

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

March 03, 2026

Bill Number	Short Title	Committee	Date	Action
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Committee on Commerce

Chairman: Jeff Weninger, LD 13
Analyst: Paul Benny

Vice Chairman: Michael Way, LD 15
Intern: Zane Ellwood

[HB 2868](#)^(BS1) installation license; insurance; rules
SPONSOR: WILMETH, LD 2 HOUSE
COM 2/17/2026 DP (8-1-2-0)
(No: HENDRIX Present: CARTER N, WAY)

Committee on Education

Chairman: Matt Gress, LD 4
Analyst: Chase Houser

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

[HB 4043](#)^(BS1) training; AEDs; CPR; school personnel
SPONSOR: WENINGER, LD 13 HOUSE
ED 2/17/2026 DP (7-1-4-0)
(No: FINK Present: GUTIERREZ, SIMACEK, GARCIA, ABEYTIA)

Committee on Federalism, Military Affairs & Elections

Chairman: John Gillette, LD 30
Analyst: Grey Gartin

Vice Chairman: Rachel Keshel, LD 17
Intern: Aidan Walker

[HB 2165](#)^(BS1) veterans; state park fees; exemption
SPONSOR: DIAZ, LD 19 HOUSE
FMAE 1/28/2026 DPA (6-0-0-1)
(Abs: GARCIA)

Committee on Government

Chairman: Walt Blackman, LD 7
Analyst: Montse Lavender

Vice Chairman: Lisa Fink, LD 27
Intern: Madeleine Nseir

[HB 2035](#)^(BS1) DCS; kinship care placement; requirement
SPONSOR: FINK, LD 27 HOUSE
GOV 2/19/2026 DP (4-2-0-1)
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS Abs: MÁRQUEZ)

[HB 2041](#)^(BS1) child neglect; financial resources; exception
SPONSOR: FINK, LD 27 HOUSE
GOV 2/19/2026 DPA (6-0-0-1)
(Abs: MÁRQUEZ)

[HB 2968](#)_(BSI) family court; admissibility; evidence
SPONSOR: BLACKMAN, LD 7 HOUSE
GOV 2/18/2026 DPA (7-0-0-0)

[HB 4004](#)_(BSI) DCS; abuse investigation; protective parent
SPONSOR: KESHEL, LD 17 HOUSE
GOV 2/19/2026 DP (5-0-1-1)
(Abs: MÁRQUEZ Present: STAHL HAMILTON)

Committee on Health & Human Services

Chairman: Selina Bliss, LD 1 **Vice Chairman:** Ralph Heap, LD 10
Analyst: Ahjahna Graham **Intern:** Logan Kilbey

[HB 2617](#)_(BSI) insurance; prostate cancer; cost sharing
SPONSOR: BLACKMAN, LD 7 HOUSE
HHS 2/9/2026 DPA (10-2-0-0)
(No: PINGERELLI, WENINGER)

[SB 1023](#)_(BSI) optometrists; eye exams; prescriptions
SPONSOR: KAVANAGH, LD 3
HHS None

[SB 1145](#)_(BSI) behavior analysts; committee; regulatory authority
SPONSOR: BOLICK, LD 2
HHS None

[SB 1242](#)_(BSI) mental health; hearings; audiovisual technology
SPONSOR: ANGIUS, LD 30
HHS None

[SB 1247](#)_(BSI) ~~assisted living centers; occupants~~
(Now: assisted living; occupants)
SPONSOR: PETERSEN, LD 14
HHS None

Committee on Judiciary

Chairman: Quang H. Nguyen, LD 1 **Vice Chairman:** Khyl Powell, LD 14
Analyst: Nathan McRae **Intern:** Nicholas Putrow

[HB 2615](#)_(BSI) parenting time; supervision; professional supervisor
SPONSOR: BLACKMAN, LD 7 HOUSE
JUD 2/18/2026 DP (8-0-1-0)
(Present: GARCIA)

[HB 4136](#)_(BSI) unlawful entry; vulnerable adults; vagrants
SPONSOR: CARTER P, LD 4 HOUSE
JUD 2/18/2026 DPA (6-3-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA)

Committee on Natural Resources, Energy & Water

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

[HB 2889](#)_(BSI) appropriation; uranium monitoring; mine inspector
SPONSOR: TSOSIE, LD 6 HOUSE
NREW 2/17/2026 DP (9-0-0-1)
(Abs: CONTRERAS P)
APPROP 2/23/2026 DPA (16-0-1-1)
(Abs: RIVERO Present: DIAZ)

[HB 4025](#)_(BSI) study committee; gas; petroleum; refinery
SPONSOR: CARTER P, LD 4 HOUSE
NREW 2/17/2026 DP (6-3-0-1)
(No: MATHIS, PESHLAKAI, LIGUORI Abs: CONTRERAS P)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: COM DP 8-1-2-0

HB 2868: installation license; insurance; rules

Sponsor: Representative Wilmeth, LD 2

Caucus & COW

Overview

Includes licensure requirements and removes certain duties of the Board of Manufactured Housing relating to rule adoption.

History

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

The Director of ADOH is responsible for establishing licensing and regulation procedures and issuing certification documents for compliance with the licensing and bonding requirements. The Director issues manufacturer, dealer, broker, salesperson and installer licenses through qualification, investigation and examination. Before receiving and holding a license the applicant must submit a valid fingerprint clearance card. The license expires one year after the date of issuance. An application for renewal with evidence of a valid bond or cash deposit authorizes the licensee to operate until the actual issuance of the renewal license ([A.R.S. §§ 41-4023](#), [41-4025](#), [41-2027](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires an installation license applicant for a manufactured home or mobile home to provide evidence of and maintain insurance in an amount that will cover the costs for damages to the home caused by the installer during the installation. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows ADOH to require the licensed installer to provide proof of insurance at any time. (Sec. 1)
3. Instructs the licensed installer to notify ADOH of any changes or cancellations regarding the insurance coverage. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires an application for license renewal to include evidence of a valid fingerprint clearance card and proof of the required insurance for authorization to operate until the renewal license is issued. (Sec. 2)
5. Removes the requirement for the Board of Manufactured Housing to adopt:
 - a. separate rules for dealer trust and escrow accounts trust and escrow accounts; (Sec. 3)
 - b. rules establishing procedures for filed cosmetic complaints, including rules for determining the date of installation of a new manufactured home; and (Sec. 4)
 - c. rules establishing procedures for scheduling repair and replacement of complaint items. (Sec. 5)
6. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 2, 4)

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: ED DP 7-1-4-0

HB4043: training; AEDs; CPR; school personnel

Sponsor: Representative Weninger, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires, beginning August 1, 2027, each school district and charter school to ensure at least one employee at each school successfully completes a training course in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), first-aid and use of automated external defibrillators (AEDs).

History

[Laws 2025, Chapter 242](#) requires, as session law, each public high school that sponsors an athletic team or sports program to provide an AED at each school campus. This requirement is repealed on August 1, 2026.

Statute requires, beginning August 1, 2026, each public high school that sponsors an athletic team or sports program to provide an AED at each school campus and school-sponsored athletic event and ensure that each AED provided is: 1) in an unlocked location that is clearly marked and easily accessible during the school day and at each school sponsored athletic event; 2) in a location that complies with guidelines established by a nationally recognized organization focused on emergency cardiovascular care and from which it may be promptly retrieved and used at the school or school-sponsored athletic event; and 3) maintained in working order and tested according to manufacturer's guidelines. A school district or charter school may accept gifts, grants and donations to provide AEDs ([A.R.S. § 15-120.07](#)).

Provisions

1. Mandates, beginning August 1, 2027, each school district and charter school to ensure that at least one employee at each school successfully completes a training course in CPR, first-aid and the use of AEDs that follows nationally recognized cardiovascular care guidelines.
2. Makes 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: FMAE DPA 6-0-0-1

HB 2165: veterans; state park fees; exemption

Sponsor: Representative Diaz, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Exempts veterans in Arizona from admission fees at all Arizona state parks.

History

[Laws 1957, Chapter 99](#) established the Arizona State Parks Board (ASPB) for the purpose of preserving, establishing and maintaining areas of natural features, scenic beauty, historical interest, and zoos and botanical gardens for the education, recreation and health of the public.

As of November 2025, ASPB oversees 30 parks and natural areas open to the public. ASPB is comprised of the Commissioner of the State Land Department and six other members appointed by the Governor ([JLBC](#))([A.R.S. § 41-511](#)).

Current ASPB administrative rules outline the following park fee discounts for veterans who present applicable military identification:

- 1) 50% discount off a regular day-use entrance fee for Active Duty, National Guard or Reserve members of the U.S. military and up to three accompanied adults;
- 2) 50% discount off a regular day-use entrance fee for Arizona residents who are retired U.S. Military or Service-Disabled veterans and up to three accompanied adults; and
- 3) 100% discount off a regular day-use entrance fee for Arizona residents who are 100% Service Disabled and up to three accompanied adults ([12 A.A.C. 8-Exhibit A](#)).

Provisions

1. Exempts veterans in Arizona from admission fees for all Arizona state parks. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies the fee exemption also applies to all passengers in the same personal vehicle as the veteran for sites that charge per vehicle. (Sec. 1)
3. Specifies the fee exemption also applies to up to three people with the veteran for sites that charge per person. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires veterans to present their military identification card to be exempt from any state park admission fees. (Sec. 1)
5. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Federalism, Military Affairs and Elections

1. Exempts members of the United States Military, the National Guard or a reserve unit from paying admission fees to Arizona State Parks.
2. Specifies alternative forms of identification that may be used to receive the exemption.

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 4-2-0-1 | HHS W/D

HB 2035: DCS; kinship care placement; requirement

Sponsor: Representative Fink, LD 27

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires the Arizona Department of Child Safety (DCS) and the courts to identify, notify and consider adult relatives, extended family members and persons with a significant relationship to a child for kinship foster care placement when a child is taken into custody.

History

Kinship Foster Care

DCS established kinship foster care services to promote placement of a child in the custody of DCS with the child's relative. Kinship foster care parents may be eligible to receive full foster care financial benefits and temporary financial assistance. DCS must provide kinship foster care parents with certain nonfinancial services and information about the resources available to them ([A.R.S. § 8-514.03](#)).

Temporary Custody, Initial Search and Documentation

If a child is placed in the temporary custody of DCS, the department must conduct a search to identify and notify the child's adult relatives and persons with a significant relationship to the child. This search for relatives or persons with a significant relationship to the child must include interviews with specified persons, a comprehensive search of relevant records and other means that are likely to identify one of these persons. In addition, DCS is required to provide documentation with the court containing the completed due diligence search efforts that specify the steps taken by DCS to locate possible kinship foster care placements. Any person identified as a possible kinship foster care parent through this search must be provided written notice that includes information about the child's current situation, the options available to them, the process to become a foster parent and the resources available for foster parents ([A.R.S. § 8-514.07](#)).

Preliminary Protective Hearings

A preliminary protective hearing is held within five to seven days of a child being taken into temporary custody by DCS. Statute dictates who must be and may be present at this hearing and the court's obligation to advise a parent or guardian of their rights. During the hearing the court must follow specific procedural requirements that include instructions on what factors are relevant, specific information that a parent, guardian or child must be informed of and what information DCS must provide. At the conclusion of the hearing, if the child is not returned to their parent or guardian, the court must enter orders regarding the placement of the child ([A.R.S. § 8-824](#)).

A similar bill was introduced in the 56th Legislature, 1st Regular Session, and was [vetoed](#) by the Governor (HB2671 DCS; kinship care placement; requirement).

Provisions

1. Adds extended family member to the list of individuals:
 - a. DCS can place a child who has been removed from their home and is in DCS custody; and
 - b. DCS must identify and notify of statutory processes if a child is taken into temporary custody (Sec. 2 and 3)
2. Requires DCS to presume that placing a child with a relative, extended family member or someone with a significant relationship is in the child's best interest. (Sec. 2)
3. Directs DCS, if determined that a kinship foster care placement is not in the best interest of the child, to provide to the kinship foster care parent applicant in a written notice why the placement is not in the best interest of the child. (Sec. 2)

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

4. Specifies that DCS must provide written notice to adult relatives of a child, extended family members and persons with a significant relationship with a child that is taken into temporary custody. (Sec. 3)
5. Instructs DCS to file with the court documentation that includes written responses received from adult relatives of the child, extended family members or persons with a significant relationship to the child. (Sec. 3)
6. Applies foster care rights to children in kinship foster care. (Sec. 4)
7. Updates placement rights to emphasize placement with relatives, extended family members or people with significant relationships unless not in the child's best interest. (Sec. 4)
8. Details that a child in foster care or kinship foster care be placed with or in close proximity to their siblings and visit their siblings when the placement or visit does not pose a risk to the child or their siblings' safety. (Sec. 4)
9. Adds to foster care or kinship foster care rights for children to be updated every 30 days on the status of them being placed in kinship foster care or in a care setting with their siblings. (Sec. 4)
10. Requires the court, at a preliminary protective hearing, to presume placement of the child with an adult relative of the child, an extended family member or person who has a significant relationship with the child is in the best interest of the child. (Sec. 6)
11. Directs the court, at a preliminary protective hearing, to make written findings of fact and conclusions of law on the record. (Sec. 6)
12. Requires the court, at an initial dependency hearing, to:
 - a. determine whether DCS is actively searching for and assessing relatives and extended family;
 - b. order placement with an adult relative, extended family member, or person with a significant relationship if available and in the child's best interest within 48 hours after the hearing; and
 - c. make written findings of fact and conclusions of law on the record. (Sec. 7)
13. Defines *extended family member* as an adult person who has a connection to a child by marriage to a biological family member of the child. (Sec. 1 and 5)
14. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ,6 and 7)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: GOV DPA 6-0-0-1 | HHS W/D

HB 2041: child neglect; financial resources; exception
Sponsor: Representative Fink, LD 27
Caucus & COW

Overview

Redefines *neglect* to exempt a parent's inability to provide a child with supervision, food, clothing, shelter or medical care solely due to a lack of financial resources.

History

Neglect is a parent, guardian or custodian's inability or unwillingness to provide a child with supervision, food, clothing, shelter or medical care if that inability or unwillingness causes substantial risk of harm to the child's health or welfare. *Neglect* does not include a parent's inability to provide services that meet a child's needs with a disability or chronic illness solely due to the unavailability of services. Further, in the determination of *neglect*, consideration is given to: 1) the parent's drug or alcohol abuse; and 2) the mother's use of a dangerous or narcotic drug or alcohol during the pregnancy or within a year after birth (A.R.S. §§ [8-201](#), [8-819](#)).

The Office of Child Welfare Investigations (OCWI) investigates Department of Child Safety (DCS) reports that include a criminal code allegation, such as neglect. The Child Welfare Investigators (CWIs) work with the county or municipal law enforcement agency and investigate to make findings that support or refute the report of child neglect. CWIs are primarily responsible for determining whether the child will be taken into temporary custody based on if it is necessary to protect the child because exigent circumstances exist (A.R.S. §§ [8-471](#), [8-817](#) and [8-821](#)).

Provisions

1. Exempts a parent, guardian or custodian's inability to provide a child with supervision, food, clothing, shelter or medical care solely due to a lack of financial resources available from *neglect*. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Government

1. Adds the neglect exemption to the juvenile court prohibition statutes.

<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 W/D | GOV DPA 7-0-0-0

HB 2968: family court; admissibility; evidence

Sponsor: Representative Blackman, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prohibits the court from excluding evidence in matters involving legal decision-making or parenting time if the evidence meets certain qualifications. Establishes guidelines for evidence permissibility in such matters.

History

The court must determine legal decision-making and parenting time in accordance with the child's best interests. Additionally, the court must consider all factors relevant to the child's physical and emotional wellbeing, including: 1) the past, present and potential future relationship between the parent and the child; 2) the child's interaction and interrelationship with the child's parent, siblings and any other person who can significantly affect the child's best interest; 3) the child's adjustment to home, school and community; 4) the child's wishes as to legal decision-making and parenting time if the child is of suitable age and maturity; 5) the mental and physical health of all individuals involved; 6) which parent is more likely to allow the child frequent, meaningful and continuing contact with the other parent; 7) whether one parent intentionally misled the court causing unnecessary delay, increasing the cost of litigation or persuading the court to give preference to that parent; 8) whether there has been domestic violence or child abuse; 9) the nature and extent of coercion or duress used by a parent in obtaining an agreement in such matters; 10) whether the parent has complied with the educational program plan; and 11) whether either parent was convicted of an act of false reporting of child abuse or neglect. In contested cases, the court must make specific findings on the record regarding all relevant factors and the reasons for which the decision is in the child's best interests ([A.R.S. § 25-403](#)).

Provisions

1. Forbids the court from excluding evidence based solely on the procedural process, the evidence's format or hearsay classification if the evidence is all of the following:
 - a. related to a child's safety, mental or emotional wellbeing, trauma indicators and expressed wishes as to legal decision-making or parenting time;
 - b. related to either parent's behavior;
 - c. offered in good faith; and
 - d. not offered solely to harass either parent or delay the proceeding. (Sec. 1)
2. Directs the court to continue an evidentiary hearing to allow for the disclosure and submission of evidence, if the evidence is delayed or discovered immediately before an evidentiary hearing at which the evidence would be admitted, the delay or late discovery is for good cause and the evidence is relevant to:
 - a. a child's safety;
 - b. a parent's fitness; or
 - c. the abuse of a child. (Sec. 1)
3. Instructs the court to make specific findings on the record as to the finding of good cause regarding the delay or late discovery of such evidence. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires a parent's criminal record to be admitted as evidence in any matter involving legal decision-making or parenting time. (Sec. 1)
5. Instructs the court to make written findings on the record as to the relevance and credibility of evidence related to this legislation and allow the evidence's submission without limitation if the court determines that it is credible. (Sec. 1)

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

6. Stipulates that the court's failure to make written findings on the record as to the relevance and credibility of evidence constitutes a reversible error. (Sec. 1)
7. Mandates the court to allow both parents to submit evidence related to this legislation equally. (Sec. 1)
8. States that any court allowing unequal submission of such evidence must be considered prejudicial and that the parent who is adversely affected must be entitled to immediate appellate review or relief through a special action. (Sec. 1)
9. Contains legislative findings. (Sec. 2)

Amendments

Committee on Government

1. Adds matters involving child welfare, dependency, termination of a parent-child relationship and permanent guardianship to the list of matters in which a parent's criminal history must be admissible as evidence.
2. Outlines directions for the court after criminal history has been added as evidence to matters involving legal decision-making or parenting time.
3. Changes the necessary factors for admissible evidence.
4. Defines pertinent terms.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: GOV DP 5-0-1-1

HB 4004: DCS; abuse investigation; protective parent
Sponsor: Representative Keshel, LD 17
Caucus & COW

Overview

Directs the Department of Child Safety (DCS) to initiate investigations and protective action after receiving a credible report of child abuse or neglect even if one of the child's parents is a protective parent.

History

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

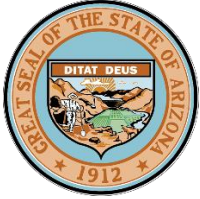
DCS is required to operate a centralized intake hotline by receiving communications at all times concerning suspected abuse or neglect. The hotline is the first step in the safety assessment and investigation process. The Office of Child Welfare Investigations and the Inspections Bureau must have immediate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

Provisions

1. Requires DCS to initiate an investigation and protective action when DCS receives a credible report of child abuse or neglect through the centralized intake hotline even if one of the child's parents is a protective parent. (Sec. 1)
2. Permits DCS to take any of the following actions upon receipt of a centralized intake hotline report:
 - a. begin an immediate and thorough investigation of the allegation regarding child abuse or neglect (allegation);
 - b. develop a safety plan for the child;
 - c. provide support services to the child and the child's protective parent; or
 - d. provide recommendations for temporary modification of parenting time or legal decision-making orders when a credible risk of harm to the child exists. (Sec. 1)
3. Prohibits DCS from declining to investigate an allegation solely because DCS determines that one parent may be able to protect the child if one of the following exists:
 - a. the parent who is alleged to have abused or neglected the child has parenting time or legal decision-making according to a current parenting time or legal decision-making order; or
 - b. the protective parent lacks the resources, authority or capacity to ensure the child's safety. (Sec. 1)
4. Directs DCS to continue to investigate the parent who is the subject of the allegation if the child's parents are legally separated or do not reside in the same household and the protective parent provides a safe environment for the child. (Sec. 1)
5. Instructs DCS, in such cases, to:
 - a. conduct a full investigation of the household of the parent who is the subject of the allegation;
 - b. provide safety planning and protective measures to the protective parent who is not the subject of the allegation; and

<input type="checkbox"/> Prop 105 (45 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Prop 108 (40 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency (40 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fiscal Note
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- c. participate in judicial proceedings involving the child or the parent who is the subject of the allegation to ensure that restrictions or protective orders are implemented against the parent who is the subject of the allegation. (Sec. 1)
6. Requires DCS to annually publish a report about cases referenced in this legislation that includes all of the following:
- a. the number of cases in which DCS declined to intervene;
 - b. the reasons why DCS declined to intervene; and
 - c. the outcome of cases in which DCS declined to intervene and if there were any subsequent findings of abuse or neglect. (Sec. 1)
7. Defines *child*. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: HHS DPA 10-2-0-0

HB 2617: insurance; prostate cancer; cost sharing

Sponsor: Representative Blackman, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prohibits health care insurers that issue, amend or renew a policy or contract, beginning January 1, 2027, from imposing cost sharing requirements for diagnostic prostate cancer screenings for high-risk subscribers.

History

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

[Laws 2014, Chapter 255](#) prohibits an insurance policy, contract or evidence of coverage, that covers cancer medications that are injected or intravenously administered by a health care provider and covers patient-administered cancer medications, from requiring a higher copayment, deductible, or coinsurance amount for the patient-administered medications than is required for the provider-administered medications. It allows for an increase in copayment, deductible or coinsurance amounts for cancer medications if the increase is applied generally to other medical or pharmaceutical benefits under the contract, policy or evidence of coverage and is not done to circumvent the legislation. A health insurer is also prohibited from reclassifying benefits with respect to cancer treatment medications in a manner that is inconsistent with this legislation. Cancer treatment medications are prescriptions drugs and biologics that are used to kill, slow or prevent the growth of cancerous cells (A.R.S. §§ [20-841.10](#), [20-1057.14](#), [20-1376.05](#) and [20-1406.06](#)).

Provisions

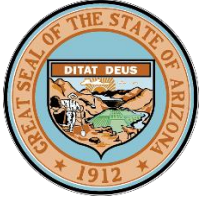
1. Prohibits a health care insurer that issues, amends or renews a contract or policy on or after January 1, 2027, from imposing cost sharing requirements for diagnostic prostate cancer screenings for high-risk subscribers. (Sec. 1-4)
2. Defines *high-risk* as:
 - a. men who are at least 55 years of age;
 - b. men who carry the breast cancer gene, including the BRCA1 or BRCA2 gene;
 - c. men who have a family history of prostate cancer; or
 - d. men who are military veterans and who have been exposed to agent orange. (Sec. 1-4)
3. Specifies that *men who have a family history of prostate cancer*, includes a first-degree relative who:
 - a. was diagnosed with prostate cancer;
 - b. died of prostate cancer;
 - c. developed a form of cancer that is known to be associated with an increased risk of prostate cancer; or
 - d. was diagnosed with a genetic mutation that is known to be associated with an increased risk of prostate cancer. (Sec. 1-4)

Amendments

Committee on Health & Human Services

1. Modifies the terms *high risk* and *men who have a family history of prostate cancer*. (Sec. 1-4)

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: RAGE 7-0-0-0 | Third Read 25-2-3-0

SB 1023: optometrists; eye exams; prescriptions

Sponsor: Senator Kavanagh, LD 3

Committee on Health & Human Services

Overview

Establishes standards for optometrists to conduct eye examinations according to community standards of care, including assessment of eye health and vision, with a recommended examination interval of one year.

History

The Arizona State Board of Optometry (Board) examines, licenses and regulates the profession of Optometric Doctors in the state of Arizona. The mission of the Board is to protect the health, safety and welfare of Arizona citizens by regulating and achieving the highest standards in the optometry profession ([Board](#)).

An applicant who wishes to obtain a license to practice optometry in Arizona must file an application with the Board that includes: 1) the applicant's name, age and address; 2) documentation of graduation from an accredited university or college that teaches the profession of optometry; 3) documentation of satisfactory completion of an equivalent course of study that is approved by the Board in didactic education, pharmacology and clinical training in the examination, diagnosis and treatment of conditions of the human eye and its adnexa; 4) documentation of the successful passage of a written examination as prescribed by the Board; 5) background information on a form prescribed by the Attorney General; and 6) disclosure of any investigation conducted or pending by an optometric regulatory board in another jurisdiction in the United States ([A.R.S. § 32-1722](#)).

An optometric prescription for ophthalmic lenses must include: 1) the patient's name; 2) the refractive power of the lenses; 3) information pertaining to the licensee, including the licensee's name, contact information and signature; and 4) the date of the examination and expiration of the prescription. All optometric prescriptions must be provided to the patient upon completion of an eye exam ([A.A.C. R4-21-306](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires an optometrist to conduct an eye examination according to the standards of care prevalent in the community, including an examination of the patient's eye health and vision with a recommended examination interval of one year. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows an optometrist to extend the period of validity of an eyeglass prescription to up to two years. (Sec. 1)
3. Allows an optometrist to reduce the period of validity of an eyeglass prescription based on:
 - a. the presence or absence of any risk category of the patient; and
 - b. any medical or other factor attributable to the patient. (Sec. 1)

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

Senate: RAGE 7-0-0-0 | Third Read 29-1-0-0

SB 1145: behavior analysts; committee; regulatory authority

Sponsor: Senator Bolick, LD 2

Committee on Health & Human Services

Overview

Effective January 1, 2027, delegates to the Committee on Behavior Analysts the Arizona Board of Psychologist Examiners (Board) authority to license and regulate behavior analysts.

History

The Board states its mission is "*to protect the health, safety and welfare of Arizona citizens by licensing and regulating the professions of Psychology and Behavior Analysis.*" This 90/10 state agency licenses and regulates psychologists and behavior analysts.

The 5-member *Committee on Behavior Analysts* makes recommendations to the Board regarding licensing and regulation of its profession. The Committee on Behavior Analysts may recommend regulatory changes to the Board after obtaining public input from other behavior analyst licensees.

Behavior analysis is the design, implementation and evaluation of systematic environmental modifications by a behavior analyst to produce socially significant improvements in human behavior based on the principles of behavior identified through the experimental analysis of behavior (A.R.S. §§ [32-2091](#); [32-2091.15](#); [Board](#)).

Provisions

1. Delegates the Board's authority to license and regulate behavior analysts to the Committee on Behavior Analysts. (Sec. 2)
2. Requires the Board to adopt substantive policy statements for each specific licensing and regulatory authority it delegates to the Committee on Behavior Analysts. (Sec. 2)
3. Removes the requirement for the Board to receive and consider regulatory changes pertaining to the practice of behavior analysts and recommendations from the Committee on Behavior Analysts. (Sec. 2-3)
4. Decreases the Board's membership from 10 to 8 members by removing the two appointed behavior analysts. (Sec. 1)
5. Reduces, from seven to five, the number of licensed professionals on the Board. (Sec. 1)
6. Removes the requirement that two members of the Committee on Behavior Analysts be members of Board. (Sec. 3)
7. Contains an effective date of January 1, 2027. (Sec. 4)
8. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1-2)

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

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

SB 1242: mental health; hearings; audiovisual technology

Sponsor: Senator Angius, LD 30

Committee on Health & Human Services

Overview

Permits the court to order a mental health evaluation or treatment hearing, or specified testimony during the hearing, to be conducted virtually by way of telephone, videoconferencing or another audiovisual technology if the court finds that this procedure will not unfairly prejudice a party or witness.

History

Current law establishes procedures under which individuals may be evaluated, admitted and treated by designated mental health providers, either voluntarily or pursuant to a court order. These providers include approved evaluation agencies and licensed mental health treatment agencies. Court-ordered evaluation involves two behavioral health professionals conducting a comprehensive assessment to determine whether the individual is: 1) a danger to self; 2) a danger to others; 3) persistently or acutely disabled; or 4) gravely disabled. The evaluation examines the severity of the individual's mental or behavioral health condition, as well as the individual's capacity to function and provide for their own care. If the evaluators conclude that the individual meets any of these statutory criteria, they must submit their findings to the superior court in the county of residence for a judicial determination as to whether court-ordered treatment is warranted (A.R.S. [Title 36, Chapter 5; AHCCCS](#)).

Provisions

1. Authorizes the court, on its own motion or by request of a party, to order a mental health evaluation and treatment hearing, or specified testimony by a party or witness during the hearing, to be conducted virtually by way of telephone, videoconferencing or another audiovisual technology, if the court finds that this procedure will not unfairly prejudice a party or witness. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the court, in determining whether a proceeding should use audiovisual technology, to consider the inconvenience to or burden on a party or witness to attend the proceeding in person and the ability of all parties to be heard by other parties in attendance, including the judicial officer and, if applicable, the certified reporter or an electronic recording system. (Sec. 1)
3. Permits the Arizona Supreme Court to adopt rules for conducting virtual mental health hearings. (Sec. 1)
4. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1-3)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

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

SB 1247: assisted living; occupants

Sponsor: Senator Petersen, LD 14

Committee on Health and Human Services

Overview

An emergency measure that prescribes occupancy requirements for individuals living with a resident in an assisted living center or home and who do not receive supervisory, personal or directed care services.

History

To establish, conduct or maintain a health care institution or any class or subclass of health care institution, a person must hold a current and valid license issued by the Department of Health Services (DHS) specifying the class or subclass of health care institution the person is seeking to administer. Statute also asserts that the license is valid only for the establishment, operation and maintenance of the health care institution, the type of services, and except for emergency admissions as prescribed by the Director of DHS, the licensed capacity specified by the license.

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

Provisions

1. Allows an individual who does not receive supervisory, personal or directed care services, to live with a resident in the assisted living center or home in the resident's unit or another unit, if authorized by the assisted living center or home. (Sec. 1)
2. Prohibits DHS from:
 - a. placing any requirement on that individual with which a resident would not need to comply; and
 - b. requiring that individual to have a service plan or receive supervisory, personal or directed care services. (Sec. 1)
3. Contains an emergency clause. (Sec. 2)

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: JUD DP 8-0-1-0

HB 2615: parenting time; supervision; professional supervisor

Sponsor: Representative Blackman, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes the conditions under which the court must order a professional supervisor in any parenting time proceeding and outlines the qualifications and training requirements for any professional or non-professional supervisor who may be appointed by the court.

History

A parent who is not granted sole or joint legal decision-making is entitled to reasonable parenting time to ensure the child has substantial, frequent, meaningful and continuing contact with that parent, unless the court finds after a hearing that parenting time would endanger the child's physical, mental, moral or emotional health. A parenting time hearing may be requested by a parent or by a nonparent who files a petition for third-party rights. (A.R.S. §§ [25-403.01](#); [25-402](#)).

At a parenting time hearing, the court, if it is deemed to be in the child's best interest, may order that a family or household member, or an agency specified by the court, must supervise parenting time. Statute also outlines specific circumstances where supervised parenting time is mandated, such as if the parent is a registered sex-offender or has been convicted of first degree murder (A.R.S. §§ [25-403.03](#); [25-403.05](#)).

Statute defines *parenting time* as the schedule of time during which each parent has access to a child at specified times ([A.R.S. § 25-401](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires the court, in any parenting time proceeding, to order supervised parenting time with a professional supervisor if:
 - a. the matter is a high-risk case; or
 - b. either party is subject to an order of protection or injunction against harassment at the time of the proceeding or anytime in the 10 years prior to the proceeding. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows the court, in any parenting time proceeding, to order supervised parenting time with a non-professional supervisor if both of the aforementioned conditions are not met. (Sec. 1)
3. Mandates that any professional supervisor who is appointed by the court must have extensive and specialized training and certifications in all the following:
 - a. professions that have direct involvement with teenagers;
 - b. adverse childhood experiences;
 - c. domestic violence dynamics;
 - d. recognition of child abuse;
 - e. trauma informed training in post-traumatic stress disorder;
 - f. crisis intervention and safety planning; and
 - g. training and certification for supervised parenting time by a national organization. (Sec. 1)
4. Mandates that any professional supervisor who is appointed by the court must also have a current background check with the Department of Child Safety central registry or the Adult Protective Services registry, a valid fingerprint clearance card, active professional liability insurance and must have completed a minimum of 24 hours of continuing education in the preceding two years. (Sec. 1)
5. Mandates that any non-professional supervisor who is appointed by the court must:

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- a. follow the training and standards of a national organization that establishes standards of practice for supervised parenting time;
 - b. complete training in trauma, domestic violence, de-escalation techniques and professional documentation standards; and
 - c. read and agree in writing to practice the standards for non-professional supervisors that are established by the Supreme Court. (Sec. 1)
6. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: JUD DPA 6-3-0-0

HB 4136: unlawful entry; vulnerable adults; vagrants

Sponsor: Representative Carter P, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes the offense of unlawful entry in or on a residential structure in which a vulnerable adult resides, classifying it as a class 4 felony, unless it involves a sexual offense, which enhances it to a class 3 felony.

History

A person commits criminal trespass in the first degree by knowingly:

- 1) entering or remaining unlawfully in or on a residential structure, classified as a class 6 felony;
- 2) entering or remaining unlawfully in a fenced residential yard, a class 1 misdemeanor;
- 3) entering or remaining unlawfully on the property of another and desecrating a religious symbol, a class 6 felony; or
- 4) entering or remaining unlawfully in or on a critical public service facility, a class 5 felony ([A.R.S. 13-1504](#)).

Current 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

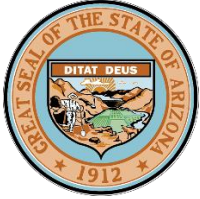
1. Establishes that a person commits *unlawful entry in or on a residential structure in which a vulnerable adult resides* if he:
 - a. knowingly enter or remain in or on a residential structure in which a vulnerable adult resides;
 - b. the owner of the residence or caregiver of the vulnerable adult has not given the person permission to enter or remain in or on the residential structure; and
 - c. the owner of the residence or caregiver of the vulnerable adult reports the incident to the authorities. (Sec. 1)
2. Establishes that a person commits *unlawful entry in or on a residential structure in which a vulnerable adult resides involving a sexual offense* if all the aforementioned conditions are met and the person also commits:
 - a. an offense with a sexual motivation;
 - b. sex trafficking, prostitution or surreptitious photographing; or
 - c. any other sexual offense. (Sec. 1)
3. Classifies unlawful entry in or on a residential structure in which a vulnerable adult resides to be a class 4 felony, unless it involves a sexual offense, in which case it is a class 3 felony. (Sec. 1)
4. Directs law enforcement officers to immediately arrest any person who commits either of the outlined offenses. (Sec. 1)
5. Specifies that the court may impose any other sentence as authorized by law due to a conviction for the outlined offenses. (Sec. 1)
6. Adds unlawful entry in or on a residential structure in which a vulnerable adult resides involving a sexual offense to the list of predicate offenses for a person to be eligible to be registered as a sex offender. (Sec. 2)
7. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1)

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

Amendments

Committee on Judiciary

1. Removes provision directing law enforcement officers to immediately arrest any person who commits either of the outlined offenses.
2. Removes provision specifying that the court may impose any other sentence as authorized by law due to a conviction for the outlined offenses.
3. Removes language specifying that *Person* includes a vagrant.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

57th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session

Majority Research Staff

House: NREW DP 9-0-0-1 | APPROP DPA 16-0-1-1

HB 2889: appropriation; uranium monitoring; mine inspector

Sponsor: Representative Tsosie, LD 6

Caucus & COW

Overview

Appropriates \$1,000,000 from the General Fund (GF) in FY 2027 to the State Mine Inspector (SMI) to monitor uranium contamination. Directs the SMI to establish a statewide registry and monitoring program for potential uranium contamination and partner with tribal epidemiology centers for implementation.

History

The SMI is established in the [Constitution of Arizona](#) and is elected every four years for up to four consecutive terms. This official inspects active underground mines in Arizona with at least 50 or more employees at least once every three months. All other mines are inspected at least annually. These inspections cover:

- 1) the mine's operation, conditions, safety appliances, equipment, sanitation and ventilation;
- 2) efforts undertaken to protect workers' health and safety;
- 3) the causes of accidents and deaths at the mine; and
- 4) compliance with state mining laws ([A.R.S. § 27-124](#)).

The SMI can also inspect abandoned or inactive mines to determine if conditions threaten public health and safety ([A.R.S. § 27-124](#)).

Provisions

1. Appropriates \$1,000,000 from the GF in FY 2027 to the SMI to monitor uranium contamination. (Sec. 1)
2. Directs the SMI to use the monies to fund soil, water and home testing for potential uranium contamination. (Sec. 1)
3. Mandates the SMI establish a statewide registry and monitoring program for potential uranium contamination and partner with tribal epidemiology centers for the implementation of the program. (Sec. 1)
4. Outlines reporting requirements. (Sec. 1)
5. States the SMI must submit a copy of the report to the Secretary of State. (Sec. 1)
6. Exempts appropriated funds from lapsing. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Appropriations

1. Reduces the appropriation to \$50,000.
2. Replaces the SMI with the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality.
3. Sets the reporting date as December 31, 2027.

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 6-3-0-1

HB 4025: study committee; gas; petroleum; refinery
Sponsor: Representative Carter P, LD 4
Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes the Gas and Petroleum Refinery Study Committee (Committee) and outlines members, duties and reporting requirements.

History

Currently, as defined in Statute, the Weights and Measures Division (Division) may adopt and enforce rules relating to quality standards for motor fuel. The Division's motor fuel quality program administers laws and regulations for fuel quality through inspection, analysis and enforcement to ensure consumers are purchasing fuels that meet or exceed applicable air quality standards ([A.R.S. § 3-414](#)).

Provisions

1. Creates the Committee. (Sec. 1)
2. Outlines members and meeting requirements for the Committee. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires the Committee to study:
 - a. issues related to the availability of gasoline and petroleum; and
 - b. the feasibility of constructing gas and petroleum refineries. (Sec. 1)
4. Stipulates that the Committee must submit a report on its findings by October 1, 2027, and outlines additional reporting requirements. (Sec. 1)
5. Repeals the Committee on December 31, 2027. (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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