

Commerce Committee

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COMMERCE COMMITTEE

LEGISLATION ENACTED

raffles; nonprofits; length of existence (S.B. 1066) – Chapter 4

Reduces, from five years to one year, the time period that a nonprofit organization must have continuously existed in Arizona immediately before conducting a raffle.

public works; contracts; payments (S.B. 1136) – Chapter 31

Allows a contractor that is directed to perform changed or additional work by the Arizona Department of Transportation, a state agency subject to the Arizona Procurement Code, a county, city, or town or certain special taxing districts according to a public construction contract to request monthly pay estimates for the changed or additional work completed during the preceding calendar month if the contractor submits a reasonable cost estimate. A designated person must make an interim determination for monthly payment approval and certify the payment amount determined to be reasonably justified. If the contractor then directs a subcontractor to perform the changed or additional work and the subcontractor submits a reasonable cost estimate, the subcontractor may request monthly pay estimates from the contractor. Either party may disagree with an interim determination and assert a claim according to the contract or the subcontractor agreement.

Requires school district construction procurement rules to comply with statutory prompt payment requirements, except for external funding that has not yet been received. The Arizona Board of Regents procurement rules must include policies and procedures substantially equivalent to statutory prompt payment requirements.

public employers; union contracts (S.B. 1166) – Chapter 111

Prohibits a public employer from: 1) spending public monies for union activities; or 2) entering into an employment contract with a public employee to engage in union activities or to provide paid leave or any form of compensation for that purpose. A public employee may use personal leave for union activities. *Union activities* are: 1) political activities by a union that advocate for or against a political candidate; and 2) lobbying activities by a union that attempt to influence the passage or defeat of federal or state legislation, local ordinances or ballot measures.

Declares regulation of the use of public monies and public employees for union activities to be a matter of statewide concern and necessary to enforce the Arizona Constitution. An employment contract that violates the prohibitions is void and unenforceable. The prohibitions do not apply to employment contracts in effect before September 24, 2022, but contracts that conflict with the prohibitions may not be renewed or extended.

Grants the Attorney General and any Arizona resident standing to bring suit against a public employer to remedy a violation of the prohibitions. If a court finds a public employer in violation, the court must award reasonable attorney fees and costs to the party that brought the action.

vacation rentals; short-term rentals; enforcement (S.B. 1168) – Chapter 343

Expands the authority of a city, town or county (local government) to regulate vacation or short-term rentals, including authorizing requirements for local permitting or licensure, liability insurance and neighbor notification.

A vacation or short-term rental owner must obtain a local permit or license (license) within 30 days of the local government adopting a licensure requirement. A local government must issue a required local license within seven days of the owner submitting specified information and a fee of up to \$250 or the issuance cost, whichever is less. A local government may deny license issuance if the owner fails to provide the required information or fee, provides false information, has a suspended license for the same vacation or short-term rental, is a registered sex offender or has been convicted of certain felony acts within the past five years. The local government must adopt an ordinance to allow initiation of an administrative process to suspend a license for up to 12 months for: 1) three verified violations of vacation or short-term rental regulations within one year; or 2) one verified violation that results in or constitutes outlined offenses. Any attempted or completed felony act arising from the occupancy or use of a vacation or short-term rental that results in death or actual or attempted serious physical injury is grounds for judicial relief in the form of a 12-month suspension of the property's use as a vacation or short-term rental.

Replaces Arizona Department of Revenue civil penalties for verified violations with caps on the civil penalties that a local government may impose on a vacation or short-term rental owner for verified violations, failure to provide contact information and failure to apply for a license.

~~technical correction; release of animals (NOW: JLBC; reporting) (NOW: video service; boundary change; definition) (S.B. 1179) – Chapter 212~~

Requires a city, town or county to provide a required boundary change notification to the contact person and address specified by the video service provider via certified mail, email or personal delivery. A video service provider may not be required to pay license fees on gross revenues within the area encompassed by a boundary change for at least 30 days after the notification is provided. Modifies the definitions of *video service* and *video service provider* to exclude any video programming accessed through, rather than solely as a part of, a service offered via the internet and direct-to-home satellite services as defined by federal law.

beer shipments; coercion; prohibition (S.B. 1248) – Chapter 146

Prohibits a supplier from coercing or attempting to coerce a wholesaler to accept a delivery of beer or other commodity that the wholesaler did not order or for which the order was canceled. A person that violates the prohibition is subject to a civil penalty of between \$200 and \$3,000. A supplier may impose reasonable inventory requirements on a wholesaler that are made in good faith and generally applied to similarly situated wholesalers.

divestment; boycott; Israel; public entities (S.B. 1250) – Chapter 39

[SEE THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.](#)

long-term recreational vehicle parks; caregivers (S.B. 1257) – Chapter 16

Authorizes a resident of a recreational vehicle (RV) rental space with a disability to have one or more persons provide live-in health care, personal care or supportive services if necessary to provide equal opportunity for the resident to use and enjoy the dwelling, rather than authorizing temporary live-in health care by one person according to a physician-prepared treatment plan. Removes the requirement that a person providing live-in care to a resident of an RV rental space be at least 18 years old.

fireworks; use; overnight hours; prohibition (S.B. 1275) – Chapter 18

Allows a city, town or county to prohibit the use of permissible consumer fireworks between 11:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m. on all days, except between 11:00 p.m. on December 31 and 1:00 a.m. on January 1 and between 11:00 p.m. on July 4 and 1:00 a.m. on July 5.

state real estate department; continuation (S.B. 1276) – Chapter 19

Continues the Arizona Department of Real Estate for eight years, until July 1, 2030, retroactive to July 1, 2022.

~~wage rates; technical correction (NOW: labor organizations; fiduciary guidelines; definitions)~~
(NOW: labor benefits organizations; damages; definitions) (S.B. 1278) – Chapter 255

Repeals fiduciary guidelines prescribed for labor organizations, including annual financial disclosure requirements, the requirement to refund benefit contributions in excess of incurred costs and the authorization for a labor organization member to obtain benefits of their choosing. An employer or employee may recover from a third-party labor benefits organization (benefits organization) three times the amount paid for benefits that are calculated to be in excess of the benefits costs as outlined. A benefits organization is not liable for the monies if the benefits organization: 1) provides a reconciliation to its member employees with specified information that allows an employee to determine benefit costs and expenses; 2) allows an employee to obtain health, pension or vacation or sick leave benefits of their choosing; and 3) eliminates any penalty for an employee or employer to terminate the relationship with the benefits organization.

A claim for the calculated damages may be brought against a benefits organization in superior court or any other appropriate venue within four years after the cause of action accrues. The court must award a plaintiff any calculated damages the plaintiff has suffered along with any other relief to which the plaintiff may be entitled.

~~industrial commission; workers' compensation; claim (NOW: workers' compensation; industrial commission; claim) (S.B. 1403) – Chapter 162~~

Requires an insurance carrier or self-insured employer that receives a written notification of injury from an employee who intends to file a workers' compensation claim to: 1) forward the written notification of injury and intended claim to the Industrial Commission of Arizona (ICA) within seven business days; and 2) inform the employee of the employee's requirement to file a

claim with the ICA. On receipt of the notification, the ICA must notify the employee of the employee's responsibility to file a claim with the ICA. The one-year period within which the employee or other entitled party may file a workers' compensation claim is suspended from the date the insurance carrier or self-insured employer received the written notification until the date the written notification is forwarded.

If a workers' compensation claim is reopened, the employer or employer's insurance carrier must pay for reasonable and necessary medical and hospital care and laboratory work expenses incurred within 15 days before, rather than after, the date that the petition to reopen is filed.

auto glass; repair; penalties (S.B. 1410) – Chapter 147

Requires an auto glass repair or replacement facility (auto glass facility) that conducts glass repair, replacement or recalibration on a vehicle equipped with an advanced driver assistance system to inform the customer if a system recalibration is required and that if a system recalibration is performed it must meet or exceed the vehicle manufacturer's specifications. If a recalibration is not performed or completed successfully, the auto glass facility must inform the customer that the vehicle should be taken to a vehicle manufacturer's certified dealership or a qualified auto glass facility. Prescribes customer and insurer notification requirements.

Prohibits an auto glass facility from: 1) charging for repair, replacement or recalibration services that are not performed in accordance with the vehicle manufacturer's specifications; or 2) representing that the customer's insurer will pay for a service entirely, unless the customer's insurance policy fully covers the cost. A person who violates advanced driver assistance system requirements is subject to a \$2,500 civil penalty and unfair practices and fraud enforcement.

COVID-19 vaccine; unemployment insurance (S.B. 1494) – Chapter 360

Prohibits the Department of Economic Security from disqualifying an individual from unemployment insurance benefits based on the individual's separation from employment if the individual was terminated for not receiving a COVID-19 vaccine or COVID-19 booster shot required by the employer. If the employer's COVID-19 vaccination requirement is required by law, benefits paid to the individual may not be charged against the employer's account.

municipal firefighters; cancer fund; distributions (S.B. 1515) – Chapter 361

Sets, rather than caps, the total Municipal Firefighter Cancer Reimbursement Fund (Fund) assessment on cities and towns at \$15,000,000 annually. Annual Fund distributions may not exceed the aggregate workers' compensation and benefits that municipal payors paid to firefighters and fire investigators for cancer presumption claims for the relevant fiscal year. Undistributed monies remain in the Fund for future distributions.

sports; tourism; film authority; appropriation (S.B. 1710) – Chapter 364

Establishes the Southern Arizona Sports, Tourism and Film Authority (Authority), consisting of Greenlee, Graham, Cochise, Santa Cruz, Pima and Pinal counties, as a tax levying public improvement authority. The Authority is a corporate and political body that is separate and

independent from the state or counties and that has the rights, powers and immunities of municipal corporations, except the right to acquire property by eminent domain. The Authority's acquisition or construction of property, property maintenance activities and monies from operating the property are exempt from state and local income and property taxation. Establishes the 13-member Authority Board of Directors (Board) and prescribes Board membership, appointment procedures and operational requirements. Appropriates \$750,000 from the state General Fund in FY 2023 to the Office of Tourism to fund the Authority.

Prescribes the Board's powers and duties, including: 1) acquiring, operating, encumbering and disposing of property and interests; 2) constructing, financing, improving, operating or promoting sports, recreational, community and multipurpose facilities in the Authority; and 3) promoting tourism, filming opportunities and youth and professional sports development. The qualified electors residing within the Authority may levy a tax for the Authority's fiscal needs, but the Authority and Board have no independent tax-levying authority.

Directs the Board to annually adopt a budget as prescribed and maintain a general fund with accounts and subaccounts, subject to outlined requirements. The Board may issue revenue bonds to fund capital costs relating to stadiums and multipurpose facilities, establish or fund reserves or sinking accounts and refund bonds, if expedient. Revenue bonds are not obligations of the state or a county, city or town located in the Authority. The Authority must annually report to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee on the Authority's activities and financial performance and file a financial audit conducted by an independent certified public accountant with the Auditor General. The Auditor General must conduct a performance audit no later than 2027 and at least every subsequent five years.

alkaline hydrolysis; facilities; operators; licensure (H.B. 2024) – Chapter 257

Establishes the regulation of alkaline hydrolysis as a form of final disposition of a dead human body by directing the Arizona State Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers (Board) to issue alkaline hydrolysis facility licenses and alkaline hydrolysis operator licenses to qualifying applicants and inspect all alkaline hydrolysis facilities every five years. Prohibits a person from operating an alkaline hydrolysis facility without a facility license and requires an alkaline hydrolysis facility to employ a licensed operator. An alkaline hydrolysis operator must meet educational requirements prescribed by Board rule.

Directs the Board to establish alkaline hydrolysis facility and operator licensure fees. An alkaline hydrolysis facility license must be renewed annually and is not transferable or subject to sale or assignment. If a change in ownership of an alkaline hydrolysis facility occurs, the Board must issue an interim permit for up to 45 days to allow continued operation of the facility while the new owner's facility license application is pending. Prescribes timelines and procedures for facility interim permits and facility name or location changes.

Deems it unlawful for a person who is licensed or registered by the Board to place human remains, whether inside or outside of a container, in a location that is on top of another human's remains. Requires a refrigerated holding facility to maintain human remains that are not embalmed at or below 38 degrees Fahrenheit. Adds alkaline hydrolysis as a method a county medical examiner may approve for disposal of a dead body after a death investigation.

commission on the arts; continuation (H.B. 2051) – Chapter 79

Continues the Arizona Commission on the Arts for eight years, until July 1, 2030, retroactive to July 1, 2022.

trademarks; service marks; trade names (H.B. 2103) – Chapter 80

Requires a trademark or service mark registration application to include: 1) a statement that the applicant conducted a search and found that the trademark or service mark does not consist of or comprise a mark that resembles a mark registered and not abandoned in Arizona and is not likely to deceive or cause confusion; and 2) whether the applicant previously sought to register the trademark or service mark with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office and any reasons for a denial. A trade name, title or designation registration application must include a statement that the applicant conducted a search and found that the trade name, title or designation is distinguishable from any other name previously filed and on record with the Secretary of State and from any existing or reserved corporation name.

emergency powers; business closure; repeal. (H.B. 2107) – Chapter 86

Excludes ordering the closure of businesses from regulations a mayor or chairperson of a county board of supervisors may impose during a declared emergency or local emergency to preserve peace and order.

~~injury reports; medical treatment~~ (NOW: workers' compensation; injuries; medical-only loss) (H.B. 2120) – Chapter 368

Conforms, to the civil penalties adopted by the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA): 1) the maximum civil penalties for employer violations of statutory occupational health and safety requirements; and 2) the minimum and maximum civil penalties for an employer who wilfully or repeatedly violates the statutory requirements or occupational health and safety standards. The Industrial Commission of Arizona may provide for emergency temporary standards or regulations if OSHA determines that emergency standards or regulations are necessary.

Limits, to injuries requiring medical treatment, the injuries an employer and physician must include in a full employee injury report. For a medical-only loss workers' compensation claim, any experience rating adjustment determined by a national nonprofit insurance rating organization must be applied to reduce the impact in the employer's experience modification calculation.

~~commerce authority; adult workforce education (NOW: adult workforce diploma program)~~ (NOW: funerals; regulation; continuation) (H.B. 2123) – Chapter 279

Continues the Arizona Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers (Board) for nine months, until March 31, 2023, retroactive to July 1, 2022. Effective April 1, 2023, modifies definitions relating to the regulation of funeral directors, embalmers and cremationists to reflect the transfer of Board responsibilities to a funeral service regulating authority of Arizona. Legislative Council Staff must prepare conforming legislation for consideration in the Fifty-sixth Legislature, First Regular Session.

residential contractors' recovery fund; eligibility (H.B. 2152) – Chapter 124

Retroactive to January 1, 2021, removes the requirement that a trustor or limited liability company (LLC) member must not have received Residential Contractors' Recovery Fund monies (award) in the last two years for the trust or LLC to qualify for an award. Requires that at least one, rather than all, of an LLC's members actually occupy or will occupy the damaged residential real property as their primary residence for the LLC to qualify for an award.

housing department; licensure; fingerprinting; penalties (H.B. 2165) – Chapter 55

Requires an applicant for a license to manufacture, install or sell manufactured homes, mobile homes or factory-built buildings to submit a valid fingerprint clearance card, rather than submit to a fingerprint-based background analysis. Caps the civil or administrative penalty imposed on a person who violates statutes, rules, regulations or standards relating to manufactured homes, mobile homes and factory-built buildings at the maximum civil penalty annually determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, rather than at \$1,000.

Removes the criteria that a building be manufactured using closed construction to qualify as a *factory-built building*. Expands the scope of regulations governing accessory structures and installers by applying the definitions of *accessory structures* and *installers* to accessory structures to, and installers of, any factory-built buildings, rather than only residential single-family factory-built buildings. Eliminates the exemption of a salesperson or broker of residential factory-built buildings from surety bond or cash deposit requirements.

real estate licensees; employers; compensation (H.B. 2172) – Chapter 126

Allows a real estate, cemetery or membership camping licensee (licensee) to accept employment and compensation from an employer who is a licensee, other than the employing broker, if: 1) the employer has the same employing broker as the licensee; and 2) the employer obtains written permission from the employing broker to pay the licensee.

industrial commission; fee schedule; notice (H.B. 2202) – Chapter 56 E

An emergency measure effective March 24, 2022, that requires the Industrial Commission of Arizona (ICA), before taking final action on the fee schedule for treatment and prescription medicines under workers' compensation, to: 1) prominently post the proposed schedule on its website at least 30 days before the public hearing on the proposed schedule; 2) after posting the proposed schedule, hold at least one meeting in which all interested parties may interactively participate before the hearing; and 3) prominently post the final proposed schedule to be acted on for adoption on its website at least seven business days in advance. The ICA is exempt from the outlined posting and meeting requirements during a public health emergency.

fireworks; permissible use; Diwali. (H.B. 2255) – Chapter 372

Precludes a county with a population of more than 500,000 persons or a municipality within that county from prohibiting: 1) the sale of permissible consumer fireworks from two days before the first day of Diwali through the third day of Diwali; and 2) the use of permissible consumer fireworks on the second and third days of Diwali.

condominium termination; unit owners; percentage (H.B. 2275) – Chapter 373

Increases, from 80 percent to 95 percent, the minimum percentage of condominium association votes required to terminate a condominium that includes residential units and is created on or after September 24, 2022, except in the case of a taking of all units by eminent domain.

homeowner's insurance; dogs; nondiscrimination (H.B. 2323) – Chapter 243

SEE THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

licensed mental health professional; definition (H.B. 2336) – Chapter 377

Extends, until January 1, 2027, the repeal dates of the requirements that the state or a political subdivision must provide employer-paid counseling for public safety employees, peace officers and firefighters who are exposed to traumatic events while in the course of duty. Adds to the individuals who may provide employer-paid traumatic event counseling for public safety employees by defining *licensed mental health professional* as an individual who specializes in trauma and crisis, uses evidence-based treatment options and is a licensed: 1) psychiatrist; 2) psychologist; 3) mental health professional with a master's or doctoral degree related to the mental health profession; 4) mental health nurse practitioner; 5) psychiatric clinical nurse specialist; or 6) physician assistant.

~~technical correction; sports facilities account~~ (NOW: office of tourism; powers; fund) (H.B. 2381) – Chapter 280

Authorizes the Arizona Office of Tourism (AOT) to produce, own, sell or license services or personal property relating to AOT's duties and goals, limited to marketing and branding related promotional materials or items, copyrightable publications, artwork, trademarks or other intellectual property. Establishes the Tourism Development Fund (Fund) consisting of monies received from AOT services or personal property. Beginning in FY 2025, AOT must annually report on Fund monies and expenditures from the previous fiscal year to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee.

~~technical correction; bingo license; transfer~~ (NOW: video services providers; enforcement; jurisdiction) (H.B. 2391) – Chapter 293

Grants the Office of Administrative Hearings original jurisdiction over all matters relating to statutes governing video service, unless the matter arises under the U.S. Constitution or federal laws or treaties. A complaint regarding a video service matter that arises under the U.S. Constitution or federal laws or treaties may be brought before the Federal Communications Commission or a federal court of competent jurisdiction.

eviction dismissal; sealed records (H.B. 2485) – Chapter 286

Requires the court to order the sealing of eviction case records if: 1) the court dismisses the eviction action or enters judgment in favor of the tenant; or 2) a written stipulation by the landlord and tenant to set aside the eviction order and seal records is filed. A tenant's sealed eviction case records must be made available to specified parties as outlined. The requirement to seal eviction case records applies to a tenant whose case is dismissed or in which judgment is entered in the tenant's favor beginning September 24, 2022.

Uyghurs; forced labor; contracts; prohibition (H.B. 2488) – Chapter 295

Prohibits a public entity from contracting with a company unless the contract includes a written certification that the company does not and will not, for the duration of the contract, use or contract with a party that uses: 1) the forced labor of ethnic Uyghurs in the People's Republic of China; or 2) goods or services produced by the forced labor of ethnic Uyghurs in the People's Republic of China. A company must notify the public entity within five business days after becoming aware of noncompliance and, if the company does not certify in writing to the public entity that the noncompliance is remedied within 180 days, the contract terminates.

motor carrier; safety improvement (H.B. 2585) – Chapter 130

Prohibits the deployment, implementation or use of safety improvements by, or as required by, a motor carrier or its related entity from being considered when evaluating a person's status as an employee, independent contractor or jointly employed employee under any state law.

administrative hearings; GRRC (H.B. 2599) – Chapter 265

Rulemaking – Prohibits a state agency from conducting any kind of rulemaking without written approval of the Governor and outlines requirements for an approval request. After the close of rulemaking, a state agency must obtain the Governor's final approval and provide both approvals to the Governor's Regulatory Review Council (GRRC) before GRRC may consider the submitted rules. A state agency may not publicize any directive, policy statement, document or form on its website unless authorized by statute or rule.

Lowers, from four to three, the number of GRRC members requesting a matter to be heard in a public hearing that initiates the placement of the matter on an agenda. A GRRC decision must be made by a majority of the members who are present and voting on the issue. Adds, to allegations that may be included in a petition to GRRC on a final rule, a substantive policy statement, agency practice or regulatory licensing requirement. Modifies requirements for petitions, oral comments and GRRC decisions. An agency may only further pursue a practice, substantive policy statement or licensing requirement that GRRC modified, revised or declared void through new rulemaking.

Administrative Procedure – Authorizes a licensee to forgo an administrative appeal and seek judicial review of an agency's decision on a permit issued according to statutes governing the Environment. Prescribes alternative procedures for final administrative decisions on appealable agency actions and contested cases involving a licensing decision, with exceptions. A licensee may accept an administrative law judge's (ALJ's) decision as the final administrative decision. The

agency, board or commission may only accept, reject or modify the ALJ's decision if the licensee does not accept the decision within 10 days. An agency-issued license that substantially complied with applicable licensing requirements establishes a rebuttable prima facie demonstration that the license meets all legal and technical requirements.

Adds information that must be included in a notice of appeal or request for a hearing on an appealable agency action or contested case. Modifies procedures for appeal of an agency action that is arbitrary, capricious or not in accordance with law. Requires an agency inspector, auditor or regulator inspecting a regulated person's premises to offer to review the findings of the inspection and what actions the regulated person can expect.

Occupational Licensure – Requires a state agency, before denying an occupational or professional license applied for through licensure reciprocity, to submit the application and the reason for denial to the Governor for review. A state agency that issues occupational or professional licenses must post prescribed licensing information on its website as outlined and, beginning July 1, 2022, track and annually report application information to the Governor.

occupational regulation (H.B. 2612) – Chapter 59

Eliminates criteria relating to whether an applicant is of good character or reputation, has integrity, or is honest, moral, trustworthy or truthful from eligibility requirements for professional and occupational licenses, permits, certifications and other state recognitions.

liquor; licensing; processes; procedures (H.B. 2660) – Chapter 282

Allows the following entities to apply to the Director of the Department of Liquor Licenses and Control (DLLC) for an extension of premises at a regional shopping center or commercial office and retail center: 1) the owner or management of a regional shopping center with at least 400,000 square feet of retail space, on behalf of retail liquor licensees at the center; and 2) the manager of a commercial office and retail center, jointly with one or more liquor licensees at the center, under certain conditions. Allows an on-sale liquor licensee to apply to DLLC for an extension of premises on a regularly recurring basis or on an individual day or hour basis. At least 60 days prior to applying for an extension of premises, an applicant must submit a copy of the application to the local governing body. The local governing body may provide advisory recommendations to the Director of DLLC (Director). Prescribes extended premises application, operation and enforcement requirements and authorizes the Director to prescribe application fees.

Allows the Governor to issue an executive order that extends the closing time for spirituous liquor sales in connection with a professional or collegiate national sporting championship event from 2:00 a.m. to 3:00 a.m. An on-sale retailer may allow a person to consume and possess spirituous liquor on retail premises until 3:30 a.m. on a day the Governor extends liquor sales.

Removes the restriction on issuing a retailer's liquor license for premises that are within 300 feet of a church. Modifies a liquor licensee's duty to protect the safety of a customer and the exemption from commercial coercion and bribery prohibitions for promotional items. Exempts DLLC from rulemaking requirements for one year for rules relating to the sale and delivery of mixed cocktails for off-premises consumption.

~~military and transitional housing; fund~~ (NOW: military transitional housing fund; monies) ([H.B. 2664](#)) – Chapter 382

Establishes the Military Transitional Housing Fund (Fund), administered by the Director of the Arizona Department of Housing (ADOH) and consisting of allocated federal monies deposited by order of the Governor. Fund monies must be spent in cooperation with veteran owned and operated organizations that serve military members transitioning to veteran status for projects and programs to provide transitional housing opportunities and for purchasing or constructing transitional housing. Fund monies may not be spent on unoccupied hotels and motels designated for homeless veterans. Before proceeding on a project, ADOH must seek comment from the applicable city, town, county or tribal government. ADOH may not interfere with or attempt to override local planning, zoning or land use regulations.

Allows ADOH to annually use up to 10 percent of Fund monies for Fund administration. The Director of ADOH must annually submit a report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives summarizing the facilities funded the preceding fiscal year, each facility's cost and location and the number of individuals benefitting from each facility.

~~municipal zoning; by right housing~~ (NOW: housing supply study committee) ([H.B. 2674](#)) – Chapter 185 E

An emergency measure effective April 25, 2022, that establishes the 11-member Housing Supply Study Committee (Study Committee) and outlines membership requirements. The Study Committee must review data on housing supply and access, compile an overview of ways to address Arizona's housing shortage and mitigate its causes, solicit additional recommendations from stakeholders and submit a report on findings that will foster a positive housing supply to the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives and Director of the Arizona Department of Housing by December 31, 2022. Repeals the Study Committee on July 1, 2023.

~~employment discrimination; sexual harassment; definition~~ ([H.B. 2679](#)) – Chapter 169

Adds, to the definition of *employer* for the purposes of statutory prohibitions on employment discrimination: 1) any agent of a person with at least one employee, to the extent that the person is alleged to have committed an act of sexual harassment; and 2) a person with at least one employee and any agent of that person, to the extent that the person is alleged to have discriminated against anyone for opposing sexual harassment or making a charge, testifying, assisting or participating in an investigation, proceeding or hearing arising from sexual harassment.

~~department of real estate; fees~~ ([H.B. 2694](#)) – Chapter 298

Eliminates the minimum amounts prescribed for real estate, cemetery and membership camping broker and salesperson license fees. Defines *live classroom course* for the purposes of prelicensure courses and real estate license renewal courses as a course or instructional segment delivered in an in-person classroom format or a synchronous remote format that allows students to participate via livestreaming. An initial license applicant may complete a required course through any combination of in-person and synchronous remote delivery methods. Course fees must be the same regardless of the instructional format.

office of tourism; continuation (H.B. 2714) – Chapter 71

Continues the Arizona Office of Tourism for eight years, until July 1, 2030, retroactive to July 1, 2022.

regulatory sandbox; expansion (H.B. 2731) – Chapter 187

Expands the Regulatory Sandbox Program to grant an approved participant limited access to the Arizona market to temporarily test any innovation, rather than only an innovation relating to providing a financial product or service, without a license or statutory authorization.

state licensing; fee waiver (H.B. 2741) – Chapter 336

Requires any state agency, department, board, commission or political subdivision (agency) to waive any fee charged for an initial license that is required to operate a business or provide a service, with exceptions, for the following individuals applying for that license for the first time: 1) an active-duty military service member's spouse; and 2) a veteran who was honorably discharged within two years before application. The Arizona Department of Administration must annually report the number of waived licensing fees by each agency to the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Joint Legislative Budget Committee and Governor's Office of Strategic Planning and Budgeting.

wholesale real estate buyers; disclosure (H.B. 2747) – Chapter 170

Requires a wholesale buyer or seller of residential real property with fewer than five dwelling units to disclose in writing that the buyer is a wholesale buyer or that the seller is a wholesale seller before the parties enter into any binding agreement. If a wholesale buyer or seller violates the disclosure requirement, the other party may cancel the sale contract at any time prior to the close of escrow without penalty. As applicable, the seller may retain any earnest money paid by the wholesale buyer or the wholesale seller must refund all earnest money paid by the buyer.

personal property; additional depreciation (H.B. 2822) – Chapter 103

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amusements; 2022-2023 (H.B. 2855/S.B. 1722) – Chapter 306

[SEE THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE.](#)

United States; Taiwan; partnership (H.C.R. 2010)

[SEE MEMORIALS & RESOLUTIONS.](#)