

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

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

CAUCUS AGENDA

March 04, 2025

Bill Number	Short Title	Committee	Date	Action
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Committee on Appropriations

Chairman: David Livingston, LD 28

Analyst: Jeremy Bassham

Vice Chairman: Matt Gress, LD 4

Intern: Grey Gartin

[HB 2191](#)^(BSI) religious institutions; development; allowed use

SPONSOR: LIVINGSTON, LD 28

HOUSE

APPROP

2/24/2025

DP

(11-5-2-0)

(No: DIAZ, GRESS, GUTIERREZ, WILLOUGHBY, OLSON Present:

STAHL HAMILTON, TRAVERS)

[HB 2819](#)^(BSI) residential property insurance; fire; underwriting

SPONSOR: STAHL HAMILTON, LD 21

HOUSE

APPROP

2/19/2025

DPA

(10-8-0-0)

(No: DIAZ, GRESS, NGUYEN, WILLOUGHBY, OLSON, WENINGER,

WAY, LOPEZ)

Committee on Commerce

Chairman: Jeff Weninger, LD 13

Analyst: Paul Benny

Vice Chairman: Michael Way, LD 15

Intern: Aaryan Dravid

[HB 2381](#)^(BSI) wage claims; employment practices

SPONSOR: HERNANDEZ A, LD 20

HOUSE

COM

2/4/2025

DPA

(10-0-0-0)

Committee on Education

Chairman: Matt Gress, LD 4

Analyst: Chase Houser

Vice Chairman: James Taylor, LD 29

Intern: Lane Nelson

[HCR 2020](#)^(BSI) technical correction; universities; admissions

(ED S/E: reporting; teacher salary increases; schools)

SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4

HOUSE

ED

2/18/2025

DPA/SE

(6-2-4-0)

(No: GUTIERREZ, OLSON Present: HERNANDEZ L, SIMACEK,

GARCIA, ABEYTIA)

Committee on Federalism, Military Affairs & Elections

Chairman: John Gillette, LD 30

Analyst: Joel Hobbins

Vice Chairman: Rachel Keshel, LD 17

Intern: Sam Robinson

[HB 2217](#)^(BSI) national guard; life insurance

SPONSOR: BLACKMAN, LD 7

HOUSE

FMAE

2/12/2025

DP

(6-0-0-1)

(Abs: KOLODIN)

Committee on Government

Chairman: Walt Blackman, LD 7

Analyst: Joel Hobbins

Vice Chairman: Lisa Fink, LD 27

Intern: Sam Robinson

[HB 2789](#)^(BSI) elevator requirements; construction project; employees

SPONSOR: SANDOVAL, LD 23 HOUSE
GOV 2/20/2025 DP (4-3-0-0)
(No: KESHEL, WAY, FINK)

Committee on Health & Human Services

Chairman: Selina Bliss, LD 1

Analyst: Ahjahna Graham

Vice Chairman: Ralph Heap, LD 10

Intern: Ashley Bills

[HB 2138](#)^(BSI) AHCCCS; naturopathic physicians

SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE
HHS 2/3/2025 DP (7-5-0-0)
(No: MATHIS, PINGERELLI, LIGUORI, LUNA-NÁJERA, HEAP)

[HB 2190](#)^(BSI) dentists; dental hygienists; compact

SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE
HHS 2/3/2025 DP (7-5-0-0)
(No: GRESS, MATHIS, PINGERELLI, LIGUORI, HEAP)

Committee on Judiciary

Chairman: Quang H. Nguyen, LD 1

Analyst: Nathan Mcrae

Vice Chairman: Khyll Powell, LD 14

Intern: Deborah Costea

[HB 2043](#)^(BSI) harassment; intent; defense

SPONSOR: KOLODIN, LD 3 HOUSE
JUD 1/22/2025 DP (7-2-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A)

[HCR 2053](#)^(BSI) legislative privilege; traffic violations

SPONSOR: NGUYEN, LD 1 HOUSE
JUD 2/19/2025 DP (6-3-0-0)
(No: KOLODIN, MARSHALL, POWELL)

Committee on Land, Agriculture & Rural Affairs

Chairman: Lupe Diaz, LD 19

Analyst: Blanca Santillan Ramos

Vice Chairman: Michele Peña, LD 23

Intern: Lane Nelson

[HB 2384](#)^(BSI) fire insurance; wildfire risk modeling

SPONSOR: MARSHALL, LD 7 HOUSE
LARA 2/17/2025 DP (6-3-0-0)
(No: PESHAKAI, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON)

[HB 2544](#)^(BSI) appropriation; agriculture; brand inspectors

SPONSOR: DIAZ, LD 19 HOUSE
LARA 2/17/2025 DPA (7-2-0-0)
(No: KESHEL, PESHAKAI)

Committee on Public Safety & Law Enforcement

Chairman: David Marshall, Sr., LD 7

Analyst: Montse Torres

Vice Chairman: Pamela Carter, LD 4

Intern: Corinne Del Castillo

[HB 2263](#)_(BSI) fire protection systems, inspections
SPONSOR: HERNANDEZ C, LD 21 HOUSE
PSLE 2/10/2025 DP (11-4-0-0)
(No: CHAPLIK, KOLODIN, CARTER P, POWELL)

[HB 2378](#)_(BSI) juvenile restoration; rights; guns; civil
SPONSOR: HERNANDEZ A, LD 20 HOUSE
PSLE 2/20/2025 DP (13-0-0-2)
(Abs: MÁRQUEZ, ABEYTIA)

[HB 2455](#)_(BSI) appropriations; law enforcement; records management.
SPONSOR: MARSHALL, LD 7 HOUSE
PSLE 2/10/2025 DPA (9-2-4-0)
(No: TSOSIE, MÁRQUEZ Present: AUSTIN, CREWS, SIMACEK,
ABEYTIA)
APPROP 2/19/2025 DPA (9-8-1-0)
(No: BLATTMAN, GRESS, GUTIERREZ, SANDOVAL, STAHL
HAMILTON, TRAVERS, AUSTIN, VOLK Present: LOPEZ)

Committee on Science & Technology

Chairman: Beverly Pingerelli, LD 28 **Vice Chairman:** Justin Wilmeth, LD 2
Analyst: Nathan Mcrae **Intern:** Deborah Costea

[HB 2736](#)_(BSI) cybersecurity; data encryption; pilot program
SPONSOR: GILLETTE, LD 30 HOUSE
ST 2/19/2025 DP (9-0-0-0)

Committee on Transportation & Infrastructure

Chairman: Leo Biasiucci, LD 30 **Vice Chairman:** Teresa Martinez, LD 16
Analyst: Luca Moldovan **Intern:** Kylee Lyon

[HB 2259](#)_(BSI) railroad grade crossing; on-track equipment..
SPONSOR: HERNANDEZ C, LD 21 HOUSE
TI 1/29/2025 DP (7-0-0-0)

[HB 2852](#)_(BSI) identification driver licenses; Native American
SPONSOR: TSOSIE, LD 6 HOUSE
TI 2/19/2025 DP (6-0-0-1)
(Abs: HERNANDEZ C)

Committee on Ways & Means

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

[HB 2878](#)_(BSI) judicial foreclosure; excess proceeds sale
SPONSOR: LIGUORI, LD 5 HOUSE
WM 2/19/2025 DP (9-0-0-0)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: GOV W/D | APPROP DP 11-5-2-0

HB 2191: religious institutions; development; allowed use
Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28
Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows *eligible sites* to be designated as an allowed use development subject to specified requirements and restrictions.

History

A municipal general plan consists of a statement of community goals and development policies, and includes maps, diagrams and text setting forth the objectives of the plan proposal ([A.R.S. § 9-461.05](#)).

A county planning and zoning commission must formulate, and the Board of Supervisors must adopt a development plan. The plan shows the commission's recommendations for the development of the area and must be made with the purpose of guiding and accomplishing a coordinated development of the area to the present and future needs of the county ([A.R.S. § 11-804](#)).

Provisions

1. Designates, regardless of local zoning ordinances, any single-family and multi-family residential housing development on an *eligible site* as an allowed use development, if:
 - a) it is not within 75 feet of a *neighboring site*;
 - b) it has at least one parking space per unit or meets municipal or county zoning requirements for parking, whichever is less;
 - c) it meets all local regulations for water and sewer access;
 - d) the *eligible site* has been owned by a *religious institution* for at least three years before the planned allowed use development; and
 - e) the *eligible site* is not located within half a mile of heavy industrial use, an airport or a military base. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. Establishes specified height, minimum setback and greatest maximum lot coverage requirements for an allowed use development on an *eligible site*. (Sec. 1, 2)
3. Prohibits a municipality or county from imposing additional restrictions, except for the restrictions prescribed above, on allowed use developments on an *eligible site*. (Sec. 1, 2)
4. Allows a municipality or county to require additional permits for allowed use developments on *eligible sites*, provided the same permits are required by the municipality or county for comparable development projects and clarifies that such permits must be approved administratively. (Sec. 1, 2)
5. Allows a municipality or county to require site improvements and impact fees for allowed use developments on *eligible sites* provided they are the same requirements prescribed by the municipality or county for comparable development projects. (Sec. 1, 2)
6. Requires a *religious institution* that allows development on an *eligible site* owned by that institution, to:
 - a) record a deed restriction that requires the property to allocate at least 40% of the units in the development to low-income households for a period of 55 years, provided no ordinance, law, grant or financing provision requires otherwise; and
 - b) notify the appropriate County Assessor in writing that the property is no longer used for purposes that qualify for exemption from taxation. (Sec. 1, 2)
7. Defines *eligible site*, *facing site*, *neighboring site* and *religious institution*. (Sec. 1, 2)

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

House: APPROP DPA 10-8-0-0

HB 2819: residential property insurance; fire; underwriting

Sponsor: Representative Stahl Hamilton, LD 21

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes data collection requirements for the Arizona Department of Insurance and Financial Institutions (DIFI) and underwriting reporting requirements for residential property insurance companies.

History

DIFI was established to safeguard the public welfare by protecting the financial assets of the citizens of Arizona and is charged with licensing, supervising and regulating state-chartered financial institutions and enterprises. DIFI ensures that financial institutions in this state are in compliance with federal, state and local laws related to insurance, banking and other enterprises under DIFI's jurisdiction ([A.R.S. 20-141 et seq.](#)).

Residential property insurers are prohibited from charging more premium for residential property insurance coverage on a property with a single below deductible claim, not exceeding \$500 in the previous three years, than it would charge for similar coverage on the same property if the property had no below deductible claims.

Below deductible claims are defined as claims for indemnification for a loss under a residential property insurance policy that provided coverage for the loss that was closed without any payment because the amount of the loss was less than the amount of the deductible provided by the policy ([A.R.S. 20-270](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires DIFI to annually compile a list of residential property insurance companies in this state and, for each company, publish on its website each of the following:
 - a) the premiums and associated fees charged at the inception of the policy;
 - b) the number of insureds and the average premiums paid by zip code;
 - c) the number of insureds who were denied reinsurance coverage by the same insurer and why;
 - d) the number of insureds who were denied reinsurance coverage by zip code;
 - e) the number of insureds whose policies lapsed;
 - f) the number of insurance claims that were paid by the insurer;
 - g) the number of insurance claims that were paid by the insurer after the insured filed an appeal;
 - h) the list of the public protection classification fire rating scores for each zip code or designated area with the corresponding premium rates; and
 - i) the total dollar amount collected for premiums paid each year. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires residential property insurance companies in this state to file with DIFI a copy of the insurers underwriting guidelines. (Sec. 2)
3. Directs residential property insurers to update their underwriting filing with DIFI any time the insurer's guidelines are changed. (Sec. 2)
4. Specifies that if a group of residential property insurance companies files one set of underwriting guidelines for the group of insurers, the group must identify which underwriting guidelines apply to each residential property insurer within the group. (Sec. 2)
5. States the underwriting guidelines submitted to DIFI may not be unfairly discriminatory and must be actuarially justified, reasonable and substantially commensurate with a contemplated risk. (Sec. 2)
6. Defines *residential property insurance* as insurance coverage against loss to residential real property at a fixed location, and includes:
 - a) a residential fire insurance policy;

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

- b) an allied lines insurance policy; or
 - c) any tangible personal property pursuant to a homeowner's insurance policy. (Sec. 1)
7. Defines *underwriting guideline* as a rule, standard, guideline or practice, whether written, oral or electronic, that an insurer or an agent of the insurer uses to:
- a) decide whether to accept or reject an application for coverage under a residential property insurance policy; or
 - b) determine how to classify those risks that are accepted for the purpose of determining a rate. (Sec. 2)

Amendments

Committee on Appropriations

Wildfire Insurance Review Task Force

1. Establishes the Wildfire Insurance Review Task Force (Task Force) within DIFI.
2. Outlines the membership and qualifications of the Task Force.
3. Directs the Task Force to:
 - a) review homeowners' and commercial property insurance premium and policy coverages in every zip code in this state;
 - b) review designated wildfire and wildland urban interface areas within the state;
 - c) review customer complains related to an insurance company's nonrenewal or increase in premiums of a homeowners' or commercial property insurance policy; and
 - d) identify current and past data related to trends in homeowners' and commercial property insurance rates by area, including designated wildfire or wildland urban interface areas, rural and metropolitan areas.
4. Allows the Task Force to establish ad hoc work groups and consult with wildfire and insurance experts to carry out the outlined duties.
5. Requires the Task Force to hold at least four meetings per calendar year.
6. Allows members of the Task Force to receive reimbursement for work-related travel and related meal and incidental expenses.
7. Requires the Task Force submit an annual report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor, the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate, the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate and provide a copy of the report to the Secretary of State.

Policy Reporting Requirements for Homeowners' Insurers

8. Requires each insurer that writes homeowners' insurance to compile and report the following information, for every policy the insurer had in force in areas designated by the DIFI Director (Director), to DIFI in a manner and form prescribed by the Director:
 - a) the physical address or location of the insured property;
 - b) the total written and earned premium for the policy and, if applicable, the portion of the premium attributable to the fire risk;
 - c) the number of paid claims due to fire loss or for reasons other than fire loss;
 - d) the total of all losses paid due to fire loss or for reasons other than fire loss;
 - e) the type of policy form;
 - f) the policy's deductible;
 - g) the policy's coverage limits;
 - h) if the policy was newly issued or renewed and the date the policy was issued or renewed;
 - i) if the policy was cancelled, the date the policy ended and whether the policy was cancelled due to:
 - i. nonpayment of premium; or
 - ii. reasons other than nonpayment of premium;
 - j) if the policy was nonrenewed, the date the policy ended and whether the policy was not renewed due to:
 - i. fire loss risk;
 - ii. condition of the premises; or
 - iii. any other reason other than fire loss risk or condition of the premises; and

- k) any other information as prescribed by the Director in rule, except that in any year the Director may require the reporting of any information consistent with the information requested in a data call issued by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.
- 9. Specifies the reports filed with DIFI must be filed not later than April 1st each year.
- 10. Clarifies that the outlined data reporting requirements do not require the insurer to provide an explanation for the cancellation or nonrenewal of a policy.
- 11. Designates that the information reported to DIFI is confidential and not subject to statute related to public records, discovery or subpoena, unless the subpoena is issued by the Attorney General, a county attorney or a court at the request of the Attorney General, or a county attorney or other law enforcement agency and is not admissible as evidence in a private civil action.
- 12. Requires the Director prepare an annual report compiling in an aggregated and anonymized manner the information submitted by insurers to DIFI and submit the report to the Governor, the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate and make a copy of the report publicly available on the DIFI website.

Underwriting Guidelines Reporting Requirements

- 13. Requires each insurer writing homeowners' insurance to file with the Director the insurer's underwriting guidelines relating to fire loss risk, including wildfire risk, and all changes and amendments to those guidelines within 30 days after they become effective.
- 14. Specifies that if a group of insurers files one set of underwriting guidelines for the group, that group must identify which guidelines apply to each insurer within the group.
- 15. Directs that the underwriting guidelines must be actuarially justified, reasonable and substantially commensurate with the contemplated fire loss risk and may not be unfairly discriminatory.
- 16. Designates that the underwriting guidelines filed with the Director are confidential and not subject to statute related to public records, discovery or subpoena, unless the subpoena is issued by the Attorney General, a county attorney or a court at the request of the Attorney General, or a county attorney or other law enforcement agency and is not admissible as evidence in a private civil action.
- 17. Defines *underwriting guidelines*.
- 18. Makes conforming changes.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

House: COM DPA 10-0-0-0

HB 2381: wage claims; employment practices
Sponsor: Representative Hernandez A, LD 20
Caucus & COW

Overview

Increases the monetary cap for filing an unpaid wage claim with the Industrial Commission of Arizona (ICA).

History

Title 23, Chapter 2, A.R.S., governs employment practices and working conditions, including requirements for payment of wages, minimum wages and employee benefits. Arizona employers must pay all wages due to employees on each of the regular paydays. Each employer must designate two or more days in each month, not more than sixteen days apart, as fixed paydays for payment of wages to their employees (A.R.S. § 23-351).

If an employer fails to pay the wages due to the employee, the employee may recover in a civil action against an employer an amount that is treble the amount of the unpaid wages. Alternatively, an employee may file a written claim with the ICA for unpaid wages against an employer if the amount of such wages does not exceed \$5,000 and if such claim is filed within one year of the accrual of such claim. The ICA, on behalf of an employee, may obtain judgment and execution, garnishment, attachment or other available remedies for collection of unpaid wages established by the department's final determination. (A.R.S. §§ 23-355, 23-356).

Provisions

1. Increases the threshold of unpaid wages for which an employee may file a claim with the ICA for such wages from \$5,000 to \$15,000. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Commerce

1. Sets the threshold of unpaid wages for which an employee may file a claim to \$12,000.

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

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

House: ED DPA/SE 6-2-4-0

HCR2020: technical correction; universities; admissions

S/E: reporting; teacher salary increases; schools

Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HCR 2020

Overview

Requires each school district and charter school to revise its salary schedules to increase the base salary of all eligible teachers above the FY 2026 base salary, if approved by the voters and if the voters approve the increase to the Permanent State School Fund's annual distribution rate. Creates the Teacher Pay Fund (Fund) and details calculation, compliance and reporting requirements.

History

The Arizona State Land Department (ASLD) manages approximately 9.2 million acres of state trust lands for 13 beneficiaries designated by the Enabling Act ([ASLD](#)). A permanent fund is established for each of the 13 beneficiaries, each of which consists of permanent and expendable receipts ([JLBC](#)). The largest beneficiary of state land trust monies is common (K-12) schools, with distributions made from the Permanent State School Fund ([Ariz. Const. art. 10, § 7](#)). [Proposition 123](#) increases, for FYs 2016-2025, the annual distribution rates of the permanent funds from 2.5% to 6.9% of the preceding five-year average monthly market values. Beginning in FY 2026, each permanent fund's annual distribution rate returns to 2.5%.

A school district governing board (governing board) is authorized to fix the salaries and benefits of employees for the next year. A governing board may also reduce salaries or eliminate certificated teachers to effectuate economies in the operation of the school district or to improve the efficient conduct and administration of its schools. A notice of general salary reduction must be given to each affected certificated teacher (A.R.S. §§ [15-502](#) and [15-544](#)).

Each governing board and charter school governing body (governing body) must establish a system to evaluate the performance of teachers that results in at least one evaluation each school year and includes the following four performance classifications: 1) highly effective; 2) effective; 3) developing; and 4) ineffective (A.R.S. §§ [15-189.06](#) and [15-537](#)).

Provisions

Base Salary of Eligible Teachers

1. Mandates each school district and charter school, if the voters approve the increase to the Permanent State School Fund distribution rate, revise its salary schedules to increase the base salary of all eligible teachers who are or will be employed. (Sec. 2)
2. Prohibits a school district or charter school, if salary increases are required, from reducing the base salary of eligible teachers who are or will be employed below the FY 2026 base salary schedule reported to the Arizona Department of Education (ADE). (Sec. 2)
3. Defines *eligible teacher* as a person who is employed by a charter school or school district and who either:
 - a) meets both of the following:
 - i. is employed for a full school day or full class load, or the equivalents, as determined by ADE; and
 - ii. devotes more than 75% of their work time to nonadministrative activities that provide student instruction; or
 - b) meets both of the following:
 - i. is employed as a special education teacher for a full school day or full class load, or the equivalents, as determined by ADE; and

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

- ii. devotes more than 50% of their work time to support student academic achievement as prescribed by the governing board or governing body. (Sec. 2)
- 4. Includes, in *eligible teacher*, current teachers and teachers who begin work for the school district or charter school after the effective date of this proposition. (Sec. 2)
- 5. Excludes, from *eligible teacher*, an administrator or a person designated in either of the two lowest performance classifications after a teacher performance evaluation. (Sec. 2)
- 6. Allows a school district or charter school, in any budget year in which its estimated total current expenditures per pupil is below its total current expenditures per pupil calculated by ADE for FY 2026, to:
 - a) reduce the base salary of eligible teachers below the base salary reported to ADE in FY 2026 by an amount that does not exceed the percentage reduction in the total current expenditures per pupil for the budget year compared to the total current expenditures per pupil for FY 2026; and
 - b) apply the base salary reduction only to the current budget year. (Sec. 2)
- 7. States a school district's or charter school's authority to adjust an individual teacher's salary in a manner consistent with the applicable base salary schedule is not restricted. (Sec. 2)

Fund

- 8. Establishes the Fund that consists of legislative appropriations and Permanent State School Fund distributions. (Sec. 2)
- 9. Tasks ADE with administering the Fund and establishing procedures for determining eligibility for Fund monies. (Sec. 2)
- 10. States Fund monies are continuously appropriated and exempt from lapsing. (Sec. 2)
- 11. Declares Fund monies that are distributed are in addition to any other monies the school district or charter school receives from any lawful source and may not supplant, replace or otherwise cause a reduction in other funding sources. (Sec. 2)
- 12. Exempts Fund monies that are distributed from the revenue control limit. (Sec. 2)
- 13. Stipulates the required eligible teacher base salary increases must be:
 - a) the State Treasurer's estimate of the Permanent State School Fund distributions that will be deposited in the Fund for the budget year; and
 - b) the same amount for each eligible teacher, regardless of experience level. (Sec. 2)
- 14. Directs ADE, if salary increases are required, to allocate Fund monies to eligible school districts and charter schools in an amount equal to the per teacher amount determined by Joint Legislative Budget Committee (JLBC) Staff, multiplied by the number of eligible teachers employed by the school district or charter school. (Sec. 2)
- 15. Requires the following to occur by March 30 annually:
 - a) the Treasurer must provide JLBC Staff an estimate of Permanent State School Fund distributions that will be deposited in the Fund for the budget year; and
 - b) JLBC Staff must determine a per teacher amount from the Fund for the budget year using the statewide number of eligible teachers and based on the Treasurer's estimate. (Sec. 2)
- 16. Mandates ADE allocate monies appropriated by the Legislature to the Fund for other salary increases to each eligible school district and charter school according to the terms of the appropriation. (Sec. 2)

Fund Reporting and Compliance

- 17. Instructs a school district or charter school that receives Fund monies to submit, by November 15 annually and to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, a report that provides an accounting of the expenditures of Fund monies during the previous fiscal year. (Sec. 2)
- 18. Tasks ADE, in conjunction with the Auditor General (OAG), with prescribing the format of the school district and charter school Fund expenditures report. (Sec. 2)
- 19. Requires ADE, on report from the OAG, to determine whether school districts and charter schools are complying with the prescribed Fund and salary requirements. (Sec. 2)
- 20. Declares a school district or charter school that is determined to be in noncompliance, or that has failed to correct a deficiency within 90 days of notice from the OAG, is ineligible to receive Fund monies from the date of the determination until the OAG reports that the school district or charter school is in compliance. (Sec. 2)

Miscellaneous

21. Adds that a charter school's budget must contain:
 - a) the salary schedule for eligible teachers who are employed for the current school year; and
 - b) a statement identifying the number of eligible teachers who are employed for the current year. (Sec. 1)
22. Includes, in a school district's budget format, a statement identifying the number of eligible teachers who are employed for the current year. (Sec. 3)
23. Directs the Secretary of State to submit this proposition to the voters at the next general election. (Sec 3)
24. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 3)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: FMAE DP 6-0-0-1

[HB 2217](#): national guard; life insurance
Sponsor: Representative Blackman, LD 7
Caucus & COW

Overview

Entitles Arizona National Guard officers and enlisted personnel to a life insurance benefit of \$10,000.

History

Arizona National Guard officers and enlisted personnel who are on state active duty for over 30 consecutive days are considered state employees who are eligible for health and accident insurance benefits. Upon order of the Adjutant General or the Governor, and subject to appropriation, these benefits are applied. A National Guard member's benefits terminate once the member's state active-duty orders are complete ([A.R.S. § 26-158](#)).

In 2024, Arizona voters approved [Proposition 311](#), a measure that provides a death benefit of \$250,000 to the spouse or children of a first responder who is killed in the line of duty. The first responder's employer must apply to the state treasurer for the benefit, which must be paid within 30 days after receiving the written notice. A *first responder*, for the purposes of this law, includes members of the Arizona National Guard who are on state active duty in Arizona ([A.R.S. §§ 38-1171, 38-1172](#)).

Provisions

1. Entitles Arizona National Guard officers and enlisted personnel to a life insurance benefit of \$10,000 payable to a named beneficiary or through intestate succession. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies that the life insurance policy must be at the state's expense and under a group life insurance policy. (Sec. 1)
3. Clarifies that the life insurance benefit is in addition to any other specified benefits. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

House: GOV DP 4-3-0-0

HB 2789: elevator requirements; construction project; employees

Sponsor: Representative Sandoval, LD 23

Caucus & COW

Overview

Mandates the availability of elevators for employee use on construction projects of specified dimensions.

History

There are several statutes regulating the safety conditions of elevators including inspection requirements, safety investigations and required duties for owning and operating an elevator. The administration and enforcement of these statutes are executed by the Occupational Safety and Health Division of the Industrial Commission ([A.R.S. § 23-491.01](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires construction projects 60 feet or more above ground or at least 48 feet below ground have an elevator for employee use. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the elevator to be in proper working condition when the structure reaches 36 feet in height from ground level to the highest point of the structure that includes all of the following:
 - a) Parapet walls;
 - b) Mechanical rooms;
 - c) Stair towers; and
 - d) Elevator penthouse structures. (Sec. 1)
3. Specifies that the requirement outlined above does not apply to:
 - a) Antennas;
 - b) Smokestacks;
 - c) Flag poles; or
 - d) Other similar attachments. (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: HHS DP 7-5-0-0

HB 2138: AHCCCS; naturopathic physicians

Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Includes naturopathic physicians in the definition of *physicians* that can provide covered services for members through the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS). Conditions the enactment of this legislation on October 1, 2028, upon approval by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS).

History

The *practice of naturopathic medicine* means a medical system of diagnosing and treating diseases, injuries, ailments, infirmities and other conditions of the human mind and body, including by natural means, drugless methods, drugs, nonsurgical methods, devices, physical, electrical, hygienic and sanitary measures and all forms of physical agents and modalities ([A.R.S. § 32-1501](#)). Naturopathic physicians are licensed to practice naturopathic medicine by the Naturopathic Physicians Medical Board after meeting qualifications for licensure ([A.R.S. § 32-1522](#)).

For AHCCCS coverage, a *physician* is defined as an individual who is licensed as a doctor of medicine or doctor of osteopathy ([A.R.S. § 36-2901](#)).

Provisions

1. Adds naturopathic physicians to the definition of *physicians* that can provide covered services for AHCCCS members. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies that this legislation does not become effective unless CMS approves naturopathic physicians as service providers on or before October 1, 2028. (Sec. 2)
3. Makes this legislation effective by October 1 of the year following the approval. (Sec. 2)
4. Requires AHCCCS to notify the Director of Arizona Legislative Council in writing on or before November 1, 2028 either:
 - a) of the date of the approval by CMS; or
 - b) that CMS did not approve AHCCCS's request. (Sec. 2)
5. Makes a technical change. (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: HHS DP 7-5-0-0

HB 2190: dentists; dental hygienists; compact
Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1
Caucus & COW

Overview

Adopts the Dentists and Dental Hygienists Compact (Compact) which enables dentists and dental hygienists living in a participating state to obtain Compact privilege that authorizes them to practice in another participating state in which they are not licensed.

History

Arizona State Board of Dental Examiners (Board) regulates and licenses dental professionals, including dentists, dental hygienists, dental consultants, dental therapists and denturists. Additionally, the Board reviews complaints against licensees and business entities, conducts investigations and is authorized to take disciplinary action for violations of state laws relating to the profession ([Title 32, Chapter 11](#)).

Dentistry or dentist means the general practice of dentistry and all specialties or restricted practices of dentistry. A *dental hygienist* is any person who is licensed and engaged in the general practice of dental hygiene and all related and associated duties, including educational, clinical and therapeutic dental hygiene procedures ([A.R.S. § 32-1201](#)).

[The Council of State Governments](#) is partnering with the Department of Defense, the American Dental Association and the American Dental Hygienists' Association to support the mobility of licensed dentists and dental hygienists through the development of a new interstate compact. There are currently 10 states that have adopted the Compact, including Washington, Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia and Maine ([Compact Map](#)).

Provisions

Compact Purpose

1. Declares the purpose of the Compact is to facilitate the interstate practice of dentistry and dental hygiene and improve public access to dentistry and dental hygiene services by providing dentists and dental hygienists who are licensed in a participating state with the ability to practice in other participating states in which they are not licensed. (Sec. 1)
2. States that the Compact does this by establishing a pathway for dentists and dental hygienists living in a participating state to obtain Compact privilege that authorizes them to practice in another participating state in which they are not licensed. (Sec. 1)
3. States this Compact enables participating states to protect the public, health and safety, with respect to the practice of such dentists and dental hygienists, through the state's authority to regulate the practice of dentistry and dental hygiene in Arizona. (Sec. 1)
4. Lists Compact objectives and defines terms. (Sec. 1)

State Participation in the Compact

5. Requires a participating state to do all the following:
 - a) enact a Compact that is not materially different from the model Compact as determined in accordance with Commission rules;
 - b) participate fully in the Commission's data system;
 - c) have a mechanism in place for receiving and investigating complaints about its licensees and license applicants;
 - d) notify the Commission, in compliance with Compact terms and Commission rules, of any adverse action or the availability of significant investigative information regarding a licensee or license applicant;

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- e) fully implement a criminal background check requirement, within a timeframe established by Commission rule, by receiving the results of a qualifying criminal background check;
 - f) comply with the Commission rules applicable to a participating state;
 - g) accept the national board examinations of the Joint Commission on National Dental Examinations or another examination accepted by Commission rule as a licensure examination;
 - h) require for licensure that applicants successfully complete a clinical assessment;
 - i) have continuing professional development requirements as a condition for license renewal;
 - j) pay a participation fee to the Commission as established by rule;
 - k) accept for licensure that applicants for a dentist license graduate from a predoctoral dental education program accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation, or another accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Education for the accreditation of dentistry and dental hygiene education programs, leading to a Doctor of Dental Surgery or a Doctor of Dental Medicine degree; and
 - l) accept for licensure that applicants for a dental hygienist license graduate from a dental hygiene education program accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation or another accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Education for the accreditation of dentistry and dental hygiene education programs. (Sec. 1)
6. Specifies that providing alternative pathways for an individual to obtain an unrestricted license does not disqualify a state from participating in the Compact. (Sec. 1)
7. Requires the state licensing authority, when conducting a criminal background check, to:
- a) consider that information in making a licensure decision;
 - b) maintain documentation of completion of the criminal background check and background check information to the extent allowed by state and federal law; and
 - c) report to the Commission whether the state licensing authority has completed the criminal background check and whether the individual was granted or denied a license. (Sec. 1)
8. Grants Compact privilege to a licensee of a participating state who has a qualifying license in that state and does not hold an encumbered license in a remote state in accordance with the terms of this Compact and Commission rules. (Sec. 1)
9. Stipulates that if a remote state has a jurisprudence requirement, a Compact privilege will not be issued to the licensee unless the licensee has satisfied the requirement. (Sec. 1)

Compact Privilege

10. Outlines the terms for a licensee to obtain Compact privilege as follows:
- a) have a qualifying license as a dentist or dental hygienists in a participating state;
 - b) be eligible for a Compact privilege in any remote state in accordance with the Compact requirements;
 - c) submit to an application process whenever the licensee is seeking a Compact privilege;
 - d) pay any applicable Commission and remote state fees for a Compact privilege;
 - e) meet any jurisprudence requirement established by a remote state in which the licensee is seeking a Compact privilege;
 - f) have passed a national board examination of the Joint Commission on National Dental Examinations or another examination accepted by Commission rule;
 - g) for a dentists, have graduated from a predoctoral dental education program accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation, or another accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Education for the accreditation of dentistry and dental hygiene education programs, leading to a Doctor of Dental Surgery or Doctor of Dental Medicine degree;
 - h) for a dental hygienist, have graduated from a dental hygiene education program accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation or another accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Education for the accreditation of dentistry and dental hygiene education programs;
 - i) have successfully completed a clinical assessment for licensure;
 - j) report to the Commission any adverse action taken by a nonparticipating state when applying for a Compact privilege and otherwise within 30 days after the date the adverse action is taken;
 - k) report to the Commission when applying for a Compact privilege the address of the licensee's primary residence and thereafter immediately report to the Commission any address change; and
 - l) consent to accept service of process by mail at the licensee's primary residence on record with the Commission with respect to any action brought against the licensee by the Commission or a participating state and consent to accept service of a subpoena by mail at the licensee's primary residence on record with the Commission with respect to any action brought or investigation conducted by the Commission or participating state. (Sec. 1)

11. Requires a licensee to comply with all Compact privilege requirements to maintain the privilege in the remote state. (Sec. 1)
12. Specifies that the Compact privilege will continue as long as the licensee maintains a qualifying license through which the licensee applied for the Compact privilege and pays any applicable renewal fees and meets all requirements. (Sec. 1)
13. Asserts that a licensee who provides dentistry or dental hygiene services in a remote state under the Compact privilege must function within the scope of practice authorized by the remote state. (Sec. 1)
14. Subjects a licensee who provides dentistry or dental hygiene services pursuant to a Compact privilege in a remote state to the state's regulatory authority. (Sec. 1)
15. Allows a remote state, in accordance with due process and that state's laws, by adverse action to revoke or remove a licensee's Compact privilege in the remote state for a specific period of time, impose fines or take any other necessary action to protect the health and safety of its citizens. (Sec. 1)
16. Specifies that if a remote state imposes an adverse action against a Compact privilege that limits the Compact privilege that adverse action applies to all Compact privileges in all remote states. (Sec. 1)
17. Makes a licensee whose Compact privilege in a remote state is removed for a specified period ineligible for a Compact privilege in any other remote state until the specific time for removal of the Compact privilege has passed and all encumbrance requirements are satisfied. (Sec. 1)
18. Specifies that if a licensee in a participating state is an encumbered license, the licensee must lose the Compact privilege in a remote state and is ineligible for a Compact privilege in any remote state until the license is no longer encumbered. (Sec. 1)
19. Requires a licensee to meet the Compact privilege requirements to obtain the privilege in a remote state once an encumbered license in a participating state is restored to good standing. (Sec. 1)
20. States that if a licensee's Compact privilege in a remote state is removed by the remote state, the individual will lose or be ineligible for the Compact privilege in any remote state until both of the following occur:
 - a) the specific period for which the Compact privilege was removed has ended; and
 - b) all conditions for removal of the Compact privilege have been satisfied. (Sec. 1)
21. Prohibits an active military member and their spouse from being required to pay a fee to the Commission for Compact privilege. (Sec. 1)
22. States that if a remote state chooses to charge a fee for Compact privilege, it may choose to charge a reduced fee or no fee to an active military member and their spouse. (Sec. 1)

Adverse Actions

23. Declares a participating state in which a licensee is licensed to have exclusive authority to impose adverse action against the qualifying license issued by that participating state. (Sec. 1)
24. Allows a participating state to take adverse action based on the significant investigative information of a remote state so long as the participating state follows its own procedures for imposing adverse action. (Sec. 1)
25. States this Compact does not override a participating state's decision that participation in an alternative program may be used in lieu of adverse action and that such participation must remain nonpublic if required by the participating state's laws. (Sec. 1)
26. Directs participating states to require licensees who enter any alternative program in lieu of discipline to agree not to practice pursuant to Compact privilege in any other participating state during the term of the alternative program without prior authorization from such other participating state. (Sec. 1)
27. Allows any participating state in which a licensee is applying to practice or is practicing pursuant to Compact privilege to investigate actual or alleged violation of the statutes and rules authorizing the practice of dentistry or dental hygiene in any other participating state in which the dentist or dental hygienists hold a license or Compact privilege. (Sec. 1)
28. Outlines the authority a remote state can take regarding adverse actions and joint investigations for dentists and dental hygienists practicing under a Compact privilege. (Sec. 1)

29. Requires subpoenas issued by a state licensing authority in a participating state for the attendance and testimony of witness or the production of evidence from another participating state to be enforced in the latter state by any court of competent jurisdiction according to the practice and procedure of that court applicable to subpoenas issued in proceedings pending before it. (Sec. 1)
30. Requires the issuing authority to pay any witness fees, travel expenses, mileage and other fees required by the service statutes of the state where the witness or evidence is located. (Sec. 1)
31. Permits a remote state, after a licensee's Compact Privilege is terminated, to continue an investigation of a licensee that began when the licensee had a Compact privilege in that remote state. (Sec. 1)
32. States that if an investigation yields what would be significant investigative information had the licensee continued to have a Compact privilege in that remote state, the remote state must report the presence of such information to the Data system as if it were significant investigative information. (Sec. 1)

Establishment and Operation of the Commission

33. Creates and establishes a joint government agency whose membership consists of all participating states that have enacted the Compact. (Sec. 1)
34. States that the Commission is an instrumentality of the participating states acting jointly and not an instrumentality of any one state. (Sec. 1)
35. Requires the Commission to come into existence on or after the effective date of this Compact. (Sec. 1)
36. Establishes the powers and duties of the Commission. (Sec. 1)
37. Outlines participating, voting and meeting procedures for the Commission. (Sec. 1)
38. Requires all meetings of the Commission that are not closed to be open to the public. (Sec. 1)
39. Requires notice of public meeting to be posted on the Commission's website at least 30 days before the public meeting. (Sec. 1)
40. Allows the Commission to convene an emergency public meeting by providing at least 24-hour prior notice on its website and by any other means provided in Commission rules. (Sec. 1)
41. Lists the type of information that the Commission can receive legal advice on or discuss in a closed and nonpublic meeting. (Sec. 1)
42. Requires the presiding officer to state that the meeting will be closed and reference each relevant exemption, including in the minutes, if a meeting or portion of a meeting is closed. (Sec. 1)
43. Requires the Commission to keep minutes that fully and clearly describe all matters discussed in a meeting and provide a full and accurate summary of actions taken and the reasons therefore, including a description of the views expressed. (Sec. 1)
44. Subjects all minutes and documents of a closed meeting under seal and release only by a majority vote of the Commission or order of a court of competent jurisdiction. (Sec. 1)
45. Outlines financing of the Commission as follows:
 - a) the Commission must pay or provide for the payment of the reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization and ongoing activities;
 - b) the Commission may accept any appropriate source of revenue, donation and grant of monies, equipment, supplies, materials and services;
 - c) the Commission may levy on and collect an annual assessment from each participating state and impose fees on licenses of participating states when a Compact privilege is granted to cover the costs of the operations, activities of the Commission and its staff;
 - d) the Commission is prohibited from incurring obligations of any kind before securing the monies adequate to meet the obligations and pledging the credit of any participating state except by and with the authority of the participating state; and
 - e) the Commission must keep accurate accounts of all of its receipts disbursements, which are subject to the financial review and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. (Sec. 1)
46. Requires the Executive Board to have the power to act on behalf of the Commission according to the terms of the Compact, which include:

- a) overseeing the day-to-day activities of administering this Compact, including Compact compliance, Commission rules and bylaws;
 - b) recommending to the Commission changes to the rules or bylaws;
 - c) ensuring that Compact administration services are appropriately provided;
 - d) preparing and recommending the budget;
 - e) maintain financial records on behalf of the Commission;
 - f) monitoring Compact compliance of participating states and providing compliance reports to the Commission;
 - g) establishing additional committees as necessary;
 - h) exercising the powers and duties of the Commission during the interim between Commission meetings; and
 - i) performing any other duty as provided in the Commission's rules or bylaws. (Sec. 1)
47. Requires the Executive Board to be composed of seven members as follows:
- a) the chairperson, vice chairperson, secretary and treasurer of the Commission and any other voting members of the Executive Board; and
 - b) other than the chairperson, vice chairperson, secretary and treasurer, the Commission may elect up to three voting members from the current membership of the Commission. (Sec. 1)
48. Allows the Commission to remove any member of the Executive Board as provided in the Commission's bylaws. (Sec. 1)
49. Establishes procedures and notice requirements for annual Executive Board meetings. (Sec. 1)
50. Allows the Executive Board to hold an emergency meeting when acting for the Commission to do any of the following:
- a) meet an imminent threat to public health, safety or welfare;
 - b) prevent a loss of Commission or participating state monies; or
 - c) protect public health and safety. (Sec. 1)
51. Outlines immunity, defense and indemnification requirements and procedures. (Sec. 1)

Data System

52. Requires the Commission to provide for the development, maintenance, operation and utilization of a coordinated database and reporting system containing licensure, adverse action and the presence of significant investigative information on all licensees and applicants for a license in participating states. (Sec. 1)
53. Requires a participating state to submit a uniform data set to the data system on all applicable individuals as required by Commission rules, including all the following:
- a) identifying information;
 - b) licensure data;
 - c) adverse actions against licensees, applicants or Compact privilege holders;
 - d) nonconfidential information related to alternative program participation;
 - e) any denial of an application for licensure and the reasons for such denial;
 - f) the presence of significant investigative information; and
 - g) other information that may facilitate the administration of this Compact or the protection of the public as determined by Commission rules. (Sec. 1)
54. Requires the records and information provided to a participating state pursuant to this Compact or through the data system, when certified by the Commission or an agent thereof to constitute the authenticated business records of the Commission and be entitled to any associated hearsay exception in any relevant judicial, quasi-judicial or administrative proceeding in a participating state. (Sec. 1)
55. Requires significant investigate information pertaining to a licensee in any participating state to be available only to other participating states. (Sec. 1)
56. Makes it the responsibility of the participating states to monitor the database to determine whether adverse action has been taken against a licensee or license applicant. (Sec. 1)
57. Requires adverse action information pertaining to a licensee or license applicant in any participating state to be available only to other participating states. (Sec. 1)
58. Enables participating states contributing information to the data system to designate information that may not be shared with the public without the express permission of the contributing state. (Sec. 1)

59. Requires any information submitted to the data system that is subsequently expunged pursuant to federal law or the laws of the participating state contributing the information to be removed from the data system. (Sec. 1)

Rulemaking

60. Requires the Commission to adopt reasonable rules to implement and administer the purposes and provisions of this Compact effectively and efficiently. (Sec. 1)

61. Requires a Commission rule to be invalid and have no force or effect only if a court of competent jurisdiction holds that the rule is invalid because the Commission exercised its rulemaking authority in a manner that is beyond the scope and purposes of this Compact, or the powers granted hereunder or based on another applicable standard of review. (Sec. 1)

62. Requires the rules of the Commission to have the force of law in each participating state, provided however that where the rules of the Commission conflict with the laws of that participating state that establish the participating state's scope of practice as held by a court of competent jurisdiction, the rules will be ineffective in that state to the extent of the conflict. (Sec. 1)

63. Requires the Commission to exercise its rulemaking powers pursuant to the criteria set forth by this Compact and rules adopted by the Commission. (Sec. 1)

64. States that rules become binding as of the date specified by the Commission for each rule. (Sec. 1)

65. States that if a majority of legislatures of participating state's reject a Commission rule or portion of a Commission rule by enacting a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt this Compact, within four years after the date of adoption of the rule, the rule must have no further force and effect in any participating state or to any state applying to participate in this Compact. (Sec. 1)

66. Requires rules to be adopted at a regular or special meeting of the Commission. (Sec. 1)

67. Requires the Commission, before adopting a proposed rule, to hold a public hearing and allow persons to provide oral and written comments, data, facts, opinions and arguments. (Sec. 1)

68. Requires the Commission, before adopting a proposed rule and at least 30 days before meeting, to provide a notice of proposed rulemaking:

- a) on the website of the Commission or other publicly accessible platform;
- b) to persons who have requested notice of the Commission's notices of proposed rulemaking; and
- c) in any other way the Commission may by rule specify. (Sec. 1)

69. Outlines what the notice of proposed rulemaking must include. (Sec. 1)

70. Requires all hearings to be recorded and a copy of the recording, all written comments and documents received by the Commission in response to a proposed rule to be made available to the public. (Sec. 1)

71. Requires the Commission, by majority vote of all commissioners, to take final action on a proposed rule based on the rulemaking record as follows:

- a) the Commission may adopt changes to the proposed rule if the changes do not enlarge the original purpose of the proposed rule;
- b) the Commission must provide an explanation of the reasons for substantive changes made to the proposed rule as well as reasons for substantive changes made to the proposed rule not made that were recommended by commenters; and
- c) the Commission must determine a reasonable effective date for the rule. (Sec. 1)

72. Establishes criteria, processes and procedures for the Commission when considering and adopting an emergency rule. (Sec. 1)

73. States that a participating state's rulemaking requirements do not apply to the Compact. (Sec. 1)

Oversight, Dispute Resolution and Enforcement

74. Requires the executive and judicial branches of state government in each participating state to enforce this Compact and take all actions necessary and appropriate to implement the Compact. (Sec. 1)

75. Requires the venue to be proper and judicial proceedings by or against the Commission be brought solely and exclusively in a court of competent jurisdiction where the principal office of the Commission is located. (Sec. 1)

76. Allows the Commission to waive venue and jurisdictional defenses to the extent it adopts or consents to participate in alternative dispute resolution proceedings. (Sec. 1)
77. Clarifies that this does not affect or limit the selection or propriety of venue in any action against a licensee for professional malpractice, misconduct or any such similar matter. (Sec. 1)
78. Requires the Commission to be entitled to receive service of process in any proceeding regarding the enforcement or interpretation of the Compact or Commission rule and have standing to intervene in such a proceeding for all purposes. (Sec. 1)
79. Deems failure to provide the Commission service of process must render a judgement or order void as to the Commission, this Compact or adopted rules. (Sec. 1)
80. Prescribes requirements for default, technical assistance and termination procedures. (Sec. 1)
81. Makes a state that has been terminated responsible for all assessments, obligations and liabilities incurred through the effective date of termination, including obligations that extend beyond the effective date of termination. (Sec. 1)
82. Requires a terminated state to immediately provide notice to all licensees of the state, including licensees of other participating states that were issued Compact privilege to practice within that state. (Sec. 1)
83. Requires the terminated state to continue to recognize all Compact privileges for a minimum of 180 days after the date of the notice of termination. (Sec. 1)
84. Prohibits the Commission from bearing any costs related to a state that is found in default or that has been terminated from the Compact, unless agreed on in writing between the Commission and defaulting state. (Sec. 1)
85. Allows a defaulting state to appeal the action of the Commission by petitioning the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the Commission has its principal offices. (Sec. 1)
86. Requires the prevailing party to be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney fees. (Sec. 1)
87. Describes dispute resolution and enforcement procedures. (Sec. 1)

Effective Date, Withdrawal and Amendment

88. Declares the Compact effective on the date on which the Compact statute is enacted into law by the seventh member state. (Sec. 1)
89. Requires the Commission to convene and review the enactment of each of the states that enacted this Compact before the Commission convening to determine whether the statute enacted by each such charter participating state is materially different than the model Compact as outlined. (Sec. 1)
90. Makes participating states enacting the Compact subsequent to the charter participating states subject to the process set forth in the Compact to determine whether their enactments are materially different from the model Compact and whether they qualify for participation. (Sec. 1)
91. Declares all actions taken for the benefit of the Commission or in furtherance of the purposes of the administration of this Compact before the effective date of this Compact or the Commission coming into existence to be considered to be actions of the Commission unless specifically repudiated by the Commission. (Sec. 1)
92. Subjects any state that joins this Compact subsequent to the Commission's initial adoption of the rules and bylaws to the Commission's rules and bylaws as they exist on the date on which this Compact becomes law in that state. (Sec. 1)
93. Declares any rule that has been previously adopted by the Commission to have the full force and effect of law on the day this Compact becomes law in that state. (Sec. 1)
94. Allows any participating state to withdraw from the Compact by enacting a statute repealing that state's enactment as follows:
 - a) a participating state's withdrawal is prohibited from taking effect until 180 days after enactment of the repealing statute; and
 - b) withdrawals are prohibited from affecting the continuing requirement of the withdrawing state's licensing authority or authorities to comply with the investigative and adverse action reporting requirements of this Compact before the effective date of withdrawal. (Sec. 1)

95. Requires a state, on the enactment of a statute withdrawing from the Compact, to immediately provide notice of such withdrawal to all licensees within that state. (Sec. 1)
96. Stipulates that this Compact does not invalidate or prevent any licensure agreement or other cooperative arrangement between a participating state and a nonparticipating state that does not conflict with the provisions of this Compact. (Sec. 1)
97. Allows the Compact to be amended by the participating states and the Compact amendment does not become effective and binding on any participating state until the amendment is enacted into the laws of all participating states. (Sec. 1)

Construction and Severability

98. Requires the Compact and the Commission's rulemaking authority to be liberally construed to effectuate the Compact's purposes, implementation and administration. (Sec. 1)
99. Requires the provisions of the Compact to be severable. (Sec. 1)
100. Asserts that, if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision of the Compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of a member state, a state seeking Compact membership or the United States, the validity of the remainder of the Compact and the applicability to any government, agency, person or circumstance is not affected. (Sec. 1)
101. Allows the Commission to deny a state's participation in the Compact or terminate a member state's participation if it determines that a state constitutional requirement is a material departure from the Compact. (Sec. 1)
102. Specifies that, if the Compact is held to be contrary to the constitution of a member state, the Compact remains in full force and effect in:
 - a) the remaining member states; and
 - b) the affected member state as to all severable matters. (Sec. 1)

Consistent Effect and Conflict with Other State Laws

103. Clarifies that the Compact does not prevent or inhibit the enforcement of any other law of a member state that is not inconsistent with the Compact. (Sec. 1)
104. States that any laws, statutes, regulations or other legal requirements of a member state that are in conflict with the Compact are superseded to the extent of the conflict. (Sec. 1)
105. Specifies that all agreements between the Commission and member states are binding in accordance with their terms. (Sec. 1)
106. Cites this act as the *Dental and Dental Hygienists Compact*. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: JUD DP 7-2-0-0

HB 2043: harassment; intent; defense
Sponsor: Representative Kolodin, LD 3
Caucus & COW

Overview

Narrows the definition of harassment to acting *with the intent to harass another person*; and adds a defense to prosecution if the act was criticism of public officials.

History

Pursuant to [A.R.S. § 13-2921](#), the crime of harassment may be committed in various ways. First, a person commits harassment if he knowingly and repeatedly commits an act that harasses another person. Second, a person commits harassment if he knowingly commits any one of the following acts in a manner that harasses:

- 1) contacts another person by verbal, electronic, mechanical, telegraphic, telephonic or written means;
- 2) continues to follow another person in or about a public place after being asked to desist;
- 3) surveils another person;
- 4) makes a false report to a law enforcement agency, credit agency or social service agency against another person; or
- 5) interferes with the delivery of any utility to another person.

Such harassment is classified as a class 1 misdemeanor ([A.R.S. § 13-2921](#)).

A person commits harassment against a public officer or employee if he files a nonconsensual and not legally authorized lien against a public officer or employee. This is classified as a class 5 felony ([A.R.S. § 13-2921](#)).

The criminal definition of harassment does not apply to:

- 1) a lawful demonstration, assembly or picketing;
- 2) a professional investigator or peace officer acting within the scope of his duties, relating to any criminal or civil investigation; or
- 3) an authorized process server acting within his duties, relating to any judicial or administrative action or proceeding ([A.R.S. § 13-2921](#)).

Provisions

1. Modifies the definition of harassment from acting *in a manner that harasses*, to acting *with the intent to harass another person*. (Sec. 1)
2. Asserts that it is a defense to prosecution that an act directed towards a public officer or employee is not harassment if the act constitutes criticism. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)
4. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: JUD DP 6-3-0-0

HCR2053: legislative privilege; traffic violations

Sponsor: Representative Nguyen, LD 1
Caucus & COW

Overview

Excludes traffic violations from legislature immunity in the Arizona Constitution.

History

With legislative immunity, legislators are privileged from arrest and questioning in all cases — except treason, felony and breach of peace — while going to, returning from and during attendance at their Houses' session. Members are privileged from arrest and being subject to any civil process, during, and 15 days prior to, every legislative session ([Arizona Constitution, Art. IV Pt. 2 § 6](#)).

Provisions

1. Exempts traffic violations from legislative immunity.
2. Instructs the Secretary of State to submit this proposition to voters at the next general election.
3. Makes technical changes.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: LARA DP 6-3-0-0

HB 2384: fire insurance; wildfire risk modeling **Sponsor: Representative Marshall, LD 7** **Caucus & COW**

Overview

Requires the Arizona Standard Fire Policy (Policy) to use wildfire risk modeling for specified cities. Instructs an insurer to use a rating plan that takes into account a city or town (municipality) level mitigation designation.

History

An insurance policy is a contract in which an insurer indemnifies an insured against losses from specific contingencies or perils. Fire insurance policies, which insure against perils of fire or lightning, are written under the Arizona Standard Fire Policy. Statute requires the Arizona Standard Fire Policy to conform with the New York Standard Fire Policy. Additional coverage against perils other than those of fire and lightning may be used in connection with the Standard Fire Policy in the form of riders or endorsements (A.R.S §§ [20-103](#), [20-1503](#) and [20-1507](#)).

The [New York Standard Fire Policy](#) contains standard policy provisions for fire insurance contracts which have become the basic policy for various states, with some states using slight variations. The main provisions include: 1) concealment and fraud; 2) uninsurable and excepted property; 3) perils not included; 4) other insurance; 5) conditions suspending or restricting insurance; 6) other perils or subjects; 7) waiver provisions; 8) cancellation of policy; 9) pro rata liability; 10) requirements in case loss occurs; 11) when loss payable; and 12) subrogation.

For an insurance policy renewal, or a new policy that has been in effect for 60 days, a notice of cancellation must be based on specified occurrences that transpire after the effective date of the policy. If an occurrence meets the outlined conditions and an insurer does not renew a policy, the insured must be given 30 days' notice to remedy the identified conditions. If remedied, coverage must be renewed. If not remedied, the insured may pay the premium and be given an additional 30 days to meet satisfactory conditions ([A.R.S. § 20-1652](#)).

If an insurer does not mail or deliver a notice of its intention to not renew a policy to the named insured at the address shown in the policy, the insurer must renew the policy on the effective date of the renewal, upon payment of the premium ([A.R.S. § 20-1654](#)).

Provisions

1. Mandates the Arizona Standard Fire Policy to use wildfire risk modeling for any municipality with a population of less than 150,000 persons. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires an insurer to use a rating plan that takes into account a municipality level mitigation designation. (Sec. 1)
3. States that the rating plan must reflect, and that the rate offered must be based on the reduced wildfire risk associated with each municipality level mitigation designation listed as a Firewise USA site in good standing. (Sec. 1)
4. Clarifies that a notice of cancellation is not in effect if it is based on a substantial change in the risk assumed by the insurer, *with a minimum substantiated potential loss of \$2,000,000 since the policy was issued* and removes the exception to this criteria. (Sec. 2)
5. Stipulates that the condition of the premises cannot be a reason for nonrenewal if the condition is not on the premises. (Sec. 2)
6. Clarifies that no declination of insurance coverage or termination of a binder must be based on information from a consumer report *with source information collected or produced within the past 60 days*. (Sec. 2)
7. Defines *wildfire risk model*. (Sec. 1)

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: LARA DPA 7-2-0-0

HB 2544: appropriation; agriculture; brand inspectors

**Sponsor: Representative Diaz, LD 19
Caucus & COW**

Overview

Adds five full-time equivalent (FTE) positions to the Arizona Department of Agriculture (Department) to increase the number of brand inspectors in Graham and Greenlee Counties.

History

Livestock officers are peace officers, certified by the Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training Board, who have the authority to pursue and arrest any person who violates state law relating to livestock. The Department employs livestock officers and inspectors to ensure compliance with various requirements related to managing livestock. These staff must inspect livestock, except equine, for health, marks and brands before the livestock are slaughtered, sold, purchased, driven, transported, shipped or conveyed (A.R.S. §§ [3-1208](#) and [3-1331](#)).

Livestock officers and inspectors also help facilitate a self-inspection program that allows branded range cattle, unbranded dairy and feedlot cattle, sheep, goats and swine to move to auction, inspected slaughterhouse, feedlot, arena and pasture-to-pasture within a ranch using a self-inspection certificate. Livestock inspectors and officers also respond to stray and ownership dispute calls and investigate theft, welfare and neglect cases (A.R.S. §§ [3-1203](#) and [3-1332](#) through [3-1337](#)).

Livestock means cattle, equine, sheep, goats and swine, except feral pigs ([A.R.S. § 3-1201](#)).

Livestock officer means an animal health and welfare officer, animal health and welfare inspector or investigator employed by the Department ([A.R.S. § 3-1201](#)).

Provisions

1. Adds five FTE positions to the Department. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the Department to use the five additional FTE positions to increase the number of brand inspectors. (Sec. 2)
3. Instructs the Department to use the five additional FTE positions to prioritize brand inspections in Graham and Greenlee Counties. (Sec. 2)

Amendments

Committee on Land, Agriculture & Rural Affairs

1. Removes the specification that the five FTE positions are to increase the number of brand inspectors in Graham and Greenlee Counties.
2. Appropriates \$957,175 from the state General Fund in FY 2026 to the Arizona Department of Agriculture and clarifies that the five full-time equivalent (FTE) positions to the Department are for specified professions.
3. States that the Legislature intends that the five FTEs and \$532,725 are ongoing funding in future years.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

House: PSLE DP 11-4-0-0

HB 2263: fire protection systems, inspections
Sponsor: Representative Hernandez C, LD 21
Caucus & COW

Overview

Instructs inspections of fire protection systems in a city, town (municipalities) or county to be performed in accordance with the standards established by a nationally recognized standards developing organization.

History

The Board of Supervisors (BOS) can enact a fire prevention code in unincorporated areas where a fire district has not enacted a fire code. Any fire code adopted will remain active until a fire district is established and the necessary code is adopted. BOS is limited to only enacting fire prevention codes that a national organization or association has adopted and are as stringent as the Arizona fire codes ([A.R.S. § 11-861](#)).

The State Forester has the authority to prevent, manage, or suppress wildfires on state and private lands. The Assistant Director of the State Fire Marshal can appoint an assistant fire inspector from any fire chief of a municipality or other outlined locations with the State Forester's approval. The assistant fire inspector can inspect any property, issue violation notices and enforce the jurisdiction's fire codes. A municipality or county can appoint a fire inspector from a private or public fire service provider in the area to inspect the property. The inspectors are allowed to issue violation notices and enforce the fire code. The fire inspector must report all their actions to the municipalities or county manager ([A.R.S. §§ 37-1303; 37-1382](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires inspections of smoke dampers and fire dampers in a fire protection system required by a municipality building or fire code to be completed following the standards set by a nationally recognized standard developing organization. (Sec. 1 and 2)
2. Allows the local authority responsible for fire and smoke damper inspections to request certified inspectors and other resources from the State Forester and State Fire Marshal. (Sec. 1 and 2)
3. Directs every municipality or county with a fire code to adopt regulations to enforce this Act by January 1, 2026. (Sec. 3)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: PSLE DP 13-0-0-2

HB 2378: juvenile restoration; rights; guns; civil
Sponsor: Representative Hernandez A, LD 20
Caucus & COW

Overview

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

History

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

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

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

Provisions

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

House: PSLE DPA 9-2-4-0 APPROP DPA 9-8-1-0

HB 2455: appropriations; law enforcement; records management.

Sponsor: Representative Marshall, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Appropriates specified amounts from the state General Fund (GF) in FY 2026 to the Arizona Department of Administration (ADOA) to be distributed to outlined departments to expand participation in the pilot program connecting the record and the dispatch system (Program).

History

[Laws 2024, Chapter 209, Section 127, Paragraph 1](#) appropriated \$600,000 from the Peace Officers Training Equipment Fund in FY 2025 to Pinal County to allow them to participate in the Program. The software must integrate data from the Program. The software must have the ability to complete an advanced search and have analytics and visualization abilities to fit the needs of the law enforcement agency. It is required to be integrated into the already existing identity and access management systems. Is able to accommodate the data volume and speed of law enforcement needs. The software meets or exceeds security standards set by the Federal Bureau of Investigation Criminal Justice Information Services. The software is required to ensure that Arizona law enforcement agencies always have complete rights to the data.

Provisions

1. Specifies that the monies are to be used to increase participation in the Program. (Sec.1)
2. Appropriates the following amounts from the state GF in FY 2026 to ADOA to distribute to the following entities:
 - a) \$343,000 for the Phoenix Police Department (PD);
 - b) \$215,820 for the Mesa PD;
 - c) \$111,725 for the Chandler PD;
 - d) \$125,895 for the Scottsdale PD;
 - e) \$101,370 for the Gilbert PD;
 - f) \$75,210 for the Salt River PD;
 - g) \$189,660 for the Tempe PD;
 - h) \$51,775 for the Paradise Valley PD;
 - i) \$64,855 for the Arizona State University PD;
 - j) \$83,930 for the Peoria PD;
 - k) \$65,945 for the Buckeye PD;
 - l) \$55,045 for the El Mirage PD;
 - m) \$50,685 for the Tolleson PD;
 - n) \$69,215 for the Goodyear PD;
 - o) \$73,575 for the Surprise PD;
 - p) \$72,485 for the Avondale PD;
 - q) \$131,345 for the Glendale PD;
 - r) \$574,000 for the Department of Public Safety;
 - s) \$220,000 for the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office;
 - t) \$237,620 for the Tucson PD;
 - u) \$67,035 for the Oro Valley PD;
 - v) \$50,685 for the South Tucson PD;
 - w) \$65,000 for the Marana PD;
 - x) \$171,760 for the Pima County Sheriff's Office;
 - y) \$54,000 for the Sahuarita PD;
 - z) \$64,855 for the University of Arizona PD;

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- aa) \$55,045 for the Nogales PD;
- bb) \$78,000 for the Cochise County Sheriff's Office;
- cc) \$62,000 for the Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office;
- dd) \$44,200 for the Sierra Vista PD;
- ee) \$55,000 for the Douglas PD;
- ff) \$82,500 for the Flagstaff PD;
- gg) \$47,750 for the Coconino County Sheriff's Office;
- hh) \$52,800 for the Northern Arizona University PD; and
- ii) \$600,000 for the Pinal County Sheriff's Office. (Sec.1)

3. Exempts the appropriation from lapsing. (Sec.1)

Amendments

Committee on Public Safety & Law Enforcement

- 1. Makes a technical change.

Committee on Appropriations

- 1. Lowers Pinal County appropriation from \$600,000 to \$400,000.
- 2. Appropriates \$100,000 each to Gila County and Navajo County.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: ST DP 9-0-0-0

HB 2736: cybersecurity; data encryption; pilot program
Sponsor: Representative Gillette, LD 30
Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes a pilot program through the Department of Administration (ADOA) to create data encryption systems and improve cybersecurity infrastructure.

History

The ADOA is the administrative and business operation center of the state of Arizona. The key function of the ADOA is to provide support for the operations of state government. The ADOA is run by a director who is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate ([AZLibrary](#)).

Provisions

1. Establishes a data encryption and cybersecurity pilot program to protect information technology data and update the cybersecurity infrastructure of information technology systems in the state. (Sec .1)
2. Requires the ADOA the pilot program do the following:
 - a) in FY 2026 the ADOA must create a plan and choose a vendor to begin the five-year program;
 - b) in FY 2027 the Secretary of State must implement a data encryption system and upgrade the cybersecurity infrastructure of their office;
 - c) in FY 2028 the Department of Revenue must implement a data encryption system and upgrade their cybersecurity infrastructure;
 - d) in FY 2029 the Department of Administration must implement a data encryption system and upgrade their cybersecurity infrastructure;
 - e) in FY 2030 the legislature will implement a data encryption system and upgrade the cybersecurity infrastructure of the Legislature. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires the guidelines for the data encryption system:
 - a) have a source code that is accessible and able to be reviewed by the Auditor General;
 - b) be owned in this state;
 - c) be created and maintained by a company located in the United States and owned by United States citizens with no foreign owners or investors;
 - d) have a shareable code for transparency and audit purposes;
 - e) have a key-connected password system that is quantum encryption proof or future proof to encryption breaking methodologies;
 - f) the system can use any encryption as long as the encryption can follow key-connected passwords;
 - g) allows resets and password resets without the use of a third-party;
 - h) has an audit trail for any key reset;
 - i) has a master key that can be exchanged or recreated on demand with a signed and encrypted audit trail for all changes;
 - j) allows each key package to contain a signed and encrypted audit trail;
 - k) the technology is protected by a unique United States patent; and
 - l) has United States Department of Defense level security that is evident by a simulated cyber-attack authorized to test the security of the system. (Sec. 1)
4. Lists the guidelines for purchase from a vendor include:
 - a) collaborating with the state agency that is implementing the encryption system to ensure seamless integration and compliance with all state and federal cybersecurity standards;

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

- b) providing a United States sourced encryption system;
 - c) is located and managed in the United States by United States citizens and does not have any foreign investors or owners; and
 - d) possesses a unique United States patent for the encryption system. (Sec. 1)
5. Allows the Auditor General to audit the encryption system at each stage of the implementation and operation for the data encryption system and requires the Auditor General to conduct an annual audit for five years beginning in FY 27. (Sec.1)
6. Require the ADOA to send a annual report to the Legislature beginning in FY 27 and continuing for four additional fiscal years requiring:
- a) status of the data encryption implementation;
 - b) results of any security assessments; and
 - c) results of any operation or implementation issues were encountered in the previous year. (Sec. 1)
7. Instructs the ADOA to submit a final report to the Legislature that summarizes the overall effectiveness and security of the data encryption system in FY 2031. (Sec.1)
8. Appropriates an undetermined sum from the state general fund for each of the FY's of 2025-2026, 2026-2027, 2027-2028, 2028-2029 and 2029-2030. (Sec.2)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

House: TI DP 7-0-0-0

HB 2259: railroad grade crossing; on-track equipment..

Sponsor: Representative Hernandez C, LD 21

Caucus & COW

Overview

Broadens railroad safety regulation relating to railroad crossings to include *other on-track equipment*.

History

When a person driving a vehicle approaches a railroad grade crossing, the driver of the vehicle must stop within 50 feet but not less than 15 feet from the nearest rail of the railroad and may not proceed if any of the following applies:

- 1) a clearly visible electric or mechanical signal device gives warning of the immediate approach of a railroad train;
- 2) a crossing gate is lowered or a human flagman gives or continues to give a signal of the approach or passage of a railroad train;
- 3) a railroad train approaching within approximately 1,500 feet of the highway crossing emits a signal audible from such a distance and the railroad train is an immediate hazard by reason of its speed or proximity to the crossing;
- 4) an approaching railroad train is plainly visible and is in hazardous proximity to the crossing; or
- 5) any other condition exists that makes it unsafe to proceed through the crossing ([A.R.S. 28-851](#)).

Provisions

1. Includes *other on-track equipment* in railroad safety law relating to railroad crossings and railroad grade crossings. (Sec. 1-3)
2. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 2-3)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: TI DP 7-0-0-0

HB 2852: identification driver licenses; Native American
Sponsor: Representative Tsosie, LD 6
Caucus & COW

Overview

Directs the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT), on an applicant's request, to allow a distinguishing mark to appear on the nonoperating identification license or driver license that identifies the applicant as a Native American.

History

On receipt of an application from a person who does not have a valid driver license issued by this state or whose driving privilege is suspended, ADOT must issue a nonoperating identification license that contains a distinguishing number assigned to the licensee, the full legal name, the date of birth, the residence address, and a brief description of the licensee and either a facsimile of the signature of the licensee or a space on which the licensee is required to write the licensee's usual signature ([A.R.S. § 28-3165](#)).

ADOT must issue a driver license to a qualified applicant. The driver license must contain a distinguishing number assigned to the licensee, the license class, any endorsements, the licensee's full name, date of birth and residence address, if the licensee has a residence address, a brief description of the licensee and either a facsimile of the signature of the licensee or a space on which the licensee is required to write the licensee's usual signature. A driver license is not valid until it is signed by the licensee ([A.R.S. § 28-3166](#)).

Tribal enrollment criteria are set forth in tribal constitutions, articles of incorporation or ordinances. The criterion varies from tribe to tribe, so uniform membership requirements do not exist ([U.S. Department of the Interior](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires ADOT, on the request of an applicant, to allow a distinguishing mark to appear on the nonoperating identification license or on the driver license that identifies the applicant as a Native American, if the applicant submits satisfactory proof to ADOT that the applicant is an enrolled member of an Indian Tribe. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1, 2)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

House: WM DP 9-0-0-0

HB 2878: judicial foreclosure; excess proceeds sale

Sponsor: Representative Liguori, LD 5

Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows for the purchaser, or their heir or any assignees of a tax lien to include a request to determine if the sale of property to recover excess proceeds is reasonable in an action to foreclose the right to redeem.

History

The action to foreclose the right to redeem is to be filed in the Superior Court of the County the property is located with the County Treasurer named as a party to the action. If any law or court order prohibits the action to foreclose the right to redeem the limitation, between three and ten years after a tax lien is sold, would be extended by 12 months after the termination of the law or court order ([A.R.S. § 42-18201](#)).

Provisions

1. Allows a request to determine if the sale of property to recover excess proceeds is reasonable to be included in the action to foreclose the right to redeem. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows certificate purchase holders to request the court to determine if the sale of property to recover excess proceeds is reasonable. (Sec. 2)
3. Specifies that a request for the court to determine if the sale of property to recover excess proceeds is reasonable must be done any time before the judgement is effective. (Sec. 2)
4. Outlines that unless stated elsewhere, the sale must be less than 60 days after the date of judgement. (Sec. 3)
5. Corrects the statutory reference for the minimum and opening bids. (Sec. 4)
6. Clarifies that to the extent a tax lien is not satisfied, that any liens and encumbrances on the delinquent taxpayer and the delinquent taxpayer's other property are not affected. (Sec. 4)
7. Specifies that any party that is entitled to any amount of proceeds from the sale can start a civil action against the qualified entity for its failure to properly make distributions. (Sec. 6)
8. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 5)

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