county the exclusive right to name any posse that is associated with the sheriff's office and to dissolve any posse that operates under the sheriff's jurisdiction. (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: PSLE DP 6-5-0-4 | APPROP DP 11-6-0-1

HB 2416: appropriation; DPS; local border support

Sponsor: Representative Nguyen, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Appropriates \$20,000,000 from the state General Fund (GF) to the Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS) in fiscal year (FY) 2027 for local border support.

History

Established in 1969, DPS is the state's law enforcement agency tasked with creating and coordinating services for use by local law enforcement agencies in protecting the public safety. DPS is responsible for: 1) enforcing laws on Arizona state highways and in narcotics, organized crime, liquor and specific regulatory functions; 2) providing operational assistance to local and state agencies within the criminal justice community; and 3) establishing modern services for prevention of crime, apprehension of violators and the training of law enforcement personnel (A.R.S. §§ [41-1711](#); [41-1712](#); [Arizona DPS](#)).

Provisions

1. Appropriates \$20,000,000 from the state GF to DPS in FY 27 to provide local border support by funding the following:
 - a. local law enforcement officer positions for border drug interdiction to deter and apprehend any individuals who are charged with specified border-related crimes;
 - b. grants to cities, towns and counties for costs associated with prosecuting and detaining persons who are charged with specified border-related crimes;
 - c. all capital-related equipment. (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: PSLE DP 8-4-0-3

HB 2811: obstructing governmental operations; lawful arrest

Sponsor: Representative Gillette, LD 30

Caucus & COW

Overview

Includes the hinderance of *the making of a lawful arrest* within the definition of the crime of *obstructing governmental operations*.

History

[A.R.S. § 13-2402](#) defines the offense of *obstructing governmental operations* as knowingly using or threatening to use violence or physical force to obstruct, impair, or hinder either a public servant's performance of a governmental function, or a peace officer's enforcement of criminal law or preservation of the peace. Statute excludes interference with the making of an arrest from the definition of this offence. This offence is a class 1 misdemeanor.

Provisions

1. Expands the definition of *obstructing governmental operations* to include knowingly obstructing, impairing or hindering *the making of a lawful arrest* by using or threatening to use violence or physical force. (Sec. 1)
2. Classifies hindering the making of a lawful arrest as a class 5 felony. (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: PSLE DPA 8-6-0-1 | APPROP DPA 11-7-0-0

HB 2993: DPS; legal representation; appropriation **Sponsor: Representative Montenegro, LD 29** **Caucus & COW**

Overview

Allows the Department of Public Safety (DPS) to make expenditures for legal services and appropriates \$5 million from the Consumer Protection-Consumer Fraud Revolving Fund (CPCF Fund) to the Peace Officers' Training Fund (POT Fund) in fiscal year (FY) 2027.

History

The Fund is administered by the Attorney General (AG) and monies within the CPCF Fund are subject to legislative appropriation and exempt from lapsing. The CPCF Fund consists of monies from any investigative or court costs, attorney fees, or civil penalties that the AG recovers as a result of enforcement of state or federal statutes pertaining to consumer protection or consumer fraud. Monies accrued from the regulatory sandbox application fees are also deposited by the AG into the CPCF Fund. The CPCF Fund is primarily used to pay for operating expenses associated with the tobacco master settlement agreement arbitration, consumer fraud education and the enforcement operations of the consumer protection division ([A.R.S. §§ 41-5603; 44-1531.01](#)).

Funds from the POT Fund are continuously appropriated to DPS for the benefit of the Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training Board (AZPOST) to be used exclusively for the expenses associated with the operation of AZPOST and the costs of training peace officers, Indian tribe police officers and full authority peace officers. POT Fund monies are also used for grants to state agencies, counties, cities and towns for peace officer training ([A.R.S §§ 41-1825; 41-1821](#)).

Provisions

1. Adds DPS to the state agencies exempt from the mandate that only the AG may employ legal counsel or incur legal service expenditures or indebtedness. (Sec. 1)
2. Appropriates \$5 million from the CPCF Fund to the POT Fund in FY 2027. (Sec. 2)
3. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committees on Public Safety and Law Enforcement; Appropriations

1. Changes the \$5 million appropriation from the CPCF Fund to the Gang and Immigration Intelligence Team Enforcement Mission Fund, instead of the POT Fund.

<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: PSLE DPA/SE 10-0-0-5

HB 4018: technical correction; public records
S/E: sheriff; exclusive authority; auxiliary
Sponsor: Representative Marshall, LD 7
Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 4018

Overview

Grants the county sheriff exclusive authority to use and request the aid of volunteer posse for all prescribed responsibilities and to regulate the organization and resources of any affiliated auxiliary, posse or reserve organization that act in support of the sheriff's office.

History

Each county in Arizona elects or appoints a county sheriff whose responsibilities include: 1) preserving the peace and order of the public by preventing disturbances, insurrections, and detaining individuals who commit public offenses; 2) attending certain courts and serving legal process and notices; 3) governing the county jail; 4) conducting or coordinating search and rescue operations within the county and with the assistance of the sheriff's posse upon request; and 5) preventing the entry of unaccompanied minors across the border within counties bordering Mexico ([A.R.S. § 11-441](#)).

Provisions

1. Allows the county sheriff to use, in addition to request, the aid of county volunteer posse and reserve organizations for all statutorily required responsibilities that do not already permit the sheriff to do so, and any other lawful duty undertaken by the sheriff. (Sec. 1)
2. Grants the sheriff exclusive authority to regulate the organization and operational resources of any affiliated auxiliary, posse or reserve organization or members of an affiliated auxiliary, posse or reserve organization that are acting in support of the sheriff's office. (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: PSLE DP 8-3-0-4 | APPROP DP 10-8-0-0

HB 4044: public safety parity fund

Sponsor: Representative Weninger, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes the Public Safety Parity Fund (PSPF) to pay for the salaries of Department of Public Safety (DPS) and State Department of Corrections (DOC) employees. Redirects forfeited digital asset sales and Budget Stabilization Fund (BSF) investments to fund the PSPF.

History

Currently, any property, and all interest in property, forfeited to the state is transferred at the request of the attorney for the state to the seizing agency or the agency or political subdivision employing the attorney, which may sell, transfer, use or destroy the property. Sale proceeds are first applied to expenses and valid claims, with the remaining balance deposited into the Anti-Racketeering Revolving Fund for permissible uses. Specifically forfeited monies are reimbursed to investigative funds and law enforcement agencies for costs incurred and the attorney for the state is required to report forfeiture judgments to the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission ([A.R.S. § 13-4315](#)).

Seizing agency means any department or agency of this state or its political subdivisions that regularly employs peace officers and that employs the peace officer who seizes property for forfeiture, or such other agency as the seizing agency may designate in a particular case by its chief executive officer or the chief executive officer's designee ([A.R.S. § 13-4301](#)).

Provisions

Proceeds from Forfeited Digital Assets

1. Authorizes the seizing agency that is transferred any forfeited property or interests in property, to also sell a forfeited digital asset by public or otherwise commercially reasonable sale with specified expenses and claims paid out of the proceeds of the sale. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the first \$300,000 of proceeds from the sale of any forfeited digital asset to be deposited in the Anti-Racketeering Revolving Fund. (Sec. 1)
3. Establishes that if the proceeds of the sale are greater than \$300,000, the remaining balance after expenses and claims are paid, is to be divided by depositing:
 - a. 50% in the Anti-Racketeering Revolving Fund; and
 - b. 50% in the PSPF. (Sec. 1)
4. Mandates the sale of forfeited digital assets to be sold through state-approved cryptocurrency exchanges or other secure platforms to ensure accurate valuation and transparency. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires digital assets that are seized to be stored in a state-approved, secure digital wallet system that is managed by authorized personnel to prevent loss, theft or unauthorized access. (Sec. 1)
6. Applies rules regarding the sale and disbursement of sale proceeds of a forfeited digital asset only to digital assets that are forfeited by the office of the attorney general. (Sec. 1)
7. Allows the digital asset to remain in its native form. (Sec. 1)

Public Safety Parity Fund

8. Redirects investment earnings from the BSF to the PSPF, instead of crediting those earnings to the BSF. (Sec. 2)
9. Establishes the PSPF to pay for the salaries of employees from DPS and DOC. (Sec. 3)

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

10. Specifies the PSPF consists of proceeds from the sale of forfeited digital assets and monies earned from investment from the BSF. (Sec. 3)
11. Directs DOC to administer the PSPF. (Sec. 3)
12. Subjects the PSPF to legislative appropriation. (Sec. 3)
13. Requires DOC to deposit 40% of the monies from the PSPF in the Parity Compensation Fund, for each fiscal year beginning June 30, 2027. (Sec. 3)
14. Prescribes the method for determining the annual expenditures from the PSPF. (Sec. 3)

Miscellaneous

15. Defines *digital asset* to mean either a virtual currency or cryptocurrency that confers economic, proprietary or access rights or powers. (Sec. 1)
16. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 4)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: PSLE DP 8-3-0-4

HCR2059: county sheriffs; expressing support

Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Asserts the Legislature's support for county sheriffs.

History

Each county in Arizona elects or appoints a County Sheriff whose responsibilities include: 1) preserving the peace and order of the public by preventing disturbances, insurrections, and detaining individuals who commit public offenses; 2) attending certain courts and serving legal process and notices; 3) governing the county jail; 4) conducting or coordinating search and rescue operations within the county and with the assistance of the sheriff's posse upon request; and 5) preventing the entry of unaccompanied minors across the border within counties bordering Mexico ([A.R.S. § 11-441](#)).

Provisions

1. Declares that the Members of the Arizona Legislature:
 - a. reaffirm their support of all county sheriffs;
 - b. recognize the supreme constitutional authority, derived from the people, of county sheriffs over their respective jurisdictions; and
 - c. encourage all Arizonans to support their county sheriffs and appreciate their service to communities.

<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: RED DPA 4-1-2-0

HB 2946: municipalities; counties; development fees

Sponsor: Representative Powell, LD 14

Caucus & COW

Overview

Revises development fee requirements for municipalities and counties.

History

Statute allows local governments to assess development fees to offset costs associated with providing necessary public services to new developers.

Developers of residential dwelling units are required to pay development fees when construction permits are issued or later, if specified in a *development agreement* to allow deferral. The deferred fees shall be paid no later than 15 days after the issuance certificate of occupancy. The development agreement shall provide for the value of any deferred fees to be supported by appropriate securities, including a surety bond, letter of credit or cash bond.

Statute prohibits local governments from assessing new or increased fees for 24 months after a project receives final approval or its first building permit, if the site plan remains unchanged. Developers are prohibited from extending the 24-month fee-lock through renewals or amendments of their site plans or subdivision plats. Additionally, property owners are only eligible for a refund on excess development fees if the actual infrastructure costs are at least 10% lower than the original forecast. If the cost difference is less than 10%, the local government is not required to issue a refund (A.R.S. §§ [9-463.05](#), [11-1102](#)).

Development agreement is a voluntary, legally binding contract between a municipality or county and a landowner or developer that establishes the rules, regulations and financial commitments for a project over a specified period ([A.R.S. § 9-500.05](#)).

Provisions

Municipal Development Fees

1. Revises the requirements for development fee payments by allowing a residential developer to elect to pay development fees at the time the construction permit is issued or to defer payment to not more than 15 days after the certificate of occupancy is issued.
2. Requires municipalities to grant fee deferrals if the developer secures the amount with a surety bond, letter of credit or cash bond. (Sec. 1)
3. Prohibits municipalities from requiring:
 - a. a development agreement as a condition of allowing deferred payments; and
 - b. a develop to pay development fees earlier than the time elected by the developer. (Sec. 1)
4. Stipulates, for municipalities that require as a condition of development approval the set aside of active or passive open space, the issuance of a credit towards any fees to fund any park facilities or facility expansion. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires municipalities to provide for reimbursement from the development fees paid from all development that will use those facilities or facility expansions of the actual costs of the construction or improvement of contributions to or dedication of the public facilities required as a condition of development approval. (Sec. 1)
6. Stipulates a municipality that imposes a construction contracting excise tax rate, the full amount must be treated as a contribution to the capital costs of necessary public services provide to development for which the fees are assessed. (Sec. 1)

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

7. Prohibits the municipality from distinguishing between residential developments based on the size of the residential dwelling unit or number of bedrooms. (Sec.1)
8. Establishes limits on the increases in current development fees including:
 - a. for increases less than 25%; implemented in two equal annual installments;
 - b. for increases between 25% and 50%; implemented in four equal annual installments;
 - c. prohibits increases from exceeding 50% of the current fee; and
 - d. fees can only be increased once every four years; and
 - e. prohibits fees from being applied retroactively. (Sec. 1)
9. Outlines conditions for which a development fee rate may be increased beyond the specified limits. (Sec. 1)
10. Revises the types of developments to which a new development fee or an increased portion of modified development fee cannot be assessed against. (Sec. 1)
11. Removes the restriction preventing developers from extending their 24-month fee period through site plan renewals or amendments. (Sec.1)
12. Removes the specification, for a current owner be permitted to receive a refund, that the difference between the actual and estimated cost of the development fee is greater than 10%. (Sec. 1)
13. Prohibits a municipality from assessing a development fee on the development of an *accessory dwelling units*. (Sec.1)
14. Modifies the definition of *necessary public service* and *service area*. (Sec. 1)
15. Includes a criterion for municipalities in increasing any water or wastewater rate or rate component, fee or service charge. (Sec. 2)

County Development Fees

16. Allows residential developers to pay development fees 15 days after the certificate of occupancy is issued. (Sec. 3)
17. Removes language relating to allowing residential developers to pay development fees at a time as specified in the development agreement. (Sec. 3)
18. Establishes limits on the increases in current development fees including:
 - a. for increases less than 25%; implemented in two equal annual installments;
 - b. for increases between 25% and 50%; implemented in four equal annual installments;
 - c. prohibits increases from exceeding 50% of the current fee; and
 - d. fees can only be increased once every four years; and
 - e. prohibits fees from being applied retroactively. (Sec. 3)
19. Removes the specification, for a current owner be permitted to receive a refund, that the difference between the actual and estimated cost of the development fee is greater than 10%. (Sec. 3)
20. Prohibits counties from assessing development fees on the development of an *accessory dwelling units*. (Sec. 3)

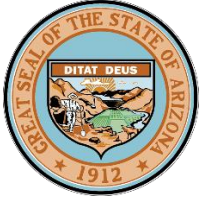
Miscellaneous

21. Defines *accessory dwelling unit*. (Sec.1, 3)
22. Technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 3)

Amendments

Committee on Rural Economic Development

1. Adds that, for calculating the required offset to development fees, if a municipality imposes a construction contracting excise tax rate *in excess of the percentage amount of the transaction privilege tax rate imposed on the majority of other transaction privilege tax classifications, the entire excess portion of the construction contracting excise tax* must be treated as a contribution to the capital costs.
2. Deletes provisions relating to county development fees.
3. Modifies the definition of *necessary public service*.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: TI DPA 7-0-0-0

HB 2127: bronze star medal license plates **Sponsor: Representative Carter N, LD 15** **Caucus & COW**

Overview

Establishes the Bronze Star Medal License Plate and the Silver Star Medal License Plate.

History

The Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) is required to provide every vehicle owner one license plate for every vehicle registered upon application and payment of fees ([A.R.S. § 28-2351](#)). Statute requires ADOT to issue or renew special plates according to specified requirements ([A.R.S. § 28-2403](#)). An initial and annual renewal fee of \$25 is required for the special plate in addition to the vehicle registration fees. Of the \$25 special plate fee, \$8 is an administrative fee and \$17 is an annual donation ([A.R.S. §§ 28-2402, 28-2404](#)). Special plates require a standard \$32,000 implementation fee.

All license plates, including special plates, that are designed or redesigned after September 24, 2022, are required to have: 1) the background color of the license plate contrast significantly with the color of the letters and numerals and the name of the state on the license plate; and 2) the name of the state appear on the license plate in capital letters in sans serif font with a height of three-fourths of an inch ([A.R.S. § 28-2351](#)).

ADOT must issue a Purple Heart Medal License Plate or a Distinguished Flying Cross License Plates to a person who submits satisfactory proof to ADOT that the person is a veteran and a bona fide purple heart medal or distinguished flying cross recipient and to an immediate family member of the veteran. For each pair of original license plates, ADOT must collect a \$25 fee and a \$5 fee for each annual renewal of license plates, in addition to the registration fee. ADOT must deposit the \$25 fee as a donation in the Veterans' Donation Fund ([A.R.S. §§ 28-2474, 28-2476](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires ADOT to issue distinctive license plates to a person who submits satisfactory proof to ADOT that the person is a veteran and a bona fide *bronze star* recipient and to an immediate family member of the veteran. (Sec. 3)
2. Directs ADOT to collect a \$25 fee for each original license plate and to charge a \$5 fee for each annual renewal of the license plate, in addition to the registration fee. (Sec. 3)
3. Tasks ADOT with depositing the \$25 fee in the Veteran's Donation Fund. (Sec. 3)
4. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 4, 5)

Amendments

Committee on Transportation & Infrastructure

1. Requires ADOT to issue distinctive license plates to a person who submits satisfactory proof to ADOT that the person is a veteran and a bona fide *silver star* recipient and to an immediate family member of the veteran.
2. Directs ADOT to collect a \$25 fee for each original license plate and to charge a \$5 fee for each annual renewal of the silver star license plate, in addition to the registration fee.
3. Tasks ADOT with depositing the \$25 fee for the silver star license plate into the Veteran's Donation Fund.
4. 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: TI DP 7-0-0-0

HB2399: ADOT; revisions

**Sponsor: Representative Biasiucci, LD 30
Caucus & COW**

Overview

Contains various revisions for the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT).

History

A person must not drive a vehicle carrying fewer than two persons, including the driver, in a high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lane any time the HOV lane is restricted to vehicles carrying two or more persons, including the driver, except: 1) a tow truck operator during the performance of a tow truck operator's duties; 2) a person driving a motorcycle; 3) a person driving a public transportation vehicle; and 4) an authorized emergency vehicle in use by a first responder in the line of duty ([A.R.S. § 28-737](#)).

ADOT must issue Honorary Consular Official Special Plates to a citizen of the United States or a permanent resident of this country who submits satisfactory proof to ADOT that the citizen or permanent resident is appointed by a foreign country to facilitate and promote the interest of the foreign country with this state ([A.R.S § 28-2410](#)).

An instruction permit or driver license application must include statutorily prescribed information about the applicant ([A.R.S. § 28-3158](#)).

An application for a nonoperating identification license must briefly describe the applicant, state whether the applicant has been licensed and if so the type of license issued, when and by what state or country and whether any such license is under suspension, revocation or cancellation ([A.S.R. § 28-3165](#)).

ADOT must require a licensee to update the licensee's photograph if the license has not been updated in the preceding 12 years ([A.S.R. § 28-3173](#)).

A use fuel tax of \$0.09 per gallon is imposed on use fuel used in a motor vehicle transporting forest products on a highway in this state ([A.R.S. § 28-5606](#)).

All highways, roads or streets that have been constructed, laid out, opened, established or maintained for 10 years or more by the state or an agency or political subdivision of the state before January 1, 1960 are declared public highways ([A.R.S. § 28-7041](#)).

Provisions

Blood Transport Vehicle on HOV lane

1. Allows blood transport vehicles to use the HOV lane if the vehicle displays on each side and on the rear of the vehicle a removable sign or decal indicating the vehicle is transporting human blood or blood products. (Sec. 3)
2. Restricts blood transport vehicles from using the HOV lane if ADOT deems them to degrade the lane. (Sec. 2)
3. Defines *blood transport vehicle* as a motor vehicle that is owned or operated by a nonprofit general blood banking operation, a nonprofit blood bank or a nonprofit blood bank's agent and that is transporting blood or blood products between collection points, hospitals or blood storage centers. (Sec. 3)

Honorary Consular Official Special Plate Repeal

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

4. Repeals the Honorary Consular Official Special Plates. (Sec. 4)
5. Requires ADOT to recall the Honorary Consular Official Special Plates. (Sec. 16)
6. Tasks ADOT with issuing each person a standard license plate in lieu of the Honorary Consular Official Special Plate. (Sec. 16)

Driver License and Instruction Permit

7. *Allows*, rather than requires, an instruction permit or driver license application to include:
 - a. a brief description of the applicant and any other identifying information required by ADOT;
 - b. whether the applicant has been licensed, and if so, the type of license issued, when the license was issued and what state or country issued the license;
 - c. if the applicant was never licensed, the applicant's last previous state or country of residence; and
 - d. the applicant's social security number. (Sec. 5)
8. Adds to the list of items allowed to be included into an instruction permit or driver license *other information required by ADOT*. (Sec. 5)

Nonoperating Identification License

9. *Permits as necessary*, rather than directs, ADOT to require other identifying information from a nonoperating identification license applicant. (Sec. 6)
10. Removes the requirement that the application for a nonoperating identification license must briefly describe the applicant, state whether the applicant has been licensed and if so the type of license issued, when and by what state or country and whether any such license is under suspension, revocation or cancellation. (Sec. 6)

License Update

11. Instructs ADOT to require a licensee to update the licensee's photograph if the license has not been updated in the preceding *16 years*, rather than 12 years. (Sec. 7)
12. Allows the ADOT Director to update the licensee's license at any time during the *16-year*, rather than 12-year period, from the date of issuance. (Sec. 7)

Evidence-base Psychotherapy

13. Conforms evidence-based psychotherapy for a driving under the influence conviction with requirements on certified ignition interlock devices. (Sec. 8)
14. Defines *evidence-based psychotherapy*. (Sec. 8)

Use Fuel Tax

15. Eliminates the imposition of a use fuel tax of \$0.09 per gallon used in a motor vehicle transporting forest products on a highway. (Sec. 11)
16. Removes the possibility for a person transporting forest products on a highway from applying to ADOT for a refund of the difference between the amount of use fuel tax paid and the use fuel tax rate prescribed for a motor vehicle transporting forest products. (Sec. 12)

Primitive Road Designation

17. Allows the ADOT Director, or the Director's designee, to designate a state highway or route as a primitive road. (Sec. 14)
18. Exempts this state or its employees from being held liable for damages or injuries resulting from the use of a primitive road, except for intentional injuries or gross negligence caused by an employee acting within the scope of the employee's employment. (Sec. 14)
19. Requires ADOT to place signs on each road designated as a primitive road in locations adequate to warn the public. (Sec. 14)
20. Mandates the signs to state *Primitive road, caution, use at your own risk. This surface is not regularly maintained*. (Sec. 14)

Failure to Register Aircraft

21. States that a notice of the assessment of an unregistered aircraft is deemed to be completed at the time of *electronic transmission*, rather than personal delivery. (Sec. 15)

22. Clarifies that the ADOT Director must give a *notice*, rather than a written notice, of the assessment to the aircraft's owner. (Sec. 15)
23. Removes the requirement that the notice must be given by either mailing in a postage prepaid sealed envelope addressed to the aircraft's owner at the owner's address as it appears in ADOT's records or by delivery in person. (Sec. 15)

Miscellaneous

24. Stipulates that any person, rather than a person who holds a driver license permit or license, who is found responsible for a moving civil traffic violation while the person is under 18 years old, is subject to attend traffic survival school or having their driving privilege suspended. (Sec. 9)
25. Requires ADOT to publish a notice of the ADOT Director's intention to allow the disposition of a junk vehicle *on ADOT's website for at least 30 days*, rather than once in a newspaper of general circulation in the county which the junk vehicle was found. (Sec. 10)
26. Eliminates the requirement for ADOT to issue an Alternative Fuel Vehicle Special Plate or sticker in accordance with the separate classification for taxation purposes of motor vehicles powered by alternative fuel. (Sec. 13)
27. Defines *apply and application*. (Sec. 1)
28. Makes conforming and technical changes. (Sec. 1-3, 8, 11, 12, 14)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: TI DP 7-0-0-0

HB2601: Interstate 11; environmental; engineering; study

Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) to request from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) for segmentation of the Interstate-11 (I-11) project between the border between this state and Nevada and Casa Grande. Instructs ADOT with conducting, after federal approval of segmentation, any tier two environmental and engineering study required for construction of the I-11.

History

In November 2021, ADOT [published](#) the completion of a tier one environmental impact statement (EIS) and record of decision for the 280-mile I-11 study corridor, from Nogales to Wickenburg, in November 2021. For I-11 to advance as a construction project, further steps are required, including [National Environmental Policy Act](#) (NEPA) approval, identifying funding and conducting specific, project-level Tier 2 NEPA studies of priority corridor segments. During the tier two process, the selected corridor alternative would be narrowed to a maximum 400-foot-wide highway alignment, or route. Based on need and purpose, these segments would focus on smaller and shorter sections of I-11 and not the entire 280-mile corridor. Currently there are no plans or funding available to initiate these tier two studies.

A [lawsuit](#) has been filed in federal court challenging FHWA's tier one approvals, primarily alleging violations of NEPA and federal regulation on protections for lands, wildlife, waterfowl refuges and historic sites ([49 U.S.C. § 303](#)). On January 22, 2025, the parties filed a joint stipulation and the court [stayed](#) the case while FHWA and ADOT conduct a re-evaluation. FHWA and ADOT agreed not to publish a notice of intent for tier two EISs while the reevaluation is underway.

Provisions

1. Tasks ADOT with formally requesting, not later than 14 days after the effective date, from the FHWA for segmentation of the I-11 project between the border between this state and Nevada and Casa Grande. (Sec. 1)
2. Directs ADOT with conducting, not later than three months after federal approval of segmentation, any tier 2 environmental and engineering study required for construction of I-11. (Sec. 1)
3. Contains legislative findings. (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: TI DP 4-3-0-0

HB4027: Charlie Kirk highway.

**Sponsor: Representative Carbone, LD 25
Caucus & COW**

Overview

Designates the Loop 202 as the Charlie Kirk Highway.

History

It is declared the public policy of this state that natural or artificial objects, places or things continue to be known by the names they now bear, as determined by the State Geographic and Historic Names Board (Board), so that the historical record of the state may be protected and preserved ([A.R.S. § 41-835](#)).

Provisions

1. Designates the Loop 202 as the *Charlie Kirk Highway*. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires all official acts, state records, documents and papers relating to the Loop 202 after the effective date to include the designation. (Sec. 1)
3. Directs ADOT to erect a reasonable amount of signage throughout Loop 202 that includes the new designation. (Sec. 1)
4. Stipulates that the designation is not intended to supersede any current designation assigned to the Loop 202 by the Board. (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

HCM2012: Leupp Road; renaming; Kachina Point

Sponsor: Representative Tsosie, LD 6

Caucus & COW

Overview

Urges the State Board on Geographic and Historical Names to rename Leupp Road to Kachina Point to promote Hopi heritage and culture in this state.

History

Established in 1982, [the Arizona State Board on Geographic and Historic Names](#) (ASBGHN) has statutory responsibility to determine the most appropriate names for geographic features and places of historical significance in Arizona. The Board also has statutory responsibility to establish or designate a highway or area as a parkway, historic road, or scenic road that is of geographic or historical significance in Arizona.

[The Hopi Tribe](#) is a sovereign nation located in northeastern Arizona. The reservation occupies part of Coconino and Navajo counties, encompasses more than 1.5 million acres, and is made up of 12 villages on three mesas.

Provisions

1. Urges the State Board on Geographic and Historical Names to rename Leupp Road to Kachina Point to promote Hopi heritage and culture in this state.
2. Urges the Secretary of State to transmit a copy of this Memorial to the Chairperson of the State Board of Geographic and Historic Names.

<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

HCM2016: Chief Barboncito Highway; Route 191
Sponsor: Representative Tsosie, LD 6
Caucus & COW

Overview

Urges the State Board on Geographic and Historical Names to rename United States Route 191 as the *Chief Barboncito Highway*.

History

Established in 1982, [the Arizona State Board on Geographic and Historic Names](#) (ASBGHN) has statutory responsibility to determine the most appropriate names for geographic features and places of historical significance in Arizona. The Board also has statutory responsibility to establish or designate a highway or area as a parkway, historic road, or scenic road that is of geographic or historical significance in Arizona.

[Chief Barboncito](#) was a Navajo Ware Chief from 1833 to 1866 and the Head Chief of the Navajo tribe during the signing of the Treaty of 1868. On June 1, 1868, the United States and the Navajo people signed the Treaty of 1868 which would establish the Navajo Nation and end the Navajo Wars.

Provisions

1. Urges the State Board on Geographic and Historical Names to rename United States Route 191 as the *Chief Barboncito Highway*.
2. Urges the Secretary of State to transmit a copy of this Memorial to the Chairperson of the Senate Board of Geographic and Historic Names.

<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 7-0-1-1

HB 2143: PSPRS; investments.

Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28

Caucus & COW

Overview

Provides Public safety Personal Retirement System (PSPRS) may not hold more than 5% voting stock of any publicly traded corporation that the PSPRS board administers or is owned by the system and other plans that the board administers, except that this limitation does not apply to membership interests in limited liability companies.

History

PSPRS was established in 1968 as a uniform, consistent and equitable statewide program for public safety personnel who are regularly assigned hazardous duty in the employ of Arizona or a political subdivision. This program provides for municipal firemen and policemen, employees of the Arizona highway patrol and other public safety personnel in Arizona ([A.R.S. § 38-841](#)).

PSPRS board will have the full power in its sole discretion to invest and reinvest, alter and change the monies accumulated under the system and other retirement plans and trusts that the board administers as provided in this article. The board may commingle securities and monies of the fund, the elected officials' retirement plan, the corrections officer retirement plan and other plans or monies entrusted to its care, subject to the crediting of receipts and earnings and charging of payments to the account of the appropriate employer, system or plan. In making every investment, the board shall exercise the judgment and care under the circumstances that the prevailing person of ordinary prudence, discretion and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not regarding speculation but in regard to the permanent disposition of their funds, considering the probable income from their funds as well as the probable safety of their capital ([A.R.S. § 38-848](#)).

Provisions

1. Provides PSPRS may not hold voting stock of more than 5% any publicly traded corporation that the PSPRS board administers or is owned by the system and other plans that the board administers, except that this limitation does not apply to membership interests in limited liability companies. (Sec. 1)

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: WM DPA/SE 8-0-0-1

HB 2273: distributions; transportation projects; Pinal county

S/E: income tax rebate; net revenues

Sponsor: Representative Martinez, LD 16

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires ADOR, between October 15, 2027, and November 15, 2027, to issue a qualifying taxpayer a single rebate of \$300 to reimburse full-time residents of Pinal County for payment of the Pinal County transportation excise tax that was invalidated by the Arizona Supreme Court in *Vangilder v. Arizona Department of Revenue*, 252 Ariz. 481 (2022).

History

Pinal County voters approved a transportation Excise Tax that became effective April 1, 2018. A lawsuit challenging the constitutionality of the Excise Tax was filed in December 2017 and in March 2022 the Arizona Supreme Court issued a decision concluding the Excise Tax was unconstitutional.

Between April 1, 2018 and February 28, 2024, the Arizona Department of Revenue (DOR) collected nearly \$87 million in Excise Tax revenues that has been deposited into an interest-bearing escrow account. The Pinal Regional Transportation Authority has not expended any of the Excise Tax revenues or interest however the DOR has refunded a portion of the revenues to eligible taxpayers. Taxpayers that collected and remitted the Excise Tax had until April 9, 2026 to submit a refund request.

Provisions

1. Requires DOR to issue a \$300 rebate to a Pinal County, Arizona taxpayer who filed a full-year resident tax return for TY 2026 and whose primary residence was located in Pinal County during TY's 2018 through 2024. (Sec. 1)
2. Provides that the taxpayer's taxpayer identification number for TY 2026 shall be used for matching and verification purposes. (Sec. 1)
3. Allows a deceased taxpayer's spouse, personal representative or executor or another official representative of the estate to receive the rebate for the deceased taxpayer. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires DOR to pay all rebates between October 15, 2027 and November 15, 2027. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires ADOR to attempt to pay each rebate by electronic funds transfer using the taxpayer's provided routing and account information on their TY 2026 tax return or, if unsuccessful, to issue the rebate check by mail to the most recent home address provided by the taxpayer. (Sec. 1)
6. Allows a taxpayer who does not receive the rebate by November 15, 2027, to claim the rebate by filing an online claim application in a form and manner prescribed by ADOR and requires the claim application to include the claimant's name, address, taxpayer identification number and individual income tax filing status. (Sec. 1)
7. Requires ADOR to review each claim application and verify the information provided and allows ADOR to request that a claimant provide evidence to verify rebate eligibility. (Sec. 1)
8. Requires a taxpayer, in computing Arizona adjusted gross income, to subtract from the taxpayer's Arizona gross income any rebate amount received by the taxpayer and required to be included in Arizona gross income under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code. (Sec. 1)
9. Subjects any appealable agency actions or contested cases relating to the rebate to uniform administrative hearing procedures. (Sec. 1)

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

10. Requires DOR to enter into a memorandum of understanding with Pinal County and the Pinal Regional Transportation Authority to pay the allowed rebates from the monies, including the interest earned, that are remaining in the escrow account in which the monies are being held. (Sec. 1)
11. Repeals the rebate on January 1, 2033. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: WM DP 5-3-0-1

HB 2290: TPT; sourcing; business location; receipt

Sponsor: Representative Olson, LD 10

Caucus & COW

Overview

Specifies that the location of servers does not determine where an order is received for purposes of sourcing certain transaction privilege tax (TPT) transactions involving tangible personal property and defines *business location*.

History

Current law provides that retail sales of tangible personal property be sourced to the seller's business location if the seller receives the order at a business location in Arizona ([A.R.S. § 42-5040](#)).

Provisions

1. Specifies that the location of servers used to transmit the information necessary to accept an order does not determine where an order is received for purposes of sourcing certain TPT transactions involving tangible personal property. (Sec. 1)
2. Defines *business location*. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)
4. Contains an applicability clause. (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 2373: income tax; refunds; veterans' organizations

Sponsor: Representative Travers, LD 12

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires the Department of Revenue (DOR) to provide a space on the individual income tax return form in which taxpayer may designate a part of the taxpayer's refund as a voluntary contribution to the veteran's donations fund for the deposit of monies received for contribution to veterans' service organization fund.

History

The veterans' donations fund was established in 1999 to fund programs to benefit families across Arizona the fund consists of monies, gifts and contributions donated to the Department of Veterans Services (DVS). DVS is required to administer the fund. ([A.R.S. § 41-608](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires the DVS to establish a separate subaccount in the Veterans' Donations Fund for the deposit from the individual income tax contribution. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires DVS to annually allocate monies from the subaccount to a veterans' service organization that are qualified under the internal revenue code for federal income tax purposes. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires Department of Revenue (DOR) to provide a space on the individual income tax return form where a taxpayer can designate an amount of the taxpayer's refund as a voluntary contribution to the veteran's donations fund. (Sec. 2)
4. Requires DOR to subtract the designated setoff for debts to state agencies, political subdivisions and courts prior to transferring any donations to DVS for depositing in the Veterans' Donations Fund. (Sec. 2)
5. Requires DOR to determine the initial administrative cost and report that amount to DVS. DVS is required to transfer that amount to the state general fund. (Sec. 2)
6. Allows a taxpayer to also donate any amount to the veterans' donation fund to be allocated to a veterans' service organization by an appropriate indication on the return and by including that amount with the return. (Sec. 2)
7. Applies to taxable years beginning January 1, 2027. (Sec. 3)
8. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec.1)

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: WM DPA/SE 5-3-0-1

HB 2784: cities and towns; technical correction

S/E: school district tax levy

Sponsor: Representative Olson, LD 10

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires the county school superintendent to annually reduce the primary school district taxes levied if the total ending cash balances are greater than the current year's budget balances. Also requires, the assessed valuation to be included in the written estimate for the amount of monies required by each school district for the ensuing school year.

History

The board of supervisors of each county, at the time of levying other taxes, are required to annually levy school district taxes on the property in any school district in which additional amounts are required, delinquency factor for estimated uncollected taxes may not be included in the computation of the primary tax rate for school district taxes. The taxes are required to be added to and collected in the same manner as other county taxes on the property within the school district. The amount of the school district taxes levied on the property in a particular school district is required to be paid into the school fund of that school district. Additionally, the board of supervisors of each county are required to annually levy an additional tax in each school district that is not eligible for equalization assistance

[\(A.R.S. § 15-992\)](#).

Property taxes for school districts in Arizona are a major component of local property tax bills, comprising both primary taxes (for maintenance and operations) and secondary taxes (for voter-approved bonds and overrides). The state uses a complex, formula-driven system, often limiting residential primary school taxes to 1% of the property's limited value, with the state covering excesses

[\(AZDOR.GOV\)](#).

Provisions

1. Requires assessed valuation to be included in the written estimate for the amount of monies required by each school district for the ensuing school year based on the proposed budget adopted by each school district governing board. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the county school superintendent, at the time of levying taxes, to annually reduce the primary school district tax levy amount requests from each school district by an amount determined as follows:
 - a. determine the total ending cash balances from the school district's maintenance and operations fund and unrestricted capital outlay fund reported in the school district's annual financial report for the prior fiscal year;
 - b. determine the amount that the school district governing board budgeted from the budget balances for the current year;
 - c. subtract the current year's budget balances from the total ending cash balances in the maintenance and operation fund and unrestricted capital outlay fund. (Sec. 2)
3. 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: WM DPA 5-3-0-1

HB 4037: individual income tax; credit; education

Sponsor: Representative Peña, LD 23

Caucus & COW

Overview

Creates the education opportunity tax credit, specifies how much the tax credit is worth and how eligibility is determined.

History

Arizona Empowerment Scholarship Accounts were established to provide options for the education of students in Arizona. These funds must be used for education in at least one of the subject areas of reading, grammar, mathematics, social studies and science ([A.R.S. § 15-2402](#)).

Individual income tax is levied on an Arizona resident's taxable income at a single tax rate of 2.5%. The calculation of Arizona individual income tax begins with the federal adjusted gross income. Statute also authorizes various tax credits that reduce a taxpayer's income liability ([A.R.S. Title 43, Chapter 10](#)). A tax credit is a dollar-for-dollar reduction of a taxpayer's individual income tax liability. A credit is different from a subtraction, exemption, or deduction, which reduces the amount of income that will be taxed [JLBC 2025 Tax Handbook](#).

Provisions

1. Requires the Joint Legislative Income Tax Credit Review Committee to review the education opportunity tax credit, in years ending in a one or a six. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the Department of Revenue (DOR) to prescribe a short form return for individual taxpayers who elect to file for the education opportunity tax credit. (Sec. 2)
3. Requires DOR to provide a simplified return form for individual taxpayers who elect to claim the dependent tax credit and the education opportunity tax credit. (Sec. 2)
4. Specifies the amount of the tax credit is:
 - a. for a *qualifying child* who was not enrolled in a public school and did not participate in an Arizona Empowerment Scholarship Account during the taxable year, the amount of the tax credit is equal to 80% of the base support level.
 - b. For a *qualifying child* who was either enrolled in a public school or participated in an Arizona Empowerment Scholarship Account for 50% or less of the instructional days of the taxable year, the amount of the tax credit is equal to 40% of the base support level. (Sec. 3)
5. Specifies if the allowable amount of the tax credit amount exceeds the taxes otherwise due for the taxable year, after applying all other credits and after any setoffs to state agencies, political subdivisions and courts, the taxpayer is entitled to the excess amount and is required to be refunded by DOR. (Sec. 3)
6. Requires DOR to adopt rules and prescribe forms to administer these requirements and can consult ADE to determine whether a *qualifying child* of a taxpayer who is claiming the tax credit was enrolled in a public school or participated in an Arizona Empowerment Scholarship Account. (Sec. 3)
7. Defines *Qualifying Child*. (Sec. 3)
8. Applies to taxable years beginning January 1, 2026. (Sec. 3)

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

9. Contains a purpose clause. (Sec. 4)
10. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1,2)

Amendments

1. Requires that the qualifying child did not receive an educational scholarship or tuition grant from a school tuition organization for more than 50% of the instructional days to be eligible for this tax credit. (Sec. 3)