

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

CAUCUS AGENDA

March 04, 2024

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

Committee on Education

Chairman: Beverly Pingerelli, LD 28

Vice Chairman: David Marshall, Sr., LD 7

Analyst: Chase Houser

Intern: Ryan Potts

[HB 2674](#)^(BSI) anesthesiologist assistants; licensure

SPONSOR: PINGERELLI, LD 28

HOUSE

ED

1/30/2024

DP

(4-0-6-0)

(Present: COOK, GUTIERREZ, PAWLIK, PEÑA, SCHWIEBERT,

TERECH)

RA

None

Committee on Military Affairs & Public Safety

Chairman: Kevin Payne, LD 27

Vice Chairman: Rachel Jones, LD 17

Analyst: Nathan McRae

Intern: Tanner Mitchell

[HB 2617](#)^(BSI) juvenile restoration of civil rights

SPONSOR: HERNANDEZ A, LD 20

HOUSE

MAPS

2/12/2024

DP

(13-1-1-0)

(No: NGUYEN Present: TRAVERS)

Committee on Municipal Oversight & Elections

Chairman: Jacqueline Parker, LD 15

Vice Chairman: Alexander Kolodin, LD 3

Analyst: Joel Hobbins

Intern: Casey Edwards

[SB 1285](#)^(BSI) local candidates; petitions; electronic signatures

SPONSOR: HOFFMAN, LD 15

MOE

None



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-sixth Legislature
Second Regular Session

House: ED DP 4-0-6-0

HB 2674: anesthesiologist assistants; licensure
Sponsor: Representative Pingerelli, LD 28
Caucus & COW

Overview

Adds anesthesiologist assistants (AAs) to the licensed professions under the Arizona Medical Board (Board) that may assist in the practice of medicine under a supervising anesthesiologist.

History

A licensed registered nurse may be certified by the Board as a certified registered nurse anesthetist (CRNA) if the nurse: 1) submits an application and pays the certification fee; 2) has completed an accredited program in science of anesthesia; and 3) is certified by a national certifying body. A CRNA may administer anesthetics under the direction of and in the presence of a physician or surgeon in connection with the care of a patient or as part of a procedure performed by a physician or surgeon in specified settings. Furthermore, as part of the care or procedure, a CRNA may: 1) issue a medication order for drugs; 2) assess an individual's health status; 3) obtain informed consent; 4) order and evaluate laboratory and diagnostic test results and radiographic imaging studies; 5) develop a patient's anesthetic plan of care; 6) take action in an emergency situation; and 7) perform therapeutic procedures as authorized. A physician or surgeon is not liable for any act or omission of a CRNA who orders or administers anesthetics (A.R.S. §§ [32-1634.03](#), [32-1634.04](#)).

Provisions

Board Duties and Licensure

1. Directs the Board to determine the qualifications and fitness of AA license applicants.
2. Requires the Board to:
 - a) grant, deny, revoke, suspend, restrict and reinstate AA licenses;
 - b) investigate allegations that an AA or a supervising anesthesiologist engaged in conduct constituting a ground for revocation;
 - c) conduct informal interviews and hearings;
 - d) adopt rules governing the practice of AAs; and
 - e) retain jurisdiction over Board-licensed AAs, regardless of license status.
3. Instructs the Board to transfer any complaints against a supervising osteopathic anesthesiologist to the Arizona Board of Osteopathic Examiners in Medicine and Surgery.
4. Prohibits a person from using the title of, or practicing or representing themselves as, an AA without having a Board-granted license.
5. Authorizes the Board to grant an AA license to an applicant who:
 - a) graduated from an AA program accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs (Commission);
 - b) satisfactorily completed a certification exam and application form; and
 - c) pays the required application and licensure fees.
6. Provides that a license is valid for two years and details license renewal procedures.
7. Allows the Board to issue a temporary license for not more than one year to an applicant who:
 - a) completes a temporary license application and pays the required fee;
 - b) successfully completes a Commission- or Board-approved program for educating and training AAs but who has not passed a certification exam; and
 - c) takes the next available certification exam after receiving a temporary license.

8. Authorizes the Board to reinstate a lapsed license if the applicant pays a Board-prescribed reinstatement fee and meets the requirements for initial licensure.

Scope of Practice

9. Excludes a person enrolled in a Board-approved AA education program from scope of practice specifications.
10. Asserts that an AA may only assist in the practice of medicine under an anesthesiologist's supervision and perform only duties and responsibilities delegated by the supervising anesthesiologist.
11. Allows the supervising anesthesiologist to supervise an AA in a manner consistent with federal regulations adopted by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services for reimbursement for anesthesia services.
12. Requires the supervising anesthesiologist to be immediately available to the AA and able to intervene if needed.
13. Prohibits an AA's practice from exceeding their education and training or the scope of practice of the supervising anesthesiologist.
14. Restricts an AA from delegating a medical care task assigned to them by the supervising anesthesiologist to another person.
15. Lists the duties a supervising anesthesiologist may delegate to an AA.
16. Clarifies that an AA is not prevented from having access to and being able to obtain prescription drugs as directed by the supervising anesthesiologist.
17. Defines *anesthesiologist*, *AA*, *assists*, *certification examination*, *supervising anesthesiologist* and *supervision*.

Regulation and Restriction of Licenses

18. Authorizes the Board to refuse to renew or revoke, suspend or restrict a license or take other disciplinary action.
19. Instructs the Board to adopt and enter its written order and findings if it is determined that a person is ineligible for licensure, or any action should be taken on a current license.
20. Outlines the process and procedures for the Board to reinstate a revoked license.
21. Declares a person commits a class 1 misdemeanor if they:
 - a) practice as or represent themselves as an AA without having a Board-issued license; or
 - b) employ an unlicensed person to practice as an AA.
22. Specifies each violation constitutes a separate offense.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-sixth Legislature
Second Regular Session

House: MAPS DP 13-1-1-0

HB 2617: juvenile restoration of civil rights
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 that a delinquent convicted — of dangerous offenses, serious offenses, second-degree burglary or arson — must attain, before the restoration of the right to possess a firearm, from 30 to 25 years old. (Sec. 1)
2. Changes the requirements for a delinquent convicted of any other felony to possess a firearm, from two years after release, to doing any of the following:
 - a) Completing any court-ordered conditions;
 - b) Completing a term of probation; or
 - c) Being discharged from the Department of Juvenile Corrections. (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
--	--	---	--------------------------------------



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-sixth Legislature
Second Regular Session

Senate: ELEC DP 7-0-1-0 | 3rd Read: 29-0-1-0

SB 1285: local candidates; petitions; electronic signatures

**Sponsor: Senator Hoffman, LD 15
Caucus & COW**

Overview

Allows a candidate for local office to collect up to 110% of the minimum required number of nomination petition signatures through E-Qual.

History

Statute requires candidates to submit a minimum number of nomination petition signatures to the appropriate filing officer at least 120 days before the election. A candidate for county precinct committeeman, for instance, must obtain a minimum of 2% of the party registration in their precinct, or 10 signatures, whichever is less (A.R.S. §§ [16-314](#), [16-322](#)).

[Laws 2014, Chapter 45](#) directed the Secretary of State to establish a system to allow voters to sign nomination petitions for statewide and legislative candidates through a secure online portal. The Secretary of State subsequently implemented the E-Qual system. In 2016, the legislature passed a law that expanded, beginning in 2017, the use of E-Qual to allow candidates for local offices to collect up to the minimum number of required nomination petition signatures through the secure internet portal ([A.R.S. § 16-317](#)).

Provisions

1. Increases the number of nomination petition signatures a candidate for local office may collect through the online signature collection system from the minimum required number of signatures to up to 110% of the minimum number of required signatures. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Municipal Oversight & Elections

1. Limits, through 2024, the total number of nomination petition signatures a candidate for local office may obtain through the online signature collection system to the minimum number of required signatures.
2. Specifies, beginning in 2025, a candidate for local office may obtain through the online signature collection system up to 110% of the minimum number of required nomination petition signatures.
3. Clarifies, for primary, general or special elections that include a federal office, any city or town clerk's offices that have an agreement with the county to be used as locations at which a voter may submit proof of identification must be open during regular business hours during the Friday and weekend before and the Friday and weekend after the election to allow for curing signatures.
4. Clarifies that regular business hours include, at a minimum, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00p.m.
5. Requires a voter to provide proof of identification to the County Recorder or officer in charge of elections to cure a conditional provisional ballot no later than the fifth business day after primary, general or special elections that include a federal office or the third business day for all other elections.
6. Clarifies that electronic nomination petition signatures lawfully collected before, on or after February 9, 2024, or before, on or after the effective date of this act that used a petition form that includes the former primary election date may lawfully submit those signatures for the July 30, 2024, primary election.

7. Prohibits the filing officer from rejecting petitions or signatures, including petitions and signatures submitted through the electronic signature collection system and municipal or county initiative petitions circulated before, on or after February 9, 2024, or the effective date of this act, based solely on the date of the primary election.
8. Clarifies that a person is not required to file a new or amended statement of interest based solely on the change in the 2024 primary election date.
9. Clarifies that any election item that was duly called by a city, town or county for the August 6, 2024, primary election date must be placed on the ballot for the newly designated primary election date of July 30, 2024.
10. Adds an emergency clause.

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