

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

## CAUCUS AGENDA

January 28, 2025

Bill Number	Short Title	Committee	Date	Action	
<b>Committee on Commerce</b>					
<b>Chairman:</b>	Jeff Weninger, LD 13		<b>Vice Chairman:</b>	Michael Way, LD 15	
<b>Analyst:</b>	Paul Benny		<b>Intern:</b>	Aaryan Dravid	
<a href="#"><u>HB 2032</u></a> <sub>(BSI)</sub>	workers' compensation; assigned risk plan				
SPONSOR:	LIVINGSTON, LD 28	HOUSE			
		COM	1/21/2025	DP	(10-0-0-0)
<a href="#"><u>HB 2033</u></a> <sub>(BSI)</sub>	workers' compensation; service; definition				
SPONSOR:	LIVINGSTON, LD 28	HOUSE			
		COM	1/21/2025	DP	(10-0-0-0)
<a href="#"><u>HB 2054</u></a> <sub>(BSI)</sub>	DIFI; financial enterprises; insurance; compact				
SPONSOR:	LIVINGSTON, LD 28	HOUSE			
		COM	1/21/2025	DP	(10-0-0-0)
<a href="#"><u>HB 2076</u></a> <sub>(BSI)</sub>	life insurance; illustrations				
SPONSOR:	LIVINGSTON, LD 28	HOUSE			
		COM	1/21/2025	DPA	(10-0-0-0)
<b>Committee on Education</b>					
<b>Chairman:</b>	Matt Gress, LD 4		<b>Vice Chairman:</b>	James Taylor, LD 29	
<b>Analyst:</b>	Chase Houser		<b>Intern:</b>	Lane Nelson	
<a href="#"><u>HB 2018</u></a> <sub>(BSI)</sub>	private universities; Arizona teachers academy				
SPONSOR:	GRESS, LD 4	HOUSE			
		ED	1/21/2025	DP	(7-3-0-2)
					(No: SIMACEK, GARCIA, ABEYTIA Abs: BIASIUCCI, GUTIERREZ)
		APPROP	1/22/2025	DP	(10-7-0-1)
					(No: BLATTMAN, GUTIERREZ, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON, TRAVERS, AUSTIN, VOLK Abs: LOPEZ)
<a href="#"><u>HB 2019</u></a> <sub>(BSI)</sub>	schools; water safety; information; resources				
SPONSOR:	GRESS, LD 4	HOUSE			
		ED	1/21/2025	DPA	(10-0-0-2)
					(Abs: BIASIUCCI, GUTIERREZ)
<a href="#"><u>HB 2020</u></a> <sub>(BSI)</sub>	teacher retention; study; report				
SPONSOR:	GRESS, LD 4	HOUSE			
		ED	1/21/2025	DPA	(10-0-0-2)
					(Abs: BIASIUCCI, GUTIERREZ)

APPROP 1/22/2025 DPA (11-5-1-1)  
(No: BLATTMAN, GUTIERREZ, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON,  
TRAVERS Abs: LOPEZ Present: AUSTIN)

HB 2022<sub>(BSI)</sub> school safety; employee certification; policies  
SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE  
ED 1/14/2025 DPA (7-5-0-0)  
(No: GUTIERREZ, HERNANDEZ L, SIMACEK, GARCIA, ABEYTIA)  
JUD 1/22/2025 DP (6-3-0-0)  
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA)

HB 2067<sub>(BSI)</sub> school facilities oversight board; continuation  
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE  
ED 1/14/2025 DP (12-0-0-0)

HB 2069<sub>(BSI)</sub> instructional time models; posting requirements  
SPONSOR: TAYLOR, LD 29 HOUSE  
ED 1/21/2025 DP (10-0-0-2)  
(Abs: BIASIUCCI, GUTIERREZ)

HB 2074<sub>(BSI)</sub> school safety; proposals; assessments; plans  
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE  
ED 1/14/2025 DPA (8-4-0-0)  
(No: GUTIERREZ, SIMACEK, GARCIA, ABEYTIA)

### **Committee on Federalism, Military Affairs & Elections**

**Chairman:** John Gillette, LD 30

**Vice Chairman:** Rachel Keshel, LD 17

**Analyst:** Joel Hobbins

**Intern:** Sam Robinson

HB 2006<sub>(BSI)</sub> election mailings; third-party disclosures  
SPONSOR: GILLETTE, LD 30 HOUSE  
FMAE 1/22/2025 DP (5-2-0-0)  
(No: MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

HB 2007<sub>(BSI)</sub> voter registrations; payment prohibited  
SPONSOR: GILLETTE, LD 30 HOUSE  
FMAE 1/22/2025 DP (5-2-0-0)  
(No: MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

HB 2017<sub>(BSI)</sub> voting centers ban; precinct size  
SPONSOR: KESHEL, LD 17 HOUSE  
FMAE 1/22/2025 DP (4-3-0-0)  
(No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

HB 2045<sub>(BSI)</sub> ballot order; names; parties; rotation  
SPONSOR: KOLODIN, LD 3 HOUSE  
FMAE 1/22/2025 DP (7-0-0-0)

HB 2046<sub>(BSI)</sub> audits; precincts; voting centers  
SPONSOR: KOLODIN, LD 3 HOUSE  
FMAE 1/22/2025 DP (7-0-0-0)

[HB 2050](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> provisional ballots; cure data  
SPONSOR: KOLODIN, LD 3 HOUSE  
FMAE 1/22/2025 DP (6-1-0-0)  
(No: MÁRQUEZ)

[HB 2153](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> voting locations; political party observers  
SPONSOR: KESHEL, LD 17 HOUSE  
FMAE 1/22/2025 DPA (4-3-0-0)  
(No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

### Committee on Government

**Chairman:** Walt Blackman, LD 7 **Vice Chairman:** Lisa Fink, LD 27  
**Analyst:** Joel Hobbins **Intern:** Sam Robinson

[HB 2008](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> notary public; requirements  
SPONSOR: GILLETTE, LD 30 HOUSE  
GOV 1/22/2025 DP (7-0-0-0)

[HB 2062](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> sex-based terms; laws; rules; regulations  
SPONSOR: FINK, LD 27 HOUSE  
GOV 1/22/2025 DPA (4-3-0-0)  
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

[HB 2065](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> counties; indigent deceased persons; cremation  
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE  
GOV 1/22/2025 DPA (6-1-0-0)  
(No: MÁRQUEZ)

[HB 2079](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> guardianship; minors; appointment; notice  
SPONSOR: BLACKMAN, LD 7 HOUSE  
GOV 1/22/2025 DPA (7-0-0-0)

[HB 2113](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> flags; public property; prohibition  
SPONSOR: KUPPER, LD 25 HOUSE  
GOV 1/22/2025 DPA (4-3-0-0)  
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)  
GOV 1/22/2025 DPA ON RECON (4-3-0-0)  
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

### Committee on Judiciary

**Chairman:** Quang H. Nguyen, LD 1 **Vice Chairman:** Khyll Powell, LD 14  
**Analyst:** Nathan Mcrae **Intern:** Deborah Costea

[HB 2115](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> observing nude minor; sexual gratification  
SPONSOR: NGUYEN, LD 1 HOUSE  
JUD 1/22/2025 DPA (9-0-0-0)

### Committee on Ways & Means

**Chairman:** Justin Olson, LD 10 **Vice Chairman:** Nick Kupper, LD 25  
**Analyst:** Vince Perez **Intern:** Douglas Dexter

[HB 2081](#)<sub>(BSI)</sub> income tax; subtraction; tipped wages  
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE  
WM 1/22/2025 DPA (5-3-0-1)  
(No: BLATTMAN, SANDOVAL, CREWS Abs: LUNA-NÁJERA)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

House: COM DP 10-0-0-0

## **HB 2032: workers' compensation; assigned risk plan**

**Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Adds factors that exempt an employer from placement in the assigned risk plan.

### **History**

The Industrial Commission of Arizona (ICA) administers and enforces state laws relating to the protection of life, health, safety and welfare of Arizona's employees, including workers' compensation. Employers are required to provide workers' compensation to their employees either by securing insurance through an authorized carrier or providing the ICA with proof of financial ability to pay workers' compensation costs ([A.R.S. § 23-961](#)).

Insurers may decline to issue a workers' compensation or occupational disease policy to an employer. An employer who is refused coverage by two or more insurers must be placed in the assigned risk plan. The director of the Department of Insurance and Financial Institutions must contract with a qualified party to be the administrator for the assigned risk plan. The assigned risk plan administrator must develop a plan of operation and issue a directive for the equitable apportioning of assigned risks among all the insurers. The plan must include a method for the administrator to select one or more insurers transacting workers' compensation to act as servicing carriers and a method for appropriating the workers' compensation assigned risk among all insurers ([A.R.S. § 23-1091](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Specifies that employers are exempt from being placed in the assigned risk plan if any of the following factors exist:
  - a) on a workers' compensation policy, the employer either:
    - i. knowingly fails to meet reasonable health and safety or audit or loss prevention requirements;
    - ii. refuses an insurance carrier reasonable access to the employer's records;
  - b) has an outstanding premium due on a workers' compensation policy and that is not subject to a bona fide dispute; or
  - c) knowingly fails to comply with the assigned risk plan's application procedures or makes a material misrepresentation on the application. (Sec. 1)

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



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

House: COM DP 10-0-0-0

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## **HB 2033: workers' compensation; service; definition**

**Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Modifies the definition of *serve* or *service*.

### **History**

Statute prescribes the term *serve* in the context of the transfer of documentation to another party such as the act of *servicing* someone subpoenas or legal summons (A.R.S. §§ [23-941](#), [23-946](#)).

Additionally, statute defines *serve* or *service* as either: a) mailing to the last known address of the receiving party; or b) transmitting by other means, including electronic transmission, with the written consent of the receiving party ([A.R.S. § 23-901](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Modifies the definition of *serve* or *service* to include transmitting by electronic transmission in a manner reasonably calculated to achieve effective service unless the receiving party opts out by providing written notice to the other party. (Sec. 1)

<input type="checkbox"/> Prop 105 (45 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Prop 108 (40 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency (40 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fiscal Note
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# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

House: COM DP 10-0-0-0

**HB 2054: DIFI; financial enterprises; insurance; compact**  
**Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28**  
**Caucus & COW**

## Overview

Makes various revisions to statutes relating to the Department of Insurance and Financial institutions (DIFI) licensure requirements and director responsibilities.

## History

Established in 2020 with the consolidation of the Department of Financial Institutions, the Department of Insurance and the Automobile Theft Authority, DIFI is a multifaceted agency that regulates the insurance industry, financial institutions and enterprises as well as the distribution of Arizona Automobile Theft Authority Fund monies to combat auto theft.

DIFI regulates such industries through licensure of financial and insurance professionals such as collection agencies, mortgage bankers and brokers, insurers and insurance producers, registering and certifying state-chartered banks and credit unions and conducting scheduled examinations and investigating complaints of licensed professionals and businesses.

DIFI is also responsible for analyzing the methods of combating the problem of vehicle theft and promoting successful methods of reducing the number of vehicle thefts in Arizona.

## Provisions

1. Modifies the consumer lender license year from a fiscal year to a calendar year. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires a consumer lender licensee to apply for renewal by December 31 rather than June 30 of each year. (Sec. 1)
3. Changes the consumer lender license expiration date from July 31 to January 31. (Sec. 1)
4. Changes the debt management company license expiration and renewal date from June 30 to December 31. (Sec. 2)
5. Requires an escrow agent licensee to apply for renewal by December 31 rather than September 30. (Sec. 3)
6. Changes the escrow agent license expiration date from October 31 to January 31. (Sec. 3)
7. Requires a registered advance fee loan broker to apply for renewal by December 31 rather than June 30 of each year. (Sec. 5)
8. Stipulates the advance fee loan broker registration is suspended if not received by December 31 rather than June 30. (Sec. 5)
9. Changes the advance fee loan broker registration expiration date from July 31 to January 31. (Sec. 5)
10. Requires a sales finance company licensee to apply for renewal by December 31 rather than the continuation date of each year. (Sec. 12)
11. Removes references of the license continuation date. (Sec. 12)
12. Allows, rather than requires, the director of DIFI to adopt rules:
  - a) to implement statutes governing money transmitters; (Sec. 4)
  - b) to enforce requirements relating to extended warranty insurers' deposits; (Sec. 6)

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

- c) relating to the requirement for an insurer to possess and maintain any required additional free surplus; (Sec. 7) and
  - d) which require certain insurers to report loss and expense experience and other data. (Sec. 8)
13. Modifies the information that must be reported by DIFI relating to risk retention groups. (Sec. 9)
  14. Removes the specification stating that Arizona opts out of all uniform standards involving long-term care insurance products relating to the interstate insurance product regulation compact. (Sec. 11)
  15. Specifies certain licensees who hold an active license do not have to renew such license until December 31, 2025. (Sec. 13)
  16. Applies license renewal requirements retroactive to January 1, 2025. (Sec. 13)
  17. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 9, 10)



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

House: COM DPA 10-0-0-0

## **HB 2076: life insurance; illustrations**

**Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Establishes statutory provisions relating to life insurance illustrations.

### **History**

The National Association of Insurance Commissioners ([NAIC](#)) is the U.S. standard-setting and regulatory support organization governed by state chief insurance regulators. The NAIC provides expertise, data and analysis for insurance commissioners to effectively regulate the industry and protect consumers.

The NAIC established the Life Insurance Illustrations [Model Regulation \(#582\)](#) with the purpose of providing rules for life insurance policy illustrations that will protect consumers and foster consumer education. The regulation provides illustration formats, prescribes standards to be followed when illustrations are used, and specifies the disclosures that are required in connection with illustrations. An illustration is a presentation or depiction provided to prospective or new policy owners that shows how the policy should perform under specific circumstances set out in the illustration.

### **Provisions**

#### ***Life Insurance Illustrations***

1. Establishes statutory requirements for an *illustration* which is a presentation or depiction that includes nonguaranteed elements of a life insurance policy over a period of years and that is basic illustration, supplemental illustration or in-force illustration. (Sec. 1)

#### ***Applicability***

2. Applies life insurance illustrations provisions to all group and individual life insurance policies and certificates. (Sec. 1)
3. Exempts, from the life insurance illustrations provisions:
  - a) variable life insurance;
  - b) individual and group annuity contracts;
  - c) credit life insurance; and
  - d) certain life insurance policies. (Sec. 1)

#### ***Illustration Identification***

4. Directs insurers to notify the director whether a policy will be marketed with or without an illustration. (Sec. 1)
5. Stipulates, for policy forms that are actively marketed on January 1, 2026, an insurer must identify those forms and whether an illustration will be used. (Sec. 1)
6. Specifies, for policy forms that filed after January 1, 2026, an insurer must identify whether an illustration will be used at the time of filing. (Sec. 1)
7. Allows an insurer to change an identification by notifying the director. (Sec. 1)
8. Prohibits any use of an illustration before the first policy anniversary for any policy form that is identified as one to be marketed without an illustration. (Sec. 1)
9. Requires, for a policy form identified as one to be marketed with an illustration, a basic illustration to be prepared and delivered in accordance with statutory illustration requirements, with exception. (Sec. 1)

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10. Allows an insurer, for certain policies, to furnish either an individual or composite illustration representing coverage on the lives of members of the group, or the multiple lives covered. (Sec. 1)
11. Outlines requirements for including a quote that shows potential policy values for sample ages and policy years on a guaranteed and nonguaranteed basis appropriate to the group and the coverage. (Sec. 1)
12. Instructs an insurer to provide a basic illustration at the delivery of the certificate to certain enrollees for nonterm group life insurance and make the basic illustration available to any nonterm group life enrollee on request. (Sec. 1)

#### ***Illustration Requirements; Prohibitions***

13. Requires an illustration that is used in the sale of a life insurance policy to be clearly labeled and contain specified information. (Sec. 1)
14. Outlines prohibitions for insurers or producers when using an illustration. (Sec. 1)
15. Prohibits the interest rate from being greater than the earned interest rate underlying the disciplined current scale if the rate that is used to determine the illustrated nonguaranteed elements is shown. (Sec. 1)
16. Specifies the format of a basic illustration must conform with outlined requirements, including be labeled with the preparation date, page numbering, show any guaranteed death benefits, nonguaranteed and guaranteed elements. (Sec. 1)
17. Requires a basic illustration to contain a narrative summary that includes specified information, including a brief description of the policy being illustrated, the premium outlay and each policy feature, rider or option, that is shown in the basic illustration. (Sec. 1)
18. Requires a basic illustration, following the narrative summary, to include a numeric summary of the death benefits and values and the premium outlay and contract premium. (sec. 1)
19. Adds the guaranteed death benefits and values must be based on the contract premium. (Sec. 1)
20. Specifies the numeric summary must be shown for at least policy years 5, 10 and 20 and at age 70 on three bases. (Sec. 1)
21. Outlines requirements applicable to the numeric summary, including to the three bases. (Sec. 1)
22. Outlines specified statements which must be included on the same page as the numeric summary and be signed by the applicant or policy holder. (Sec. 1)
23. Outlines specified tabular details applicable to a basic illustration. (Sec. 1)

#### ***Supplemental Illustrations***

24. Stipulates the conditions and requirements for providing a supplemental illustration. (Sec. 1)
25. Requires the supplemental illustration to include a notice referring to the basic illustration for guaranteed elements and other important information. (Sec. 1)

#### ***Illustrations Delivery***

26. Requires a copy of a signed basic illustration that used by an insurance producer in the sale of a life insurance policy be submitted to the insurer at the time of policy application with a copy provided to the applicant. (Sec. 1)
27. Stipulates a revised basic illustration, for a policy that is issued other than as applied for, must be sent with the policy and a copy provided to the insurer and policyholder. (Sec. 1)
28. Adds the revised illustration must conform to statutory requirements, be labeled as revised and have appropriate signatures. (Sec. 1)
29. Stipulates a producer must certify in writing if an illustration is not used in the sale of a life insurance policy or if the policy is applied for other than as illustrated. (Sec. 1)
30. Requires an applicant to acknowledge that a conforming illustration was not provided and will be provided no later than the time of the policy delivery. (Sec. 1)
31. Instructs the applicant to submit such information to the insurer at the time of policy application. (Sec. 1)

32. Requires, for policies that are issued, a basic illustration that conforms as issued be sent with the policy and appropriately signed no later than the time the policy is delivered with a copy provided to the insurer and the policyholder. (Sec. 1)
33. Requires a basic illustration or revised illustration that is mailed by the insurer to include instructions for the applicant or policyowner to sign the duplicate copy of the numeric summary page and return the copy to the insurer. (Sec. 1)
34. Outlines conditions for an insurer to demonstrate satisfactory compliance with the delivery obligation. (Sec. 1)
35. Allows the insurer to send and received an electronic signed copy provided the applicant or policyholder consents to transact insurance electronically. (Sec. 1)
36. Provides retention requirements for the insurer. (Sec. 1)

#### ***Annual Report***

37. Stipulates the insurer must provide each policyholder with an annual report on the state of the policy and outlines contents of the report. (Sec. 1)
38. Instructs insurers who write life insurance policies that do not build nonforfeiture values to provide an annual report with respect to such policies only for those years when the insurer has made a change to nonguaranteed policy elements. (Sec. 1)
39. Requires a specified notice be prominently displayed in an annual report that does not include an in-force illustration. (Sec. 1)
40. Instructs an insurer, on request of a policyholder, to furnish an in-force illustration of current and future benefits and values.
41. Specifies such in-force illustration must comply with statutory requirements and is not required to have a signature. (Sec. 1)
42. Stipulates the annual report must contain a notice of change if the insurer makes an adverse change in nonguaranteed elements that could affect the policy. (Sec. 1)

#### ***Illustration Actuaries***

43. Instructs the board of directors of each insurer to appoint one or more illustration actuaries. (Sec. 1)
44. Directs the actuary to certify that the disciplined current scale that is used in illustrations conforms with the actuarial standard of practice for compliance with NIAC model regulation and meet the statutory requirements for life insurance illustrations. (Sec. 1)
45. Delineates the actuary requirements and responsibilities. (Sec. 1)
46. Instructs the actuary to file the annual certification with the board of directors of the insurer and the director as outlined. (Sec. 1)
47. Requires the actuary to notify the board of directors and the director if an error is found in previous certification. (Sec. 1)
48. Stipulates the actuary must notify the board of directors and the director of the inability to certify if the actuary is unable to certify the scale for any policy from illustration that the insurer intends to use. (Sec. 1)
49. Instructs a responsible officer of the insurer to annually certify:
  - a) that the illustration formats meet statutory requirements and that the scales used in insurer-authorized illustrations are those scales that have been certified by the illustration actuary; and
  - b) that the company has provided its agents with information about the expense allocation method used in its illustrations. (Sec. 1)
50. Requires the annual certifications be provided to the director each year by the date determined by the insurer. (Sec. 1)
51. Stipulates an insurer who changes the illustration actuary responsible for all or a portion of the company's policy forms to notify the director of the change and reason for the change. (Sec. 1)

#### ***Penalties***

52. Specifies an insurer or producer that violates statutory requirements relating to life insurance illustrations commits an unfair trade practice. (Sec. 1)

*Miscellaneous*

53. Contains a delayed effective date of January 1, 2025. (Sec. 2)

Amendments

*Committee on Commerce*

1. Makes clarifying and conforming changes.



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

House: ED DP 7-3-0-2 | APPROP DP 10-7-0-1

## **HB 2018: private universities; Arizona teachers academy**

**Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Enables an eligible degree-granting private postsecondary educational institution in Arizona (private institution) to participate in the Arizona Teachers Academy (Academy) and receive Academy Fund monies. Appropriates \$10,000,000 from the state General Fund (GF) in FY 2026 to the Academy Fund.

### **History**

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

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

Currently, postsecondary institutions eligible to participate in the Academy are: 1) Arizona public universities; 2) community colleges that offer postbaccalaureate programs leading to teacher certification and that have entered into agreements with ABOR; and 3) colleges operated by a qualifying Indian tribe that offer baccalaureate teacher education programs and that have opted into the Academy ([A.R.S. § 15-1655](#)).

*A similar bill was introduced in the 56th Legislature, 1st Regular Session and was [vetoed](#) by the Governor (HB 2428 private universities; Arizona teachers academy).*

### **Provisions**

1. Allows a private institution offering postbaccalaureate teacher preparation programs that lead to teacher certification to participate in the Academy and receive Academy Fund monies. (Sec. 1)
2. Limits the reimbursement for an Academy scholarship provided by a private institution to the remainder of the average in-state tuition and fees charged by Arizona public universities, minus other gifts and aid awarded to the student. (Sec. 1)
3. Includes, in the definition of *eligible postsecondary institution*, a private institution opting to participate in the Academy. (Sec. 1)
4. Appropriates \$10,000,000 from the state GF in FY 2026 to the Academy Fund. (Sec. 2)
5. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

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



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

House: ED DPA 10-0-0-2

## **HB 2019: schools; water safety; information; resources**

**Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Requires a school district or charter school to provide specified information regarding water safety education courses and swimming lessons to parents who enroll a child and to students who are at least 18 years old.

### **History**

According to the Arizona Department of Health Services (DHS), drowning is the leading cause of death among children ages one to four in Arizona. DHS maintains a list of information and resources regarding water safety and swimming lessons ([DHS](#)).

The Arizona Child Fatality Review (ACFR) Program provides an annual comprehensive review of every child less than 18 years old who died in Arizona. The November 2024 report contains drowning death prevention recommendations for parents, healthcare facilities, policymakers, participating agencies, schools and community-based organizations, including the recommendation that swim lessons are made available and accessible, especially for children after the age of one ([ACFR Program 31st Report](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Requires a school district or charter school, beginning the 2025-2026 school year, to provide each parent who initially enrolls a child and each student who is at least 18 years old:
  - a) information on the role of water safety education courses and swimming lessons in saving lives; and
  - b) a list of local providers of water safety courses or swimming lessons that result in certification. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies the information and list must be provided in an electronic or printed format. (Sec. 1)
3. Defines *water safety course*. (Sec. 1)

### **Amendments**

#### *Committee on Education*

1. Directs the Arizona Department of Education (ADE), rather than a school district or charter school, to compile the prescribed water safety education course and swimming lesson information and make the information available on its website before the 2025-2026 school year,
2. Instructs each school district and charter school, beginning the 2025-2026 school year, to provide the webpage address for the ADE-compiled information to each parent who initially enrolls a child.
3. Removes the requirement that a school district or charter school provide the water safety education course and swimming lesson information to each student who is at least 18 years old.

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



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Fifty-seventh Legislature  
First Regular Session

House: ED DPA 10-0-0-2 | APPROP DPA 11-5-1-1

**HB 2020: teacher retention; study; report**  
**Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4**  
**Caucus & COW**

**Overview**

Requires the Arizona Department of Education (ADE) to annually complete a study to determine the retention rate of teachers in public schools. Appropriates \$100,000 from the Teacher Certification Fund in FY 2026 to ADE for the study. Expands the data included in a charter school's or school district's budget.

**History**

The State Board of Education (SBE) must adopt rules for the issuance of a: 1) standard teaching certificate; 2) alternative teaching certificate; 3) subject-matter expert standard teaching certificate; 4) classroom-based standard teaching certificate; and 5) career and technical education teaching certificate. Statute also details requirements SBE must include when adopting rules for certification reciprocity ([A.R.S. § 15-501.01](#)).

The Teacher Certification Fund is administered by ADE and consists of fees that are fixed by SBE and collected by ADE from teachers and other school personnel who apply for professional certification. Collected monies must be used for expenses incurred in administering teacher certification ([A.R.S. § 15-248.02](#)).

**Provisions**

***Teacher Retention Study***

1. Instructs ADE to annually conduct a comprehensive study to determine the retention rate of teachers in school districts and charter schools. (Sec. 1)
2. Appropriates \$100,000 from the Teacher Certification Fund in FY 2026 to ADE to implement the teacher retention study and related study requirements. (Sec. 4)
3. Specifies the study must include:
  - a) a summary of the total number of teachers and the retention and turnover rates for:
    - i. certificated teachers, by each type of teaching certificate;
    - ii. teachers who were issued a certificate by SBE during the past year, disaggregated by the type of certificate and whether the applicant was certified via reciprocity;
    - iii. noncertificated teachers;
    - iv. teaching assignment;
    - v. location;
    - vi. the number of years of experience of each teacher;
    - vii. the number of teachers who, within their first three years of teaching, received formal mentorship from an individual with at least five years of teaching experience;
    - viii. the number of teachers in each demographic segment in Arizona and each district;
    - ix. the number of teachers who failed to renew their teaching certificate or endorsement during the past year, together with the renewal requirements that the teachers failed to satisfy;
    - x. any other SBE-identified category;
  - b) a summary of the number of vacant teaching positions, including the average time to fill a vacancy, for:
    - i. teaching assignment;
    - ii. location;
    - iii. the manner by which the vacancy is filled, if applicable;
    - iv. any other SBE-identified category;
  - c) an analysis of data for each SBE-approved teacher preparation program, including:
    - i. program completion data;
    - ii. any program emphasis, including subject area and grade level;

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- iii. enrollment disaggregated by endorsement; and
  - iv. the number of years that individuals spend working as teachers in Arizona after program completion. (Sec. 2)
4. Specifies the teaching assignment data must include subject area and grade level taught. (Sec. 2)
  5. Includes, in the location data, data by school site, school district or charter school, city or town and county. (Sec. 2)
  6. Stipulates the data regarding the manner by which a vacancy is filled must include whether the vacancy is:
    - a) unfilled;
    - b) temporarily filled by a long-term substitute teacher; or
    - c) temporarily filled by a certificated teacher whose regular teaching assignment is in a different subject area or grade level than the vacancy's teaching assignment. (Sec. 2)
  7. Mandates SBE and the Arizona State Board for Charter Schools collect and provide any data requested by ADE. (Sec. 2)
  8. Requires ADE to analyze public job postings by school districts and charter schools to compile the prescribed vacant teaching position data. (Sec. 2)
  9. Directs ADE, by December 31, 2025, and annually thereafter, to submit the study results and recommendations to specified individuals. (Sec. 2)
  10. Instructs ADE to maintain a publicly accessible interactive dashboard on its website that contains the study results and recommendations and the data compiled. (Sec. 2)

#### ***Miscellaneous***

11. Adds, to the information in the budget for a charter school or school district, the number of full-time equivalent teachers for the current year. (Sec. 1, 3)
12. Specifies the full-time equivalent teacher information must include the number of teachers for each school, disaggregated by subject area and grade level. (Sec. 1, 3)
13. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 3)

#### **Amendments**

##### *Committee on Education and Committee on Appropriations*

1. Requires the retention and turnover rate and vacancy data categories to include any other category identified by ADE, rather than SBE.



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature  
First Regular Session

House: ED DPA 7-5-0-0 | JUD DP 6-3-0-0

## **HB 2022: school safety; employee certification; policies**

**Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Creates the Save Our Children School Safety Program (Program) and Save Our Children School Safety Program Fund (Fund) within the Arizona Department of Education (ADE). Allows an eligible school to adopt policies to authorize employees to possess a firearm on school grounds if prescribed notification, training and certification requirements are met.

### **History**

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

Statute details the acts that constitute a person knowingly committing misconduct involving weapons, which includes possessing a deadly weapon on school grounds. However, this does not apply to the possession of a firearm in statutorily prescribed circumstances, such as possessing a firearm for use on school grounds in a program approved by the school ([A.R.S. § 13-3102](#)).

The duties of the Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training (AZPOST) Board include prescribing minimum qualifications, courses of training and training facility standards for law enforcement officers ([A.R.S. § 41-1822](#)).

### **Provisions**

#### ***Program***

1. Establishes the Program within ADE to enhance school safety through employee training, emergency preparedness and crisis response. (Sec. 1)
2. Authorizes ADE to adopt Program rules, policies and procedures. (Sec. 1)
3. Directs ADE, in consultation with the AZPOST Board, to develop a list of training and certification programs that meet or exceed the uniform standards established by AZPOST. (Sec. 1)
4. Instructs ADE to post the training and certification programs list on its website. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires ADE, by December 31 of each odd-numbered year, to submit a report on the Program to specified individuals and post the report on its website. (Sec. 1)
6. Details the information that must be included in the Program report. (Sec. 1)

#### ***Fund***

7. Establishes the Fund and states that:
  - a) the Fund is administered by ADE;
  - b) the Fund consists of legislative appropriations, gifts, grants and other donations; and
  - c) Fund monies are continuously appropriated and exempt from lapsing. (Sec. 1)
8. Instructs ADE to use Fund monies to provide reimbursements on a first-come, first-served basis for:
  - a) an eligible school that has:
    - i. paid for its employees to complete a training or certification program listed by ADE; or
    - ii. purchased school safety equipment for use at school sites;
  - b) an employee of an eligible school who:
    - i. has paid for and successfully completed a training or certification program listed by ADE; and

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- ii. is not reimbursed by the school for training or certification program costs. (Sec. 1)
9. Defines *eligible school* as a public or private school that offers instruction in kindergarten or the 1st-12th grades. (Sec. 1)

***Eligibility to Carry a Firearm and Confidentiality Requirements***

10. Authorizes an eligible school to adopt policies that allow employees to possess and carry a firearm on school grounds if the eligible school:
- a) notifies local law enforcement agencies and ADE of the number of employees authorized to possess and carry a firearm on school grounds;
  - b) ensures that each authorized employee has a valid certification pursuant to a program listed by ADE; and
  - c) complies with prescribed confidentiality requirements. (Sec.1)
11. States that school policies that authorize employees to possess and carry a firearm on school grounds constitute a school-approved program for the purposes of statute relating to misconduct involving weapons. (Sec. 1)
12. Stipulates a school administrator may authorize an employee to carry or possess a firearm on school grounds only if the eligible school and employee meet the prescribed notification, training and certification requirements. (Sec. 2)
13. Exempts a school employee who has a valid certification from a program listed by ADE and who acts in good faith and consistently with the certification program from civil or criminal liability for their actions in the defense of students, employees or visitors during an active threat or crisis event. (Sec. 1)
14. Asserts that the personally identifiable information of each school employee who participates in a training or certification program listed by ADE or who is authorized to possess and carry a firearm on school grounds is confidential and may not be publicly disclosed. (Sec. 1)
15. Declares a person who violates the prescribed confidentiality requirements is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor. (Sec. 1)
16. Details what *personally identifiable information* includes. (Sec. 1)

***Uniform Standards for Training and Certification***

17. Instructs the AZPOST Board, in consultation with ADE, to establish uniform standards for training and certification programs for which a school or school employee may be reimbursed from the Fund. (Sec. 3)
18. Details the uniform standards for initial certification must include at least:
- a) 4 hours of use-of-force training provided by specified individuals;
  - b) 24 hours of firearms training provided by specified individuals;
  - c) 4 hours of tactical emergency casualty care training provided by specified individuals; and
  - d) 8 hours of live scenario training that tests competency in these subjects. (Sec. 3)
19. Requires the uniform standards for annual recertification to include:
- a) an AZPOST Board-prescribed firearms qualification course; and
  - b) continuing education and review of tactical emergency casualty training care provided by specified individuals. (Sec. 3)

***Miscellaneous***

20. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 2)
21. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 3)

**Amendments**

*Committee on Education*

1. Removes private schools from the definition of *eligible school*.



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature  
First Regular Session

House: ED DP 12-0-0-0

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**HB 2067: school facilities oversight board; continuation**  
**Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4**  
**Caucus & COW**

**Overview**

Continues the School Facilities Oversight Board (SFOB) for two years.

**History**

[Laws 2021, Chapter 404](#) transferred the powers and duties of the School Facilities Board to SFOB and the Division of School Facilities (Division), both of which are within the Arizona Department of Administration (ADOA). Statute details the responsibilities of SFOB, which include: 1) reviewing and approving student population projections submitted by school districts for the purposes of New School Facilities (NSF) Fund distributions; 2) approving the Division to distribute NSF Fund monies; 3) approving or rejecting school district requests to reduce pupil square footage; 4) adopting minimum school facility adequacy guidelines and certifying that plans for new school facilities meet these guidelines; 5) reviewing the policies developed by the Division to administer the Emergency Deficiencies Correction Fund and the Building Renewal Grant Fund; and 6) submitting multiple reports detailing SFOB's and the Division's activities (A.R.S. §§ [41-5702](#), [41-5703](#), [41-5711](#), [41-5721](#), [41-5731](#), [41-5741](#)).

SFOB consists of seven members who meet prescribed requirements and who are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, as well as the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the ADOA director (or their designees), both of whom serve as advisory nonvoting members ([A.R.S. § 41-5701.02](#)).

**Provisions**

1. Continues, retroactive to July 1, 2025, SFOB until July 1, 2027. (Sec. 2, 5)
2. Repeals SFOB, the Division and related statutes on January 1, 2028, only if:
  - a) SFOB has no outstanding state school facilities revenue bonds, state school improvement revenue bonds and lease-to-own transactions; or
  - b) the Legislature has otherwise provided for paying or retiring any outstanding state school facilities revenue bonds, state school improvement revenue bonds and lease-to-own transactions. (Sec. 2)
3. Provides that if neither of these conditions has occurred by January 1, 2028, SFOB, the Division and related statutes are repealed 30 days after the retirement of all revenue bonds and outstanding lease-to-own transactions. (Sec. 2)
4. States the Legislature intends that SFOB provide only one estimate of projected enrollment, and the associated costs, to the Legislature for NSF Fund purposes. (Sec. 3)
5. Contains a purpose statement. (Sec. 4)

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# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature  
First Regular Session

House: ED DP 10-0-0-2

## **HB2069: instructional time models; posting requirements**

**Sponsor: Representative Taylor, LD 29**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Directs a school district or charter school to submit adopted instructional time models (ITM) to the Arizona Department of Education (ADE). Requires ADE to post the ITMs on its website.

### **History**

[Laws 2021, Chapter 299](#) authorizes school district governing boards and charter school governing bodies to adopt any ITM as prescribed by statute to meet statutory minimum annual instructional time and hours requirements. An adopted ITM must ensure students receive the minimum instructional time or hours prescribed by statute through specified methods of instruction or learning.

Under an ITM, a school may define instructional time and hours to include in-person instruction and remote instruction. A school may provide up to 40% of its total instructional time in a remote setting without impact to its funding. However, if a school provides instructional time in a remote setting beyond the 40% threshold, ADE must fund the instructional time exceeding the threshold at 95% of the base support level that would have been otherwise calculated for the school. ADE is required to annually submit a list of schools that provide more than 40% of allowed instructional time in a remote setting to the State Board of Education and the Arizona State Board for Charter Schools.

Finally, under an ITM, a school may reallocate any minimum instructional time or hours per course to other courses on a per-student basis, as well as modify learning times and schedules for students. A school's attendance policies must reflect the instructional time and hours policies prescribed under its ITM ([A.R.S. § 15-901.08](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Requires each school district or charter school with an ITM to submit the ITM to ADE.
2. Instructs ADE to post on its website:
  - a) all ITMs received; and
  - b) each ITM's impact on the schools funding, if any.
3. Makes technical and conforming changes.

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



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature  
First Regular Session

House: ED DPA 8-4-0-0

**HB 2074: school safety; proposals; assessments; plans**  
**Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4**  
**Caucus & COW**

**Overview**

Expands the costs supported by the School Safety Program (Program) to include school safety officers (SSOs), establishes a process for alternative Program proposals and subjects participating Program schools to emergency response plan and school safety assessment requirements. Requires a charter school to develop an emergency response plan. Establishes training requirements for officers on school campuses. Exempts school building blueprints and floor plans from public records.

**History**

The Program supports the costs of placing school resource officers (SROs), juvenile probation officers (JPOs), school counselors and school social workers on school campuses. A school district or charter school may apply to the Arizona Department of Education (ADE) to participate in the Program for up to three fiscal years and, if approved to participate, may annually submit a modified spending plan for its approved program.

When applying to participate in the Program, a school district or charter school must submit a proposal with a detailed description of school safety needs and, if the school district or charter school previously participated in the Program, information on the success and implementation of the most recent Program grant. A Program proposal for an SRO or JPO must also include a plan for a law-related education program and a plan to use trained SROs or JPOs. A Program proposal for a school social worker or school counselor must include a plan for implementing a school guidance and counseling program.

ADE must review and administer Program proposals in cooperation with specified entities and individuals depending on the positions funded. ADE, subject to review and approval by the State Board of Education, must distribute monies to school districts and charter schools whose Program proposals are approved ([A.R.S. § 15-154](#)).

In conjunction with local law enforcement and emergency response agencies, a school district governing board must develop an emergency response plan for each school in accordance with the minimum standards developed by ADE and the Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA). The plan must address how the school and emergency responders will communicate with and assist students with disabilities ([A.R.S. § 15-341](#)).

**Provisions**

***Program Proposals and Requirements***

1. Expands the Program to support the costs of:
  - a) placing SSOs on school campuses; and
  - b) purchasing safety technology, safety training and infrastructure improvements for school campuses. (Sec. 2)
2. Subjects a Program proposal for supporting the costs of placing SROs, JPOs or SSOs, or any combination, to the same statutory Program proposal requirements. (Sec. 2)
3. Adds that a Program proposal for SROs, JPOs, SSOs, school counselors or school social workers must contain a plan to provide each school site's current school building blueprints, floor plans and school safety assessments to the local law enforcement agency, emergency medical services provider and fire department that provides services to the school site. (Sec. 2)
4. Requires a Program proposal for SROs, JPOs or SSOs, or any combination, to contain a plan to train these officers on the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, civil rights and adolescent mental health issues. (Sec. 2)

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5. Specifies that ADE must distribute Program monies to school districts and charter schools that are in compliance with requirements for Program proposals, emergency response plans and annual school safety assessments. (Sec. 2)
6. Applies dispute resolution process requirements for a school district or charter school that received an SRO grant to a school district or charter school that received an SSO grant. (Sec. 2)
7. Instructs ADE to cooperate with specified individuals to allow a law enforcement agency to assign an individual who was previously employed as a peace officer in Arizona and who retired in good standing to participate in the Program. (Sec. 4)
8. Expands the definition of *SRO* to include an individual who:
  - a) was previously employed as a peace officer in Arizona;
  - b) retired in good standing; and
  - c) is assigned to participate in the Program by a law enforcement agency. (Sec. 2)
9. Defines *SSO* as an SRO who is working in an off-duty capacity. (Sec. 2)

***Alternative Program Proposals***

10. Allows a school district or charter school with an approved Program proposal that cannot place an SRO, JPO, SSO, school counselor or school social worker to submit an alternative Program proposal for supporting the costs of purchasing safety technology, safety training and infrastructure improvements for its school campuses. (Sec. 2)
11. Details information that must be included in the alternative Program proposal. (Sec. 2)
12. Directs ADE to review and administer the safety technology, safety training and infrastructure improvement Program proposals. (Sec. 2)
13. Specifies ADE must use relevant crime statistics to assess the needs of each alternative Program proposal and may visit school districts and charter schools to verify the information in the Program proposal. (Sec. 2)
14. Authorizes ADE to approve all or part of a safety technology, safety training or infrastructure improvement Program proposal. (Sec. 2)
15. Includes approved alternative Program proposals in Program reporting requirements for ADE. (Sec. 2)

***Emergency Response Plans and School Safety Assessments***

16. Requires each school district and charter school that receives Program monies for an approved school safety program to:
  - a) develop, in conjunction with local law enforcement and emergency response agencies, an emergency response plan for each school site in accordance with ADE and DEMA minimum standards; and
  - b) annually contract with a school safety assessment provider from the list compiled by ADE to conduct a school safety assessment. (Sec. 3)
17. Authorizes a school district to use an emergency response plan developed by the school district governing board to satisfy the emergency response plan requirement. (Sec. 3)
18. Instructs ADE to compile a list of approved school safety assessment providers and make the list available to school districts and charter schools that participate in the Program. (Sec. 3)
19. Mandates ADE, every three years, conduct a safety assessment of randomly selected school districts and charter schools that are participating in the Program. (Sec. 3)
20. Directs ADE to provide a copy of a school's safety assessment results to specified school officials. (Sec. 3)
21. Requires a charter school, in conjunction with local law enforcement and emergency response agencies, to develop an emergency response plan for each school in accordance with ADE and DEMA minimum standards. (Sec. 5)
22. Specifies any emergency response plan developed by a charter school must address how the school and emergency responders will communicate with and assist students with disabilities. (Sec. 4)

***Miscellaneous***

23. Mandates each school district or charter school that employs officers on school campuses to train each officer how to recognize and effectively interact with children with disabilities. (Sec. 1)
24. Defines *officer*. (Sec. 1)

25. Exempts school building blueprints and floor plans from public records and public record requests. (Sec. 2)

26. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 2, 4)

27. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 2, 4)

**Amendments**

***Committee on Education***

1. Requires the school safety assessments to be conducted every five years, rather than annually.
2. Specifies Program schools that receive monies must develop emergency response plans as required by existing and new statutes that establish emergency response plan requirements.



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

House: FMAE DP 5-2-0-0

## **HB 2006: election mailings; third-party disclosures**

**Sponsor: Representative Gillette, LD 30**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Directs nongovernmental entities or persons that distribute official election-related documents to include a specified disclosure on the envelope.

### **History**

A person or Political Action Committee (PAC) that makes an expenditure for an advertisement or fundraising solicitation must include specified disclosures. If the advertisement is delivered by hand or mail, the disclosure must be clearly readable. If the advertisement is paid for by a PAC, the disclosure must be displayed in a height that is at least 10% of the vertical height of the advertisement ([A.R.S. § 16-925](#)).

The County Recorder must distribute mail-in voter registration forms at public locations throughout the county. The County Recorder can provide voter registration forms to groups and individuals that request forms for conducting voter registration drives ([A.R.S. § 16-131](#)).

Federal law allows nongovernmental entities to aid in voter registration and provide services associated with this, including distribution of mail voter registration application forms ([52 U.S.C. § 20506](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Requires any nongovernmental person or entity that distributes an official election-related document, or a document that resembles an official election-related document, to include the words *Not from a Government Agency* in boldfaced, clearly legible print on the outside of the envelope. (Sec. 1)

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



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

House: FMAE DP 5-2-0-0

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## **HB 2007: voter registrations; payment prohibited**

**Sponsor: Representative Gillette, LD 30**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Prohibits a person from paying or receiving payment, money or things of value based on the number of voter registrations or registration forms they collect, complete or submit.

### **History**

The County Recorder must distribute mail-in voter registration forms at public locations throughout the county. The County Recorder can provide voter registration forms to groups and individuals that request forms for conducting voter registration drives ([A.R.S. § 16-131](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Prohibits a person from paying or receiving money or other things of value based on the number of voter registrations or registration forms collected, completed or submitted. (Sec. 1)





# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature  
First Regular Session

House: FMAE DP 4-3-0-0

**HB 2017: voting centers ban; precinct size**  
**Sponsor: Representative Keshel, LD 17**  
**Caucus & COW**

**Overview**

Prohibits the Board of Supervisors from authorizing the use of voting centers, removes language allowing a County Recorder to establish on-site early voting locations and limits the size of election precincts to a maximum of 1,000 registered voters.

**History**

***Election Precincts***

Election precincts are the smallest units of electoral districts. The Board of Supervisors is responsible for establishing the geographic boundaries of election precincts and ensuring that a convenient number of precincts are established to reasonably accommodate voters. Election precinct boundaries must fall within the existing election districts, including legislative and community college districts. While Arizona law requires a polling place to be designated within each precinct, the law also allows for the combination of adjacent precincts in certain circumstances, exceptions when adequate polling locations are unavailable, the consolidation or combination of polling places in certain circumstances and the authorization of voting centers to be used in addition to or in place of specifically designated polling places ([A.R.S. § 16-411](#)).

***Voting Locations***

Arizona utilizes two types of voting locations: precinct-based polling places and voting centers. Precinct-based polling places are specifically designated for that precinct and require voters to vote at that specific polling place. Alternatively, a voter can vote at any voting center within their county, regardless of which precinct they live in. The Board of Supervisors may decide to utilize either a precinct-based or voting center model, or a combination of both ([A.R.S. § 16-411](#)).

***On-Site Early Voting Locations***

The County Recorder may establish on-site early voting locations at the County Recorder's office and may establish additional locations at their discretion. A voter must present valid identification to vote at an on-site early voting location. On-site early voting locations may open on the same day that the County Recorder sends out early ballots and may remain open until 5:00 p.m. on the Friday before the election ([A.R.S. § 16-542](#)).

**Provisions**

1. Specifies that at the time election precincts are designated, they must not contain more than 1,000 registered voters. (Sec. 1)
2. Prohibits the Board of Supervisors from authorizing the use of voting centers in place of or in addition to specifically designated polling places. (Sec. 1)
3. Repeals statute allowing the County Recorder to establish on-site early voting locations. (Sec. 3)
4. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)

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



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature  
First Regular Session

House: FMAE DP 7-0-0-0

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**HB 2045: ballot order; names; parties; rotation**  
**Sponsor: Representative Kolodin, LD 3**  
**Caucus & COW**

## **Overview**

Requires, beginning in 2027, that each candidate for a partisan general election race must be listed a substantially equal number of times at the top, bottom and each intermediate place of the list or group.

## **History**

Currently, for a partisan candidate race in a general election, the official ballot must list the candidates in each race in the following descending order:

- 1) Candidates registered with a recognized political party that appeared on the gubernatorial ballot in the most recent general election for the office of governor, are listed in the order corresponding with the number of votes for each party's gubernatorial candidate in that county;
- 2) Candidates who are registered with a recognized political party that did not appear on the gubernatorial ballot in the most recent general election for the office of governor, are listed in alphabetical order by name; and
- 3) Independent candidates are listed in alphabetical order by name ([A.R.S. § 16-502](#)).

## **Provisions**

1. Removes language allowing candidates' names to be placed in alphabetical order when there are fewer than or the same number of candidates seeking office as the number to be elected. (Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4)
2. Requires political parties, on the partisan section of a general election ballot, to appear a substantially equal number of times at the top, bottom and each intermediate place of the list or group of parties, starting in 2027. (Sec. 4)
3. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 4)

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# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature  
First Regular Session

House: FMAE DP 7-0-0-0

**HB 2046: audits; precincts; voting centers**  
**Sponsor: Representative Kolodin, LD 3**  
**Caucus & COW**

**Overview**

Outlines the requirements for hand count audits, including that 2% of precincts or voting centers must be included and when the audit must begin.

**History**

***Voting Centers***

Voting centers are utilized in place of or in addition to specifically designated polling places. Voters are permitted to vote at any voting center within their county, regardless of which precinct they live in ([A.R.S § 16-411](#)).

***Hand Count Audits***

Hand count audits are required for every countywide primary, special, general and presidential preference election. The hand count of a sample of ballots is required to test the accuracy of the vote tabulation equipment. Hand count audit results must be published online to specify the margins of error ([A.R.S. § 16-602, 2023 EPM](#)).

**Provisions**

1. Adds that the hand count audit must include at least 2% of precincts or the voting centers in the county, as applicable. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the hand count audit to begin immediately after the precincts or voting centers are selected. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires the hand counting of early ballots to begin within 24 hours after tabulation has been completed and immediately after the precincts or batches of ballots are selected. (Sec. 1)

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# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

House: FMAE DP 6-1-0-0

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**HB 2050: provisional ballots; cure data**  
**Sponsor: Representative Kolodin, LD 3**  
**Caucus & COW**

## **Overview**

Adds voters who voted a provisional ballot to the list of information that a County Recorder or officer in charge of elections must share daily with the political parties during the signature cure period.

## **History**

[Laws 2024, Chapter 1](#) requires the County Recorder, starting with the Wednesday immediately following the election through the end of the signature cure period, to submit a daily, updated list of all voters who voted a conditional provisional ballot to the political parties.

A *conditional provisional* ballot can be given to a voter who fails to provide valid identification or provides invalid identification at the polls. For the individual's ballot to count, the voter must present an acceptable form of identification to the County Recorder by 5:00pm on the fifth business day following an election that includes a federal office or the third business day following any other election. A voter may vote a *provisional* ballot in certain circumstances, such as if the voter has not updated their voter registration since they moved or the voter requested an early ballot ([2023 EPM, P. 177, 184, A.R.S. § 16-584](#)).

## **Provisions**

1. Requires the County Recorder to submit a daily, updated list of all voters who voted a provisional ballot to the political parties during the signature cure period. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

<input type="checkbox"/> Prop 105 (45 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Prop 108 (40 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency (40 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fiscal Note
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# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

House: FMAE DPA 4-3-0-0

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## **HB 2153: voting locations; political party observers**

**Sponsor: Representative Keshel, LD 17**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Authorizes designated political party representatives to act as challengers at specified early voting locations.

### **History**

The county chairman of each political party represented on the ballot may submit a written appointment addressed to the election board that designates party representatives and alternates that may act as early ballot challengers. Unless the political parties agree to a different number, the number of challengers is limited to one for each party. Challengers are permitted to be present and to submit written challenges to the verification of questioned ballots on certain grounds, such as the person is not a United States citizen (A.R.S. §§ [16-552](#), [16-591](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Allows the county chairman of each political party to designate party representatives and alternates to act as challengers at on-site early voting locations, emergency early voting locations or any other early voting locations. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes technical and conforming changes.

### **Amendments**

#### ***Committee on Federalism, Military Affairs & Elections***

1. Requires, rather than allows, properly appointed challengers to be present and make challenges at the prescribed locations.



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature  
First Regular Session

House: GOV DP 7-0-0-0

**HB 2008: notary public; requirements**  
**Sponsor: Representative Gillette, LD 30**  
**Caucus & COW**

**Overview**

Modifies certain statutory requirements related to a notary public.

**History**

An applicant for commission as a notary public must provide information required by the rules established by the Secretary of State and pay an application fee. In order to be commissioned as a notary public in Arizona, an individual must meet certain minimum qualifications, such as being at least 18 years old, a United States citizen or permanent legal resident and have passed the required examination if required by the Secretary of State ([A.R.S. § 41-269](#)).

**Provisions**

***Authorization to Perform Notarial Acts***

1. Requires, for a judge to perform a notarial act in Arizona, that they be a judge of a court of record. (Sec. 2)
2. Specifies that only clerks and deputy clerks of courts of records that have a seal can perform notarial acts in Arizona. (Sec. 2)
3. Removes the authorization of an individual licensed to practice law in Arizona to perform a notarial act. (Sec. 2)
4. Recognizes the validity of notarial acts performed by judges, clerks and deputy clerks of courts of record in other states, under federal law and in the jurisdiction of federally recognized Indian tribes. (Sec. 3, 4, 5)

***Commission of a Notary Public***

5. Allows the Secretary of State to request any reasonably necessary information from a person applying for commission as a notary public, including prior criminal records, a valid fingerprint clearance card and an affidavit containing specified information, such as whether the applicant has been convicted of a crime or had any professional license denied. (Sec. 8)
6. Requires, for a person to receive or hold a commission as a notary public, that the person obtain a valid fingerprint clearance card. (Sec. 9)
7. Clarifies that it is the responsibility of the applicant to provide the Secretary of State with a valid fingerprint clearance card. (Sec. 9)
8. Prohibits the Secretary of State from issuing a commission to an applicant before receiving a valid fingerprint clearance card. (Sec. 9)
9. Authorizes the Secretary of State to suspend a notary public's commission if their fingerprint clearance card is determined to be invalid or suspended. (Sec. 9)
10. Clarifies that the provisions relating to fingerprint clearance cards do not affect the Secretary of State's authority to issue, deny, cancel, terminate, suspend or revoke a commission. (Sec. 9)
11. Adds that the denial, refusal to renew, revocation, suspension or conditioning of a notary public commission in this state is suitable grounds for the Secretary of State to deny, refuse to renew, revoke, suspend or impose a condition on a commission. (Sec. 10)

***Electronic Filing of Documents***

<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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12. Allows, unless otherwise prohibited by law, any document to be filed in an electronic format approved by the Secretary of State. (Sec. 9)
13. Designates electronically filed documents as in compliance with:
  - a) the prescribed filing requirements;
  - b) the requirement that filings be submitted with written signatures; and
  - c) the requirement that filings are filed under penalty of perjury. (Sec. 9)
14. Authorizes the Secretary of State to adopt rules requiring any person who submits a document for electronic filing to also submit a tangible copy of the document as a prerequisite to the document being deemed filed. (Sec. 9)
15. Clarifies that all civil and criminal statutes that apply to the filing of paper documents apply to the electronic filing of documents, unless otherwise prescribed. (Sec. 9)

#### ***Recording of Documents that affect Real Property***

16. Requires individuals submitting deeds, quitclaim deeds, deeds of trust or other documents affecting real property to provide the County Recorder with two valid forms of identification. (Sec. 1)
17. Exempts, from the requirement to submit two valid forms of identification when submitting documents affecting real property for recording:
  - a) escrow officers;
  - b) *title insurance agents* or *title insurers* as defined by statute;
  - c) state or federally chartered banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;
  - d) active members of the State Bar of Arizona;
  - e) agencies, branches or instrumentalities of the federal government;
  - f) *trusted submitters* as defined by statute; and
  - g) government entities. (Sec. 1)

#### ***Recordkeeping Requirements***

18. Requires, for remote notarizations, the certificate of notarial act and the short form certificate indicate the name of the communication technology used to perform the notarization. (Sec. 6)
19. Adds, that a notary public's official stamp, for remote or electronic notarizations, must contain the commission that is specific to the remote or electronic notary. (Sec. 7)
20. Requires, if a notarial officer attaches a notarial certificate to a document on a separate sheet of paper, the attachment include:
  - a) the title of or the type of document;
  - b) the date;
  - c) the number of pages of the document; and
  - d) any additional individuals who signed the document other than those on the notarial certificate. (Sec. 7)
21. Includes, in the items a notary public must include in each journal entry, except for remote notarizations, the notary public's legible thumbprint. (Sec. 12)
22. Requires a notary public to include a legible thumbprint of the notary public and the individual for whom the notarial act is performed in their journal, unless the notarial act is performed for a remotely located individual. (Sec. 12)

#### ***Miscellaneous Provisions***

23. Allows the Secretary of State to issue a cease and desist order against any person who they have reason to believe is acting as a notary public without current commission. (Sec. 9)
24. Authorizes the Secretary of State to refer matters involving persons reasonably believed to be acting as notaries without current commissions to the Attorney General to conduct a criminal investigation. (Sec. 9)
25. Requires notary publics to notify the Secretary of State within 30 days after changing their email address. (Sec. 13)
26. Directs the Secretary of State, for every original notary application filed, to deposit \$6 of every application and bond filing fee into the Notary Bond Fund. (Sec. 14)
27. Modifies the definition of *agency* as it relates to the Board of Fingerprinting and Fingerprinting Division to include the Secretary of State's office. (Sec. 15, 16)

28. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 2, 6, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17)





# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature  
First Regular Session

House: GOV DPA 4-3-0-0

## **HB 2062: sex-based terms; laws; rules; regulations**

**Sponsor: Representative Fink, LD 27**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Conforms the definitions of certain sex-based terms across Arizona's statutes and any administrative rules, regulations and public policies adopted by the state or its political subdivisions. Prescribes requirements for certain sex-based policies and data collections.

### **History**

The rules and definitions set forth in the Arizona Revised Statutes' *rules of statutory construction* must be observed in the construction of laws in the state unless such construction would be inconsistent with the manifest intent of the Legislature ([A.R.S. § 1-211](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Requires any policy, rule, program or law prohibiting sex discrimination to also prohibit the unfair treatment of a similarly situated member of the opposite sex. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows Arizona and its political subdivisions to provide for separate, single-sex environments. (Sec. 1)
3. Specifies that single-sex environments include athletics, living facilities, locker rooms, bathrooms, domestic violence shelters and sexual assault crisis centers. (Sec. 1)
4. Instructs this state and its political subdivisions, including public schools and public school districts, that collect vital sex related statistics, to identify each natural person as either male or female. (Sec. 1)
5. Specifies that this measure does not require the collection of data regarding sex unless otherwise required by law or prevent the collection of additional data points other than biological sex. (Sec. 1)
6. Defines, for the purposes of the Arizona Revised Statutes and any administrative rules, regulations and public policies adopted by the state or its political subdivisions, *boy, equal, father, female, girl, male, man, mother and sex*. (Sec. 1).
7. Contains a *legislative purpose* statement and a severability clause. (Sec. 2, 3)
8. Entitles this act as the *Arizona Sex-based Terms Act*. (Sec. 4)

### **Amendments**

*Committee on Government*

1. Corrects a referencing error.

<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

Fifty-seventh Legislature  
First Regular Session

House: GOV DPA 6-1-0-0

## **HB 2065: counties; indigent deceased persons; cremation**

**Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4  
Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Expands the services a medical examiner or an alternate medical examiner can provide to an indigent person's remains, clarifies the application process for counties applying for a crematory license and expands who can supervise autopsies done for training purposes.

### **History**

A *medical examiner* is a forensic pathologist who performs or directs the conduct of death investigations. *Alternate medical examiners* are physicians who are trained and competent in the principles of death investigation and perform or direct the conduct of death investigations ([A.R.S. § 11-591](#)).

After a death investigation is completed by the county medical examiner or alternate medical examiner and no one takes charge of the body, it must be delivered to a funeral establishment closest to where the body was pronounced dead for preservation, disinfection and final disposition. Upon written request a funeral establishment can be removed from participation in the receipt of medical examiner cases. If the estate of the deceased cannot pay the necessary burial expenses, the expenses must be charged against the county. If the deceased is determined to be indigent, the funeral establishment must perform the normal county burial procedures for the indigent person or release them without fee to the county for burial at the county designated funeral establishment for indigent burials ([A.R.S. § 11-600](#)).

Arizona statute has created several license types for working in the funeral industry. Without an appropriate license, a person cannot advertise or engage in funeral directing, cremation, alkaline hydrolysis or embalming. Requirements to become a licensed crematory include an application submitted under oath containing incorporation and organizational business documents, fingerprints and criminal history reports of those involved in the crematory and an inspection of the facilities by the Department of Health Services to determine compliance with current statutes ([A.R.S. § 32-1321](#), [A.R.S. § 32-1395](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Authorizes a licensed physician regardless of board certification in forensic pathology, to supervise medical students, residents and fellows in pathology training and the performance of autopsies, provided the county medical examiner or alternate medical examiner approves. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows the county medical examiner or alternate medical examiner to retain, supervise, preserve, disinfect and perform the final disposition of a deceased indigent person at a licensed crematory that is owned and operated by the county. (Sec. 2)
3. Permits a medical examiner or alternate medical examiner to provide services incidental to the disposition of a deceased indigent person such as registering the death as the individual responsible for final disposition of the indigent person's remains. (Sec. 3)
4. Requires counties applying for a crematory license to direct the county medical examiner or alternate medical examiner submit the application on the county's behalf. (Sec. 4)
5. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 2)

### **Amendments**

*Committee on Government*

1. Requires licensed physicians to be trained in forensic pathology in order to supervise autopsies conducted by medical students, fellows and residents.

<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

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

House: GOV DPA 7-0-0-0

## **HB 2079: guardianship; minors; appointment; notice**

**Sponsor: Representative Blackman, LD 7**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Expands procedures for guardianship appointments for minors and notice requirements for petitioners.

### **History**

The court is authorized to appoint a guardian to unmarried minors in cases where all parental rights of custody have been terminated or suspended by circumstances or prior court order. A person interested in the welfare of a minor may petition the court for appointment of a guardian. If the court then finds that the necessary notices have been given and requirements met and the requested appointment serves the best interests of the minor, the court must make the appointment and issue letters on the acceptance of the proposed guardian. In certain circumstances, the court may appoint a temporary guardian to a minor for a period of no longer than six months (A.R.S. §§ [14-5204](#), [14-5207](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Allows the court to appoint a guardian for a minor if the appointment is in the best interest of the minor and:
  - a) each living parent of the minor, after being fully informed of the nature of guardianship appointment, consents to the appointment of a guardian;
  - b) the living parents' parental rights of the minor have been terminated; or
  - c) the court finds, based on a preponderance of the evidence, no parent of the minor is willing or able to exercise the powers and duties granted by the court to a guardian. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires a person petitioning for appointment of guardianship to include in their notice to the minor and person who has had principal care of the minor, both:
  - a) a statement of the right to object to the proposed guardianship appointment; and
  - b) a description of the nature, purpose and consequences of the powers and duties assumed by a guardian. (Sec. 2)
3. Prohibits the court from granting a petition for guardianship if the prescribed notice is not served on the minor, if the minor is 14 years old or older, and each parent of the minor, unless the court finds based on a preponderance of the evidence that:
  - a) after a due diligence search, each parent cannot be located and served; or
  - b) the parent has waived the right to notice in a written instrument. (Sec. 2)
4. Instructs the court to appoint a guardian *ad litem* if the petitioner is unable to serve the notice required above to a living parent of the minor or the petitioner alleges that a living parent of the minor waived the right to notice. (Sec. 2)
5. Requires, upon the court's appointment of a guardian *ad litem*, the guardian *ad litem*:
  - a) interview the petitioner and the minor;
  - b) ascertain whether a living parent of the minor cannot be located after a due diligence search; and
  - c) at the discretion of the court, investigate any other matter relating to the petition. (Sec. 2)
6. Authorizes the court to extend the authority of a temporary guardian if the court determines such an extension is in the best interests of the minor. (Sec. 2)
7. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2)

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

**Amendments**

*Committee on Government*

1. Adds that for the court to appoint a guardian to a minor who is at least 16 years old in the manner prescribed by the bill, there must be no open dependency case.



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

House: GOV DPA 4-3-0-0

## **HB 2113: flags; public property; prohibition**

**Sponsor: Representative Kupper, LD 25**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Restricts the types of flags that can be flown on public property by people elected, appointed or employed by the state or it's political subdivisions.

### **History**

The Federal Flag Code instructs when it is appropriate to display a flag, how it should be displayed and how to properly respect it. Flags should be displayed only from sunrise to sunset unless properly illuminated at night, should not be flown during inclement weather and no other flag or pennant can fly above the American flag ([4 U.S.C. § 4](#), *et seq.*).

### **Provisions**

1. Prohibits flags from being flown on public property unless it is one of the following:
  - a) an American flag in accordance with the requirements established by the Federal Flag Code;
  - b) an official or replica flag of the uniformed services in accordance with the requirements established by the Federal Flag Code;
  - c) the POW/MIA flag;
  - d) the Honor and Remember flag;
  - e) the Arizona State flag;
  - f) an Arizona Indian Nations flag;
  - g) a first responder flag or one that incorporates elements of multiple first responder flags;
  - h) a Blue Star Service Flag or a Gold Star Service Flag; or
  - i) any historic version of the American Flag. (Sec. 1)
2. Applies this measure only to people elected, appointed or employed by the State of Arizona or its political subdivisions. (Sec. 1)

### **Amendments**

*Committee on Government*

1. Adds county designated flags to the list of flags allowed to be flown on public property by people elected, appointed or employed by the state or its political subdivisions.

<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

Fifty-seventh Legislature  
First Regular Session

House: JUD DPA 9-0-0-0

## **HB 2115: observing nude minor; sexual gratification**

**Sponsor: Representative Nguyen, LD 1  
Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Establishes knowingly observing a nude minor for the purpose of engaging in sexual conduct for a person's sexual gratification as a form of criminal sexual exploitation of a minor.

### **History**

Under current law, a person commits *sexual exploitation of a minor* by knowingly:

- 1) creating any visual depiction in which a minor is engaged in exploitive exhibition or other sexual conduct;
- 2) distributing or possessing any visual depiction in which a minor is engaged in exploitive exhibition or other sexual conduct; or
- 3) possessing or distributing a child sex doll that uses the likeness of a real minor under the age of 12 with the intent to replicate the physical features of said minor ([A.R.S. § 13-3553](#)).

Sexual exploitation of a minor is a class 2 felony and is punishable as a dangerous crime against children (DCAC) if the minor is under 15 years of age ([A.R.S. § 13-3553](#)). DCACs are a category of criminal offenses that may be treated differently when they involve a defendant who is at least 18 years old (or tried as an adult) and a victim who is below 15 years old (or an unborn child). Statute specifies numerous offenses that may be punishable as a DCAC, meaning that they can be subject to increased prison sentences and special provisions regarding the defendant's eligibility for probation or early release ([A.R.S. § 13-705](#)).

Under [A.R.S. § 13-1407](#), subsection E (commonly referred to as the *Romeo and Juliet Law*), it is a defense to a prosecution for certain offenses involving sexual conduct with a minor if all of the following are met:

- 1) the victim is 15, 16 or 17 years old;
- 2) the defendant is under 19 years old or attending high school and no more than 24 months older than the victim; and
- 3) the conduct is consensual.

### **Provisions**

1. Adds that a person commits sexual exploitation of a minor by knowingly observing a nude minor for the purpose of engaging in sexual conduct for the person's sexual gratification. (Sec. 2)
2. Makes the Romeo and Juliet Law applicable in prosecutions for this new form of sexual exploitation of a minor. (Sec. 1)

### **Amendments**

*Committee on Judiciary*

1. Specifies that this Act's additional form of sexual exploitation of a minor does not apply to a person under 18 years old.

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



# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

House: WM DPA 5-3-0-1

## **HB 2081: income tax; subtraction; tipped wages**

**Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19**

**Caucus & COW**

### **Overview**

Amends the list of subtractions from Arizona gross income to include cash tips.

### **History**

Arizona currently taxes 2.5% of an individual's taxable income ([A.R.S. § 43-1011](#)). Taxable income is defined in statute as adjusted gross income less any applicable deductions ([A.R.S. § 43-1001](#)).

26 United States Code Section 6053 (a) requires employees to disclose to their employer, via written statement, the amount earned from tips within 10 days of being received ([26 USC § 6053](#)).

### **Provisions**

1. Adds cash tips to the list of subtractions from Arizona gross income beginning from and after December 31, 2024. (Sec. 1)

### **Amendments**

#### ***Committee on Ways & Means***

1. Strikes the word *cash* from the term *cash tips*. (Sec. 1)

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