

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 18, 2025

Bill Number	Short Title	Committee	Date	Action
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Committee on Commerce

Chairman: Jeff Weninger, LD 13
Analyst: Paul Benny

Vice Chairman: Michael Way, LD 15
Intern: Aaryan Dravid

[SB 1095](#)_(BS1) central bank digital currency; ban
SPONSOR: HOFFMAN, LD 15

COM	3/11/2025	DP	(6-4-0-0)
(No: AGUILAR, VILLEGAS, CAVERO, CONNOLLY)			

Committee on Education

Chairman: Matt Gress, LD 4
Analyst: Chase Houser

Vice Chairman: James Taylor, LD 29
Intern: Lane Nelson

[SB 1021](#)_(BS1) ROTC cadets; in-state student status
SPONSOR: ROGERS, LD 7

ED	3/4/2025	DP	(9-1-1-1)
(No: GUTIERREZ Abs: GARCIA Present: SIMACEK)			
APPROP	3/12/2025	DP	(16-0-0-2)
(Abs: WAY, RIVERO)			

[SB 1091](#)_(BS1) school districts; bonds; overrides; ballots
SPONSOR: HOFFMAN, LD 15

ED	3/11/2025	DP	(7-4-0-1)
(No: GUTIERREZ, HERNANDEZ L, SIMACEK, GARCIA Abs: ABEYTIA)			

[SB 1255](#)_(BS1) public schools; safety; reporting requirements
SPONSOR: BOLICK, LD 2

ED	3/11/2025	DP	(7-5-0-0)
(No: GUTIERREZ, HERNANDEZ L, SIMACEK, GARCIA, ABEYTIA)			

[SB 1269](#)_(BS1) public schools; volunteer chaplains; authorization
SPONSOR: ROGERS, LD 7

ED	3/11/2025	DPA	(7-5-0-0)
(No: GUTIERREZ, HERNANDEZ L, SIMACEK, GARCIA, ABEYTIA)			

[SB 1440](#)_(BS1) epinephrine delivery systems
SPONSOR: WERNER, LD 4

ED	3/11/2025	DPA	(12-0-0-0)
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[SB 1441](#)^(BSI) school districts; partisan elections
SPONSOR: WERNER, LD 4
ED 3/11/2025 DP (7-4-1-0)
(No: GUTIERREZ, SIMACEK, GARCIA, ABEYTIA Present: HERNANDEZ L)

[SB 1689](#)^(BSI) school districts; overexpenditures; ADE; notice
SPONSOR: FARNSWORTH, LD 10
ED 3/11/2025 DPA (12-0-0-0)

[SB 1727](#)^(BSI) medical schools; admissions; in-state students
SPONSOR: WERNER, LD 4
ED 3/11/2025 DP (7-3-2-0)
(No: GUTIERREZ, SIMACEK, ABEYTIA Present: HERNANDEZ L, GARCIA)

Committee on Federalism, Military Affairs & Elections

Chairman: John Gillette, LD 30 **Vice Chairman:** Rachel Keshel, LD 17
Analyst: Joel Hobbins **Intern:** Sam Robinson

[SB 1052](#)^(BSI) voter registration; temporary absence
SPONSOR: ROGERS, LD 7
FMAE 3/12/2025 DP (4-3-0-0)
(No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

[SB 1153](#)^(BSI) write-in candidates; nomination paper filing
SPONSOR: GOWAN, LD 19
FMAE 3/12/2025 DP (5-1-1-0)
(No: KOLODIN Present: KESHEL)

[SB 1218](#)^(BSI) townsites; trustees; board of supervisors.
SPONSOR: ANGIUS, LD 30
FMAE 3/12/2025 DP (7-0-0-0)

[SB 1581](#)^(BSI) campaign finance reports; filing dates
SPONSOR: MESNARD, LD 13
FMAE 3/12/2025 DP (7-0-0-0)

Committee on Government

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

[SB 1039](#)^(BSI) homeowner's associations; meetings; recordings
SPONSOR: KAVANAGH, LD 3
GOV 3/12/2025 DP (7-0-0-0)

[SB 1286](#)^(BSI) counties; board; administrative review; approval
SPONSOR: GOWAN, LD 19
GOV 3/12/2025 DP (7-0-0-0)

[SB 1348](#)^(BSI) state fire marshal; phased permitting
SPONSOR: GOWAN, LD 19
GOV 3/12/2025 DP (4-3-0-0)
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

Committee on Health & Human Services

Chairman: Selina Bliss, LD 1

Vice Chairman: Ralph Heap, LD 10

Analyst: Ahjahna Graham

Intern: Ashley Bills

[HB 2027](#)^(BSI) behavior analysts; regulatory board
SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE
HHS 1/27/2025 DP (10-2-0-0)
(No: GRESS, PINGERELLI)

[SB 1124](#)^(BSI) dental board; oral preventive assistants
SPONSOR: SHOPE, LD 16
HHS 3/10/2025 DP (8-2-0-2)
(No: CONTRERAS P, LUNA-NÁJERA Abs: GRESS, HERNANDEZ A)

[SB 1268](#)^(BSI) hospitals; patient immigration status; reporting
SPONSOR: ROGERS, LD 7
HHS 3/10/2025 DP (6-4-0-2)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, LIGUORI, LUNA-NÁJERA Abs:
HERNANDEZ A, KUPPER)

[SB 1354](#)^(BSI) evaluation agencies; hearings; witnesses
SPONSOR: GOWAN, LD 19
HHS 3/10/2025 DP (10-0-0-2)
(Abs: HERNANDEZ A, KUPPER)

[SB 1438](#)^(BSI) DCS information; central registry; exceptions
SPONSOR: WERNER, LD 4
HHS 3/10/2025 DP (10-1-0-1)
(No: PINGERELLI Abs: HERNANDEZ A)

[SB 1527](#)^(BSI) occupational boards; renewal extension
SPONSOR: BOLICK, LD 2
HHS 3/10/2025 DP (7-4-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, LIGUORI, LUNA-NÁJERA Abs:
HERNANDEZ A)

[SB 1626](#)^(BSI) health insurance; surprise billing; disputes
SPONSOR: WERNER, LD 4
HHS 3/10/2025 DP (11-0-0-1)
(Abs: HERNANDEZ A)

Committee on Judiciary

Chairman: Quang H. Nguyen, LD 1

Vice Chairman: Khyl Powell, LD 14

Analyst: Nathan Mcrae

Intern: Deborah Costea

[SB 1014](#)^(BSI) prohibited weapons; muffling device; repeal
SPONSOR: ROGERS, LD 7
JUD 3/12/2025 DP (6-3-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA)

[SB 1020](#)^(BSI) disruption; educational institution; concealed weapon
SPONSOR: ROGERS, LD 7
JUD 3/12/2025 DP (6-3-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA)

[SB 1443](#)^(BSI) parental rights; compensatory damages
SPONSOR: WERNER, LD 4
JUD 3/12/2025 DP (6-2-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS L, GARCIA Abs: HERNANDEZ A)

[SB 1449](#)^(BSI) lifetime injunction; undesignated offenses
SPONSOR: BOLICK, LD 2
JUD 3/12/2025 DP (9-0-0-0)

[SB 1725](#)^(BSI) fentanyl; nine grams
SPONSOR: ROGERS, LD 7
JUD 3/12/2025 DP (6-2-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS L, GARCIA Abs: HERNANDEZ A)

Committee on Land, Agriculture & Rural Affairs

Chairman: Lupe Diaz, LD 19 **Vice Chairman:** Michele Peña, LD 23
Analyst: Blanca Santillan Ramos **Intern:** Lane Nelson

[SB 1033](#)^(BSI) animal seizure; bond amount
SPONSOR: KAVANAGH, LD 3
LARA 3/10/2025 DP (5-2-1-1)
(No: KESHEL, PESHAKAI Abs: MARTINEZ Present: SANDOVAL)

Committee on Natural Resources, Energy & Water

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

[SB 1119](#)^(BSI) residential utilities; consumer office; definition
SPONSOR: DUNN, LD 25
NREW 3/11/2025 DP (5-4-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI Abs: HEAP)

[SB 1309](#)^(BSI) public utilities; electric grid improvements
SPONSOR: CARROLL, LD 28
NREW 3/11/2025 DP (5-4-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI Abs: HEAP)

[SB 1501](#)^(BSI) grid security; cybersecurity; reviews; commission
SPONSOR: FARNSWORTH, LD 10
NREW 3/11/2025 DP (5-4-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI Abs: HEAP)

Committee on Public Safety & Law Enforcement

Chairman: David Marshall, Sr., LD 7 **Vice Chairman:** Pamela Carter, LD 4
Analyst: Montse Torres **Intern:** Corinne Del Castillo

[SB 1060](#)^(BSI) internal investigations; notice; confidentiality
SPONSOR: GOWAN, LD 19
PSLE 3/10/2025 DP (9-4-1-1)
(No: AUSTIN, CREWS, MÁRQUEZ, ABEYTIA Abs: TSOSIE Present: SIMACEK)

[SB 1506](#)^(BSI) department of corrections; reporting; website
SPONSOR: BOLICK, LD 2
PSLE 3/10/2025 DP (14-0-0-1)
(Abs: TSOSIE)

[SB 1618](#)^(BSI) security guards; private investigators; licensure
SPONSOR: PAYNE, LD 27
PSLE 3/10/2025 DP (14-0-0-1)
(Abs: TSOSIE)

Committee on Transportation & Infrastructure

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

[SB 1019](#)^(BSI) photo enforcement systems; prohibition
SPONSOR: ROGERS, LD 7
TI 3/12/2025 DP (4-1-1-1)
(No: CONTRERAS P Abs: TSOSIE Present: CARTER P)

[SB 1078](#)^(BSI) manufacturer plates; proof of contract
SPONSOR: DUNN, LD 25
TI 3/12/2025 DP (6-0-0-1)
(Abs: TSOSIE)

[SB 1311](#)^(BSI) west valley charity specialty plates
SPONSOR: CARROLL, LD 28
TI 3/12/2025 DP (6-0-0-1)
(Abs: TSOSIE)

[SB 1320](#)^(BSI) implements of husbandry; autonomous; automated
SPONSOR: DUNN, LD 25
TI 3/12/2025 DP (6-0-0-1)
(Abs: TSOSIE)

Committee on Ways & Means

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

[SB 1070](#)^(BSI) tax deed land sales; procedures
SPONSOR: MESNARD, LD 13
WM 3/12/2025 DP (6-0-1-2)
(Abs: BLATTMAN, SANDOVAL Present: LUNA-NÁJERA)

[SB 1122](#)^(BSI) property tax exemptions; inflation adjustment
SPONSOR: MESNARD, LD 13
WM 3/12/2025 DP (7-0-0-2)
(Abs: BLATTMAN, SANDOVAL)

[SB 1274](#)^(BSI) tax corrections act of 2025
SPONSOR: MESNARD, LD 13
WM 3/12/2025 DP (7-0-0-2)
(Abs: BLATTMAN, SANDOVAL)

[SB 1464](#)_(BSI) tax laws; interpretation; application; hearing
SPONSOR: MESNARD, LD 13
WM 3/12/2025 DP (5-4-0-0)
(No: BLATTMAN, SANDOVAL, CREWS, LUNA-NÁJERA)

[SB 1549](#)_(BSI) conservation easements; valuation
SPONSOR: LEACH, LD 17
WM 3/12/2025 DP (7-0-0-2)
(Abs: BLATTMAN, SANDOVAL)

[SB 1700](#)_(BSI) county board of equalization; decisions
SPONSOR: GOWAN, LD 19
WM 3/12/2025 DP (5-2-0-2)
(No: CREWS, LUNA-NÁJERA Abs: BLATTMAN, SANDOVAL)



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Fifty-seventh Legislature

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Senate: FIN DP 4-3-0-0 | 3rd Read 17-12-1-0-0

House: COM DP 6-4-0-0

SB 1095: central bank digital currency; ban **Sponsor: Senator Hoffman, LD 15** **Caucus & COW**

Overview

Outlines prohibitions relating to the use of federally recognized central bank digital currency (CBDC).

History

According to the [Federal Reserve](#), a CBDC is generally defined as a digital liability of a central bank that is widely available to the public. In the United States, Federal Reserve notes are the only type of central bank money available to the public. A CBDC would enable the public to make digital payments.

Arizona's Uniform Commercial Code regulates commercial and secured transactions in Arizona, including sales of goods, leases of personal property, negotiable instruments, bank deposits and collections, rights and obligations connected with fund transfers, letters of credit, investment securities and secured transactions. Under the Uniform Commercial Code, *money* is defined as a medium of exchange currently authorized or adopted by a domestic or foreign government, including a monetary unit of account established by an intergovernmental organization or by agreement between two or more countries ([Title 47, A.R.S.](#)).

Various statutes currently provide a definition of legal tender and includes specie as a type of legal tender. *Legal tender*, as used in various statutes, is defined as a medium of exchange, including specie, that is authorized by the United States Constitution or Congress for the payment of debts, public charges, taxes and dues. *Specie* is defined as coins having precious metal content.

Provisions

1. Prohibits a federally recognized CBDC from being:
 - a) used as legal tender; or
 - b) the subject or medium of payment of any contract, security or other similar instrument in this state, including contracts relating to commercial transactions. (Sec. 1)
2. Prohibits transfers made by an escrow agent from an escrow account from being settled or backed by federally recognized CBDC. (Sec. 2)
3. Excludes a federally recognized CBDC from the definition of *money* relating to the Uniform Commercial Code and from the definition of *legal tender*. (Sec. 1, 10)
4. Establishes a uniform statutory definition for *legal tender* and *specie*. (Sec. 1)
5. Makes conforming and technical changes. (Sec. 2-10)

<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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Senate: APPROP DP 9-0-1-0 | ED DP 7-0-0-0 | 3rd Read 28-0-2-0

House: ED DP 9-1-1-1 | APPROP DP 16-0-0-2

SB 1021: ROTC cadets; in-state student status
Sponsor: Senator Rogers, LD 7
Caucus & COW

Overview

Grants in-state student status to a contracted cadet participating in a Reserve Officer Training Corp (ROTC) program in Arizona.

History

The Arizona Board of Regents must fix and differentiate tuitions and fees between the public universities and between residents, nonresidents, undergraduate students, graduate students, students from foreign countries and students who have earned credits in excess of the credit hour threshold. A community college district must adopt policies for: 1) domicile requirements; and 2) classification procedures for nonresident or resident tuition purposes (A.R.S. §§ [15-1626](#) and [15-1802.01](#)).

A person is entitled to classification as an in-state student at an Arizona public university or community college if they are domiciled in Arizona for one year. However, a person who has not been domiciled in Arizona for at least one year may be eligible for in-state student status if they meet prescribed criteria, such as if the person: 1) is a U.S. Armed Forces member stationed in Arizona; 2) is the spouse or dependent child of a U.S. Armed Forces member stationed in Arizona; 3) holds an honorable discharge or retired from the U.S. Uniformed Services from active duty, reserve status or National Guard status and meets other prescribed criteria; or 4) is using specified federal educational assistance for U.S. Armed Forces members or veterans ([A.R.S. § 15-1802](#)).

All three of Arizona's public universities offer ROTC programs. Arizona State University offers Air Force, Army, Navy and Marine Corps ROTC programs, Northern Arizona University offers Air Force and Army ROTC programs and the University of Arizona offers Air Force, Army and Navy ROTC programs ([Serving Military at Arizona's Public Universities Report](#)).

Provisions

1. Classifies a person who is a contracted cadet participating in an ROTC program in Arizona as an in-state student for tuition purposes at an Arizona public university or community college. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

<input type="checkbox"/> Prop 105 (45 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Prop 108 (40 votes)	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency (40 votes)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fiscal Note
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Senate: ED DP 4-3-0-0 | 3rd Read 17-12-1-0

House: ED DP 7-4-0-1

SB 1091: school districts; bonds; overrides; ballots

Sponsor: Senator Hoffman, LD 15

Caucus & COW

Overview

Adds language to the ballot for an election to continue a school district budget override or a school district's authority to continue issuing bonds that provides the estimated secondary property tax reduction if the budget override or bond authorization is not approved.

History

A school district governing board seeking to exceed the school district's aggregate budget limit must call an election for a budget override. If an election is called to continue to exceed the school district's revenue control limit or district additional assistance and the proposed budget override will be fully funded by a continuation of secondary property taxes, the ballot must include prescribed information, including: 1) the length of time the budget override will be continued; 2) a statement that the budget override continuation will be entirely funded by secondary property taxes; 3) a statement that monies raised by continuing the budget override are not subject to constitutional residential ad valorem tax limits; and 4) the estimated tax rate per \$100 of assessed valuation required to fund the budget override continuation ([A.R.S. § 15-482](#)).

An eligible school district that has operated under the small school adjustment (SSA) but that has exceeded the student count limitations may continue to adopt a budget that is greater than its general budget limit, subject to an election. If the SSA budget override will be funded by secondary property taxes, the ballot must include a statement containing prescribed information, such as: 1) the length of time the SSA budget override will be continued; 2) a statement that monies raised by continuing the SSA budget override are not subject to constitutional residential ad valorem tax limits; and 3) the estimated tax rate per \$100 of assessed valuation required to fund the SSA budget override ([A.R.S. § 15-949](#)).

A governing board may, or on petition of 15% of the school district's electors must, call an election to decide whether school district bonds should be issued and sold for prescribed capital purposes. The ballot for a bond election must contain the total dollar amount of the bonds to fund capital improvements above the capital improvements funded by the state. If the question to issue bonds is approved by the voters, the school district may assess secondary property taxes to redeem bonds and pay interest ([A.R.S. § 15-491](#)).

Provisions

1. Includes, in the ballot for an election to continue a school district budget override, an SSA budget override or a school district's authority to issue and sell bonds at the same rate as was previously authorized in an election, a statement that provides the:
 - a) estimated dollar amount per \$100 of net assessed valuation that secondary property taxes will be reduced by without the budget override or bond continuation; and
 - b) date on which the reduction will begin. (Sec. 1, 2, 3)
2. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1, 3)

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



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Senate: ED DP 4-2-1-0 | 3rd Read 18-11-1-0

House: ED DP 7-5-0-0

SB 1255: public schools; safety; reporting requirements

Sponsor: Senator Bolick, LD 2

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires each public school and local education agency (LEA) to post a link on its website to the most recent information it reported for the Civil Rights Data Collection Survey (CRDC). Directs the Arizona Department of Education (ADE) to annually publish a school safety report.

History

The United States Department of Education Office for Civil Rights (OCR) administers the mandatory biennial CRDC to public LEAs and schools that receive federal financial assistance. The CRDC collects information about student access to educational programs, activities and staff and school climate factors, such as student discipline and harassment or bullying incidents. The OCR uses the data to enforce civil rights statutes that prohibit discrimination based on race, color, national origin, sex and disability ([OCR](#) and [CRDC](#)).

Both school district governing boards (governing boards) and charter school governing bodies are required to prescribe policies for school personnel to report: 1) any suspected crime against a person or property that is a serious offense or that involves a deadly weapon, dangerous instrument or serious physical injury; and 2) any conduct that poses a threat of death or serious physical injury to a person on school property ([A.R.S. § 15-153](#)).

A governing board must enforce policies that prohibit students from harassing, intimidating and bullying other students on school property, on school buses, at school bus stops, at school-sponsored activities and through the use of school technology. These policies must include requirements for the reporting, documenting and investigating of incidents of harassment, intimidation and bullying, as well as disciplinary procedures for students ([A.R.S. § 15-341](#)).

Provisions

1. Instructs each public school and LEA to post a link on its website to the most recent information it reported to the OCR for the CRDC. (Sec. 1)
2. Asserts a public school or LEA:
 - a) is not authorized to publish data protected under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974; and
 - b) must redact the information posted on its website to ensure compliance. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires ADE, by December 15 annually, to submit a school safety report to specified individuals that contains the following information, as reported to the OCR for the CRDC:
 - a) the number of school safety incidents;
 - b) the number of referrals to law enforcement; and
 - c) school climate data. (Sec. 2)
4. Mandates ADE collect information for the school safety report from publicly available sources and the most recent information each public school reported to the OCR. (Sec. 2)
5. Requires ADE to post the report in a publicly accessible format on its website. (Sec. 2)

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



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Senate: ED DP 4-2-1-0 | 3rd Read 17-12-1-0

House: ED DPA 7-5-0-0

SB 1269: public schools; volunteer chaplains; authorization

Sponsor: Senator Rogers, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Permits school district governing boards (governing boards) and charter school governing bodies (governing bodies) to allow volunteer school chaplains (chaplains) to provide any combination of support, services and programs to students.

History

Statute declares all parental rights are exclusively reserved to a parent of a minor child without obstruction or interference from the state or any political subdivision, governmental entity or other institution. Parental rights include the right to direct the upbringing, education and moral or religious training of a minor child ([A.R.S. § 1-602](#)).

A school district, charter school, accommodation school and the Arizona State Schools for the Deaf and the Blind (public educational institution) may not discriminate against students or parents based on a religious viewpoint or expression. Students in public educational institutions may pray or engage in religious activities or expression before, during and after the school day to the same extent that students may engage in nonreligious activities or expression ([A.R.S. § 15-110](#)).

Statute requires noncertificated personnel and personnel who are neither paid school district employees nor the guardian of a student but who are required or allowed to provide services directly to students without supervision by a certificated employee to be fingerprinted. A school district may also require such personnel to obtain a fingerprint clearance card. School district personnel who must be fingerprinted or obtain a fingerprint clearance card are required to certify whether they are awaiting trial on, have ever been convicted of or admitted in open court or pursuant to a plea agreement to committing certain criminal offenses, such as sexual abuse of a minor, sexual exploitation of a minor or child abuse ([A.R.S. § 15-512](#)).

Provisions

1. Authorizes governing boards and governing bodies to allow chaplains to provide any combination of support, services and programs to students. (Sec. 1)
2. Instructs each governing board and governing body that allows chaplains to adopt a policy that includes:
 - a) a description of the support, services or programs the chaplain may provide to students;
 - b) procedures for the school district or charter school to maintain a list of chaplains who may provide support, services or programs to enrolled students; and
 - c) a requirement for each individual school where a chaplain provides support, services or programs to:
 - i. notify all guardians that the support, services or programs are available;
 - ii. obtain written consent from a student's guardian before the student may receive support or services from, or participate in a program provided by, a chaplain; and
 - iii. provide each student's guardian an opportunity to select a chaplain from the list developed by the school district or charter school when the guardian provides written consent. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires the list of chaplains developed by a school district or charter school to:
 - a) include any religious affiliation of each chaplain; and
 - b) be posted on the school district's or charter school's website. (Sec. 1)
4. Applies statutory requirements for school personnel who are not paid employees to a chaplain who provides any combination of support, services and programs to students. (Sec. 1)

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

Amendments

Committee on Education

1. Specifies a governing board's policy must include procedures for each school operated by the school district (district school) to maintain a list of chaplains.
2. Requires a school principal, before a chaplain may be included on a district school's or charter school's list, to ensure each chaplain:
 - a) satisfies statutory requirements for school personnel who are not paid employees;
 - b) demonstrates they are an official member in a local religious group;
 - c) has a bachelor's degree;
 - d) has either:
 - i. a graduate degree in counseling or theology; or
 - ii. at least seven years of experience serving as a chaplain;
 - e) has at least two years of experience serving as a chaplain in a local religious group;
 - f) signs a statement attesting they will not teach or encourage students to engage in conduct contrary to the State Board of Education-adopted academic standards; and
 - g) demonstrates a sincere desire to enhance student welfare and meet any of the school district's or charter school's objectives for chaplains.
2. Allows a school principal to refuse to include any chaplain on the school's list if the principal determines that:
 - a) the chaplain fails to meet the prescribed requirements; or
 - b) allowing the chaplain to provide support, services or programs to students will be contrary to the pedagogical interests of the school.
3. Defines *chaplain*, *local religious group* and *religious group*.



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Senate: HHS DP 6-0-1-0 | 3rd Read 29-0-1-0

House: ED DPA 6-0-1-0

SB 1440: epinephrine delivery systems

Sponsor: Senator Werner, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

An emergency measure that replaces *epinephrine auto-injectors* with *epinephrine delivery systems* throughout statute.

History

An *epinephrine auto-injector* is a single-use device used for the automatic injection of a premeasured dose of epinephrine into the body. There are multiple statutory references to *epinephrine auto-injector*, including:

- 1) [A.R.S. § 15-157](#) allows, pursuant to a standing order issued by specified medical professionals, a trained school district or charter school employee to administer or assist in the administration of epinephrine auto-injectors to a student or adult who is showing signs of anaphylactic shock while at school or a school-sponsored activity.
- 2) [A.R.S. § 15-189.04](#) requires a charter school governing body to prescribe policies for the emergency administration of epinephrine auto-injectors by a trained employee.
- 3) [A.R.S. § 15-203](#) instructs the State Board of Education, in consultation with specified entities and individuals, to adopt rules that prescribe training requirements and procedures for the administration, use and request of epinephrine auto-injectors.
- 4) [A.R.S. § 15-341](#) directs a school district governing board to prescribe policies and procedures to allow pupils who have been diagnosed with anaphylaxis by specified medical professionals to carry and self-administer epinephrine auto-injectors while at school and at school-sponsored activities.
- 5) [A.R.S. § 32-1706](#) authorizes a licensed optometrist to use epinephrine auto-injectors to counteract an anaphylactic reaction.
- 6) [A.R.S. § 36-2226.01](#) permits an authorized entity to stock a supply of epinephrine auto-injectors pursuant to a prescription. The epinephrine auto-injectors must be stored in a location that is readily accessible in an emergency. A trained employee or agent of an authorized entity may provide or administer an epinephrine auto-injector to any individual who the employee or agent believes in good faith is experiencing anaphylaxis.

Provisions

1. Replaces *epinephrine auto-injectors* with *epinephrine delivery systems* throughout statute. (Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9)
2. Defines *epinephrine delivery systems*. (Sec. 9)
3. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9)
4. Contains an emergency clause. (Sec. 10)

Amendments

Committee on Education

1. Removes the emergency clause.

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

Senate: JUDE DP 4-2-1-0 | 3rd Read 17-11-2-0

House: ED DP 7-4-1-0

SB 1441: school districts; partisan elections

Sponsor: Senator Werner, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Makes school district governing board (governing board) elections partisan beginning January 1, 2026.

History

For governing board elections, a county school superintendent may cause separate ballots to be prepared, or the names of the governing board candidates may be included as part of the regular ballot. Regardless, the ballot must contain the names of all individuals whose petitions have been filed, along with the title of the office being sought. Statute prohibits the governing board candidate's partisan designation from being included on the ballot ([A.R.S. § 15-422](#)).

Examples of candidates that are placed on the nonpartisan ballot include candidates for: 1) the Arizona Supreme Court; 2) the court of appeals; 3) the superior court; and 4) governing boards. Examples of candidates that are placed on a partisan ballot include candidates for: 1) presidential electors; 2) Congress; 3) state offices; 4) county offices; and 5) precinct offices ([A.R.S. § 16-502](#)).

A similar bill was introduced in the 56th Legislature, 2nd Regular Session and was [vetoed](#) by the Governor (SB 1097 school districts; partisan elections).

Provisions

1. Requires each governing board candidate's partisan designation to appear on the ballot. (Sec. 1)
2. Provides that a governing board candidate's partisan designation is the political party of which the candidate is a qualified elector 150 days before the primary election for the election cycle in which the person is a candidate. (Sec. 1)
3. Applies the governing board candidate partisan designation requirement to governing board elections held beginning January 1, 2026. (Sec. 3)
4. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2)

<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

Senate: ED DP 6-0-1-0 | 3rd Read 25-3-2-0

House: ED DPA 12-0-0-0

SB 1689: school districts; overexpenditures; ADE; notice

Sponsor: Senator Farnsworth, LD 10

Caucus & COW

Overview

Directs the Arizona Department of Education (ADE) to notify the county school superintendent and take any actions required by statute if ADE determines, without prior notification from the county school superintendent, that a school district committed an overexpenditure.

History

Statute requires the county school superintendent, within two business days, to provide written notice to ADE if the county school superintendent determines a school district has committed an overexpenditure. The county school superintendent may not draw a warrant for an expenditure that exceeds the amount budgeted and that has not been previously expended unless ADE provides written notification to the county school superintendent that budget capacity exists. ADE, in conjunction with the county school superintendent, must monitor and provide technical assistance to the school district to resolve the overexpenditure.

If ADE determines that either the school district has failed to take appropriate action to resolve the overexpenditure or that the overexpenditure will cause the school district's overall expenditures to exceed its general budget limit or unrestricted capital budget limit by \$50,000 or 0.5%, ADE must request that the matter be placed on a State Board of Education (SBE) meeting agenda. After request from ADE, SBE is required to call a public meeting to consider the school district's overexpenditures and take one of the following actions: 1) require ADE, in conjunction with the county school superintendent, to monitor the school district's expenditures; 2) direct ADE to contract with a level one or level two fiscal crisis team; or 3) appoint a receiver.

An *overexpenditure* is an expenditure that exceeds: 1) the lesser of the school district's general budget limit or budgeted amount; or 2) the lesser of the school district's unrestricted capital budget limit or budgeted capital amount ([A.R.S. § 15-107](#)).

Provisions

1. Instructs ADE, without prior notification from a county school superintendent and if ADE determines that a school district committed an overexpenditure, to notify the county school superintendent and take any actions as prescribed in statute. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2)

Amendments

Committee on Education

1. Authorizes a county school superintendent to review the operations and finances, including expenditures, of any school district located in the county.

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

Senate: ED DP 5-2-0-0 | 3rd Read 28-0-2-0

House: ED DP 7-3-2-0 |

SB 1727: medical schools; admissions; in-state students

Sponsor: Senator Werner, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes, effective January 1, 2027, requirements for an Arizona public university medical school relating to the posting of admissions information and the interviewing of in-state students.

History

Currently, of Arizona's three public universities, the University of Arizona (U of A) is the only public university that operates a medical school. The U of A College of Medicine maintains campuses in both Tucson and Phoenix ([FY 2026 Baseline Book](#)).

Statute requires the U of A College of Medicine to give priority consideration to applicants who demonstrate a willingness to practice in medically underserved areas of Arizona. The U of A College of Medicine must also prepare a plan with the goal of encouraging students to enter primary care disciplines. At least 60% of the residency positions available must be reserved for medical school graduates entering primary care programs, of which at least 12% of the available residency positions must be reserved for medical school graduates entering the family medicine program (A.R.S. §§ [15-1751](#) and [15-1753](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires the medical school of an Arizona public university, consistent with any standards set by the national accrediting organization for the medical school, to:
 - a) post admissions information on its website and include the admissions information in student promotional materials;
 - b) offer to interview each applicant from Arizona who submits a timely application, meets or exceeds qualifications and requirements for admission and pays all application fees;
 - c) give priority consideration in the first round of admissions interviews to any applicant who is from Arizona and who meets admissions qualifications and requirements, if applicable;
 - d) report to the Arizona Board of Regents (ABOR), by October 1, all the following information for the prior school year:
 - i) the number of applicants from Arizona who submitted a timely application for admission, who were interviewed and who were admitted to the medical school;
 - ii) a description of the procedures and actions the medical school implemented and undertook to comply with the prescribed admissions and interview requirements; and
 - iii) any other information requested by ABOR. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies what must be included in the admissions information. (Sec. 1)
3. Declares an applicant is *from Arizona* if they are classified as an in-state student for tuition purposes or graduated from an Arizona high school. (Sec. 1)
4. Contains a delayed effective date of January 1, 2027. (Sec. 2)

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

Senate: JUDE DP 4-3-0-0 | 3rd Read: 17-11-2-0

House: FMAE DP 4-3-0-0

SB 1052: voter registration; temporary absence

Sponsor: Senator Rogers, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Removes language allowing a United States citizen who has never resided in the United States to vote if they meet specified criteria.

History

A person temporarily absent from this state may be eligible to vote in several circumstances including: 1) submittal of an affidavit of registration by a qualified registrant; 2) submittal of a federal postcard application by qualified persons under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA); 3) an overseas UOCAVA voter who has been discharged or separated from service in specific circumstances; and 4) a United States citizen who has never resided in the United States if their parent is a citizen who is registered to vote in this state (A.R.S. §§ [16-103](#), [16-593](#)).

Provisions

1. Removes language allowing a United States citizen, who has never resided in the United States, to vote by federal write-in absentee ballot if that citizen has a parent who is a citizen and registered to vote in Arizona. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2)

<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

Senate: JUDE DP 5-1-1-0 | 3rd Read: 26-2-2-0

House: FMAE DP 5-1-1-0

SB 1153: write-in candidates; nomination paper filing

Sponsor: Senator Gowan, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Modifies the deadline by which write-in candidates must file nomination papers from 40 days to 60 days before the election.

History

Write-in candidates must submit a nomination paper between 150 and 40 days before the election. If a vacancy occurs due to the voluntary or involuntary withdrawal of a candidate after the official ballots have been printed, a candidate running as a write-in candidate for that office must file a nomination paper by 5:00 p.m. 5 days before the election. Candidates running as a write-in candidate for an election that may be canceled must file their nomination paper by 5:00 p.m. 106 days before the election (A.R.S. §§ [16-312](#), [16-343](#), [16-410](#)).

Provisions

1. Alters the timeframe by which a write-in candidate must file a nomination paper from between 150 and 40 days before the election to between 150 and 60 days before the election. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

Senate: FED DPA 7-0-0-0 | 3rd Read 29-0-1-0

House: FMAE DP 7-0-0-0

SB 1218: townsites; trustees; board of supervisors.

Sponsor: Senator Angius, LD 30

Caucus & COW

Overview

Alters who can be a designated trustee of an unincorporated townsite and changes filing and approval requirements related to actions by the trustee.

History

The governing body of an incorporated municipality or the judge of a superior court are the designated trustee of an unincorporated town until certain conditions are met. When discharging their duty of trustee, they must execute a bond of \$2,000 to be filed and approved by the Board of Supervisors. After three months of entry, the trustee must have the land surveyed and platted. The plat must be submitted to the Board of Supervisors and recorded by the County Recorder. When specified conditions are met and the municipality is the county seat, the trustee upon petition with consent and advice from the Board of Supervisors can set apart and deed to the county a site for a courthouse and other county buildings. Undisposed land in the town under the title of the trustee can be sold at public auction (A.R.S. §§ [9-1101](#), [9-1102](#), [9-1103](#), [9-112](#)).

Provisions

1. Replaces the judge of a superior court with the Board of Supervisors on the list of who can be a designated trustee for an unincorporated town located in that county. (Sec. 1)
2. Replaces the Board of Supervisors with the County Recorder in which the townsite is located as the entity a trustee must file their bond with to discharge their duties as trustee. (Sec. 2)
3. Removes the requirement that a plat must be submitted to the Board of Supervisors in which the townsite is located. (Sec. 3)
4. Repeals the requirement for the Board of Supervisors to advise and consent to the trustee setting apart and deeding land to the county for a courthouse or other county buildings if the city or town is the county seat. (Sec. 7)
5. Removes the requirement that individuals appraising land that a trustee desires to sell be paid \$5 per day for their work. (Sec. 9, 11)
6. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1-12)

<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

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

House: FMAE DP 7-0-0-0

SB 1581: campaign finance reports; filing dates

Sponsor: Senator Mesnard, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Modifies the campaign finance reporting dates and certain reporting requirements for political action committees, political parties and candidate committees for statewide, Legislative and local office.

History

Candidate committees, political action committees (PAC's) and political parties must file campaign finance reports during certain reporting periods. Campaign finance reports must include the amount of cash on hand at the beginning of the reporting period, the total receipts, an itemized list of disbursements that are in excess of \$250, the total sum of receipts and disbursements and the committee treasurer's certification that the contents of the report are correct ([A.R.S. § 16-926](#)).

A candidate committee other than a statewide candidate must file campaign finance reports only during the calendar quarters comprising the 12-month period before the general election for which the candidate is seeking office. Candidate committees for statewide candidates must file campaign finance reports during the 48-month period before the general election at which the candidate is seeking office. A *calendar quarter* is a period of three consecutive calendar months ending on March 31, June 30, September 30 or December 31. (A.R.S. §§ [16-901](#), [16-927](#)).

Provisions

1. Changes the deadline for a PAC and political party to file a quarterly report to the 15th day of the month after the calendar quarter, rather than the third Monday. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires a PAC and political party's preelection report to be filed within 15 days before the election. (Sec. 1)
3. Directs candidate committees for statewide candidates to file:
 - a) quarterly reports during each calendar quarter every year within 15 days of the month after the calendar quarter; and
 - b) a post-primary report within 15 days after the primary election. (Sec. 1)
4. Instructs candidate committees for Legislative, county and municipal candidates to file:
 - a) an annual report in years other than a general election year by January 15;
 - b) quarterly reports for each calendar quarter in the year of a general election by the 15th day of the month after the calendar quarter; and
 - c) a post-primary report within 15 days after the primary election. (Sec. 1)
5. Clarifies that the year of a second, runoff or general election for that office is deemed the year of a general election for a municipal candidate. (Sec. 1)
6. Clarifies that the year of a first or primary election for that office is deemed the primary election for a municipal candidate. (Sec. 1)
7. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

Senate: GOV DPA 6-0-1-0 | 3rd Read: 28-0-2-0

House: GOV DP 7-0-0-0

SB 1039: homeowner's associations; meetings; recordings

Sponsor: Senator Kavanagh, LD 3

Caucus & COW

Overview

Provides requirements for a condominium unit owners' association and a planned community association (homeowner's association) board of directors relating to recordings of an open meeting.

History

All meetings of a homeowner's association and a board of directors are statutorily required to be open to all members of the association or a member's designated representative. Persons attending such meetings may audiotape or videotape those portions that are open. The board of directors may adopt reasonable rules governing the audiotaping or videotaping of the meeting. The adopted rules may not preclude such audiotaping or videotaping, unless the board audiotapes or videotapes the meeting and makes the unedited tapes available to members on request without restrictions on the tapes' use as evidence in any dispute resolution process (A.R.S. §§ [33-1248](#), [33-1804](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires a homeowner's association board of directors that records an open meeting to keep a copy of the recording for at least six months. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. Instructs the homeowner's association board of directors to make the unedited recording available upon request in accordance with statutory furnishing of records requirements. (Sec. 1, 2)

<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

Senate: RAGE DP 6-0-1-0 | 3rd Read: 28-2-0-0

House: GOV DP 7-0-0-0

SB 1286: counties; board; administrative review; approval

Sponsor: Senator Gowan, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows a county employee authorized by an adopted county ordinance to carry out specified duties in lieu of the county Board of Supervisors (Board).

History

The powers of a county are exercised exclusively by the county Board, or agents authorized by the Board. Statute describes the powers of the Board, which includes purchasing and holding lands, making contracts, levying and collecting taxes and determining the budgets of county officers. Statute dictates procedures the Board must follow when performing their required duties. These procedures include the requirement of the Board's approval for all plats of a subdivision of land, with exceptions. The Board has the jurisdiction to control and oversee the water supply and resources of the county in order to protect the public's safety and health (A.R.S. §§ [11-201](#), [11-269.27](#), [11-822](#), [11-823](#)).

Provisions

1. Adds *assurances* to the list of items the Board may appoint personnel to review and approve without a public hearing of the Board. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows a county employee authorized by an adopted county ordinance to carry out, in lieu of the Board, specified duties relating to the subdivision of land, approval of different plats and parcels of land and approval of subdivided lands with water restrictions. (Sec. 2, 3)
3. Defines *license*. (Sec. 1)
4. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1,2)

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

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

House: GOV DP 4-3-0-0

SB 1348: state fire marshal; phased permitting

Sponsor: Senator Gowan, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Modifies hiring requirements for deputy fire marshals and alters construction permitting requirements and timelines for state, county and public schools.

History

With the approval of the State Forester, the assistant director of the Office of the State Fire Marshal (Office) can hire deputy fire marshals that have knowledge in and at least five years of experience in the field of fire safety. The assistant director may also hire assistants and employees necessary to properly discharge the duties of the Office ([A.R.S. § 37-1382](#)).

Before construction, all plans and specifications for new construction, remodeling, alterations and additions for state, county and public school buildings and grounds must be submitted to the State Forester for review and approval by the assistant director of the Office or an authorized deputy fire marshal or an assistant fire inspector acting under the direction of the assistant director. Plans and specifications must be reviewed and approved or disapproved within 60 days after their submission. Construction cannot commence until the plans are approved and a permit is issued ([A.R.S. § 37-1383](#)).

Provisions

1. Removes the hiring requirement for deputy fire marshals to have at least five years of experience in fire safety. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows municipalities with a population of 30,000 or less to designate a person knowledgeable in state fire codes instead of the State Forester to review and approve the plans and specifications for new construction, remodeling, alterations and additions for state, county and public school buildings and grounds. (Sec. 2)
3. Requires municipalities who appoint an individual knowledgeable in state fire codes to review and approve or disapprove the plans within 60 days after submission and prohibits construction until a permit is issued. (Sec. 2)
4. Requires the State Forester to adopt rules to implement one-phase and two-phase construction, remodeling, alteration or addition permits. (Sec. 2)
5. Outlines the permitting timeline for one-phase and two-phase permits and allows for construction to commence if the State Forester has not taken action on a valid permit application within a specified time. (Sec. 2)
6. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 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: HHS DP 10-2-0-0

HB 2027: behavior analysts; regulatory board
Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1
Caucus & COW

Overview

Transfers the existing licensure and regulation of behavior analysts from the Arizona Board of Psychologist Examiners to an independent licensing board for behavior analysts. Renames the Committee of Behavior Analysts, which is part of the Board of Psychologist Examiners, to the State Board of Behavior Analysts and raises the membership from 5 to 7 members. Establishes powers and duties of the State Board of Behavior Analysts and the State Board of Behavior Analysts Fund (Fund). Sets the sunset date for the State Board of Behavior Analysts to July 1, 2034 and contains an effective date of July 1, 2026.

History

The Arizona Board of Psychologist Examiners states its mission is "*to protect the health, safety and welfare of Arizona citizens by licensing and regulating the professions of Psychology and Behavior Analysis.*" This 90/10 state agency licenses and regulates psychologists and behavior analysts. The 5-member *Committee on Behavior Analysts* (Committee) makes recommendations to the Board of Psychologist Examiners regarding licensing and regulation of its profession. This Committee may recommend regulatory changes to the Board of Psychologist Examiners after obtaining public input from other behavior analyst licensees ([A.R.S. § 32-2091.15](#)).

During the Forty-eighth Legislature, Second Regular Session (2008), [HB2470](#) (*Now: board of behavior analysts*), passed both houses of the Legislature, but was [vetoed](#) by the Governor. The bill established the regulatory framework to license and regulate the behavior analyst profession, which consisted of approximately 32 applicants. As of 2024, there are approximately 1,000 active licensees. Applicants for an initial license or renewal may apply online by paying the nonrefundable license fee and submitting the application and supporting documents. The [website](#) permits license look-up and provides information pertaining to expired, inactive, closed, surrendered or probationary status.

Provisions

Membership and Qualifications of the State Board of Behavior Analysts

1. Establishes the State Board of Behavior Analysts and transfers all regulatory authority of behavior analysts from the *State Board of Psychologist Examiners* to the new board. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. Renames the 5-member *Committee on Behavior Analysts* that is within the Board of Psychologist Examiners to the *State Board of Behavior Analysts*. (Sec. 4)
3. Raises the membership of the State Board of Behavior Analysts (Board) from five to seven. (Sec. 4)
4. Outlines Board membership as follows:
 - a) five licensed behavior analysts in professional practice; and
 - b) two public members who are:
 - i) not eligible for licensure; and
 - ii) do not have a household member who is eligible for licensure. (Sec. 4)
5. Requires Board members to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. (Sec. 4)
6. Requires each Board member to be a citizen of the United States and an Arizona resident at the time of the appointment. (Sec. 4)
7. Prescribes the process to fill a vacancy on the Board. (Sec. 4)
8. Entitles Board members to receive compensation in the amount of \$100 for each cumulative eight hours of actual service in the business of the Board. (Sec. 4)

<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

9. Provides personal immunity from suits for Board members, employees and consultants when actions are in good faith and to further the purpose of the Board's duties. (Sec. 4)

Powers and Duties

10. Directs the Executive Director of the State Board of Psychologist Examiners to serve as the Executive Director of the Board. (Sec. 5)
11. Requires the Board of Behavior Analysts and the Board of Psychologist Examiners to jointly select the Executive Director. (Sec. 5)
12. Requires the Executive Director to hire staff to serve the Board and that compensation for all personnel be determined as prescribed by law. (Sec. 5)
13. Requires the Board to:
- a) administer and enforce Board rules;
 - b) regulate discipline of licensees;
 - c) prescribe application content and deadlines for initial and renewal licenses;
 - d) keep record of all licensees, Board actions taken on all applicant's, licensees and the receipt and disbursal of monies;
 - e) adopt an official seal;
 - f) investigate violations of statute and Board rules;
 - g) employ an Executive Director who serves at the pleasure of the Board;
 - h) elect leadership annually from its membership to serve on behalf of the Board;
 - i) adopt pertinent rules for a code of ethics, telehealth and defining unprofessional conduct;
 - j) require applicants for initial licensure or renewal to have a fingerprint clearance card;
 - k) hire employees necessary to carry out the Board's responsibilities; and
 - l) accept, expend and account for gifts, grants, and various contributions from public and private sources, which the Board must deposit into special funds for the specified purposes and states these monies are exempt from lapsing. (Sec. 5)
14. Requires an applicant who is issued a fingerprint clearance card to submit it to the Board with the completed application. (Sec. 5)
15. Allows an applicant to request that the Board consider the application for licensure if an applicant applies for a fingerprint clearance card and is denied. (Sec. 5)
16. Allows the Board, in its discretion, to approve an application for licensure despite the denial of a valid fingerprint clearance card if it determines that the applicant's criminal history information does not alone disqualify the applicant from licensure. (Sec. 5)
17. Allows the Board or its Executive Director to:
- a) take and hear evidence;
 - b) administer oaths and affirmations; and
 - c) compel by subpoena the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, records and other information relating to the investigation or hearing. (Sec. 5)
18. Directs the Board to hold quarterly meetings at a time and place determined by the chairperson. (Sec. 5)
19. Requires the Board to hold special meetings the chairperson determines necessary to carry out the functions of the Board. (Sec. 5)
20. Authorizes the Board chairperson to establish:
- a) committees of behavior analysts to act as consultants to the Board; and
 - b) committees from the Board membership necessary to carry out the Board's functions. (Sec. 5)
21. Stipulates that members of consultant committees are eligible for reimbursement of expenses. (Sec. 5)
22. Specifies that a majority of members constitute a quorum, and a majority vote of a quorum present is necessary for the Board to take any action. (Sec. 5)

State Board of Behavior Analysts Fund

23. Establishes the State Board of Behavior Analysts Fund (Fund) consisting of collected fees and requires the Board to administer the Fund. (Sec. 5)
24. Requires the Board to deposit 90% of all monies collected in the Fund and the remaining 10% in the state General Fund. (Sec. 5)
25. Subjects monies deposited in the Fund to annual legislative appropriation. (Sec. 5)
26. Specifies the Board will establish fees for initial and renewal licenses but removes the temporary license fee. (Sec. 6)

Miscellaneous

27. Deletes the reference to the number of required hours for supervised experience for behavior analysts. (Sec. 9)
28. Removes the ability for the Board to issue temporary licenses to behavior analysts. (Sec. 11)
29. Removes the licensure exemption for a behavior analyst employed in a common school, high school or charter school setting and certified to use that title by the Arizona Department of Education, if the service or activities are part of the duties of that person's employment. (Sec. 13)
30. Prohibits the Board from considering a complaint for administrative action if the complaint is filed against a licensed behavior analyst who is a Board member, staff member, agent or consultant of the Board if the complaint relates to the person's performance of Board duties. (Sec. 14)
31. Allows the Board, if it finds that it can take rehabilitative or disciplinary action during the investigation or disciplinary process, to enter into a consent agreement with a behavior analyst to limit or restrict their practice or rehabilitate them to protect the public and ensure the behavior analyst's ability to safely engage in the practice of behavior analysis. (Sec. 14)
32. Allows the Board to require the behavior analyst to successfully complete a Board-approved rehabilitative, retraining or assessment program at the behavior analyst's expense. (Sec. 14)
33. Decreases, from 10 to 8, the Board of Psychologist Examiners. (Sec. 20)
34. Adds the Board to the list of health professional regulatory boards that require its members to complete the 12-hour government and administrative training within one year after being appointed to the board. (Sec. 27)
35. Terminates the Board on July 1, 2034. (Sec. 34)
36. Contains a purpose statement. (Sec. 35)
37. Outlines the transition of the Committee to the new Board. (Sec. 36, 37)
38. Contains an effective date of July 1, 2026. (Sec. 38)
39. Maintains the effective date that requires 15% of all fees and other revenues received by the Arizona Board of Psychologist Examiners to be deposited in the state General Fund and the remaining 85% to be deposited in the Board of Psychologist Examiners Fund until July 1, 2028. (Sec. 22, 23 and 38)
40. Strikes archaic and obsolete language. (Sec. 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11-14, 18, 19, 26, 28, 29)
41. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 2-3, 6-22, 24-33)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

Senate: HHS DPA 5-1-1-0 | 3rd Read 29-0-1-0

House: HHS DP 8-2-0-2

SB 1124: dental board; oral preventive assistants

Sponsor: Senator Shope, LD 16

Caucus & COW

Overview

Provides a process for a dental assistant to become an oral preventive assistant (OPA) if all conditions are met. Establishes the scope of practice for OPAs and contains reporting requirements for the Arizona State Board of Dental Examiners (Board) regarding OPAs.

History

The Board regulates and licenses dental professionals, including dentists, dental hygienists, dental assistants, dental consultants, dental therapists and denturists. It 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 (A.R.S. §§ [32-1201](#) through [32-1299.26](#)).

Dental assistants aid dentists, dental therapists or dental hygienists by rendering personal services to a patient that involves proximity while the patient is under treatment or observation or undergoing diagnostic procedures. Dental assistants may expose radiographs for dental diagnostic purposes or polish the natural and restored surfaces of the teeth under either the general supervision of a dentist or the direct supervision of an affiliated practice dental hygienist licensed if the assistant has passed an examination approved by the Board (A.R.S. § [32-1291](#)).

Dental assistants may perform certain expanded functions after meeting one of the following: 1) successfully completing a Board-approved expanded function dental assistant training program and successfully completing the Board-approved examination in the expanded function; and 2) providing evidence of currently holding or having held within the preceding 10 years a license registration, permit or certificate in expanded functions in restorative procedures issued by another state or jurisdiction and acceptable proof of clinical experience in the expanded functions. These expanded functions include the placement, contouring and finishing of direct restorations or the placement and cementation of prefabricated crowns following the preparation of the tooth by a licensed dentist (A.R.S. § [32-1291.01](#)).

An *OPA* is a type of expanded function dental assistant who has taken the required education and completed training to provide patients with additional preventive services and can assist hygienists with preventive care practices. These services include removing hard build up on visible, healthy teeth or on patients with reversible gum inflammation ([American Dental Association](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires a dental assistant to complete a Board-approved OPA training course that includes at least 120 hours of didactic and clinical instruction with patients that is provided by a qualifying institution to practice as an OPA. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires a dental assistant, before taking an OPA training course, to meet all the following:
 - a) hold a current certification in cardiopulmonary resuscitation;
 - b) hold a Board-approved certification in coronal polishing and radiography; and
 - c) either hold a current national board certification in dental assisting or have successfully completed a dental assisting educational program accredited by a state or national organization that accredits dental programs. (Sec. 1)
3. Limits the scope of practice of an OPA to the removal of plaque, calculus and stains, with scalers or sonic or ultrasonic scaling devices on patients who have received a periodontal evaluation by a dentist or dental hygienist. (Sec. 1)
4. Allows OPAs to practice only on periodontally healthy patients or patients with localized mild gingivitis. (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

5. Forbids an OPA from using any air polishing technology, device or practice on patients who:
 - a) have been treated for periodontal disease;
 - b) have generalized recession;
 - c) are medically compromised; or
 - d) are under sedation. (Sec. 1)
6. Instructs an OPA providing coronal calculus removal services to:
 - a) inform each patient and document in the patient's clinical record that the patient's care was not provided by a licensed dental provider; and
 - b) prominently post the OPA's certification at the location where the service is performed. (Sec. 1)
7. Specifies that an OPA may practice only under the direct supervision of a dentist or dental hygienist. (Sec. 1)
8. Limits a dentist to supervising no more than three OPAs at any time. (Sec. 1)
9. Limits a dental hygienist to supervising no more than one OPA at any time. (Sec. 1)
10. Classifies the act of a dentist or dental hygienist who allows an OPA to perform coronal calculus removal services outside statutory authority as unprofessional conduct. (Sec. 1)
11. Requires the Board, in coordination with a statewide association representing dentists in Arizona, to collect data regarding the:
 - a) number of OPAs who are practicing in Arizona;
 - b) location of each OPA's practice; and
 - c) number of complaints filed against dentists pertaining to OPAs. (Sec. 2)
12. Requires the Board to report the OPA data to the Governor, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 1, 2029. (Sec. 2)
13. Requires the Board to provide a copy of the OPA report to the Secretary of State. (Sec. 2)
14. Repeals the OPA data reporting requirement on July 1, 2029. (Sec. 2)
15. Defines *qualifying institution* as an institution of higher education, including a community college, that provides a dental or dental hygiene program accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation or its successor. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

Senate: MABS DP 4-3-0-0 | 3rd Read 17-12-1-0

House: HHS DP 6-4-0-2

SB 1268: hospitals; patient immigration status; reporting

Sponsor: Senator Rogers, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires a hospital that accepts payment from the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) to include a place on its patient admission or registration forms to state or indicate whether the patient is lawfully or unlawfully present in the United States (U.S.) or is a U.S. citizen. Establishes quarterly reporting requirements for the Arizona Department of Health Services (DHS).

History

For information that is received and kept by DHS is available to the public except for information that: 1) is obtained for the review of health care utilization or certain health care practices; 2) is medical information or any information from which a patient or the patient's family might be identified; 3) is personally identifiable information of a physician that is received and any records kept regarding the physician's admitting privileges; or 4) may cause DHS to believe that an inspection of an institution is needed to determine the extent of compliance.

DHS may release information listed to an officer of the court pursuant to a court order, a department or agency of this state or the federal government, a law enforcement agency or a county medical examiner if the release of this information is necessary and pertinent to an investigation or proceeding unless the release of this information is prohibited by federal or state law. The recipient shall maintain patient and source name confidentiality ([A.R.S. § 36-404](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires each hospital that accepts AHCCCS to include a place on its admission or registration form for a patient, or the patient's representative, to state or indicate whether the patient is:
 - a) a U.S. citizen; or
 - b) is lawfully or not lawfully present in the U.S. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the inquiry to be followed by a statement on the form that the patient's response will not affect the patient's care or result in a report of the patient's immigration status to immigration authorities. (Sec. 1)
3. Directs each hospital to submit a quarterly report to DHS within 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter that states the number of hospital admissions or emergency department visits within the previous quarter made by a patient who indicated whether the patient is a U.S. citizen, is lawfully or unlawfully present in the U.S. or declined to answer. (Sec. 1).
4. Requires DHS annually on March 1, to submit a report to the Governor, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives that:
 - a) includes the total number of hospital admissions and emergency department visits for the previous calendar year for which the patient or patient's representative reported that the patient is a U.S. citizen, is lawfully or not lawfully present in the U.S. or declined to answer the question; and
 - b) describes information relating to the costs of uncompensated care for aliens who are not lawfully present in the U.S., the impact of uncompensated care on the cost or ability of hospitals to provide services to the public, hospital funding needs and other related information. (Sec. 1)
5. Directs DHS to provide a copy of the report to the Secretary of State. (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

6. Allows DHS to adopt rules relating to the format and information to be contained in the quarterly reports and the acceptable formats for hospitals to use in requesting information regarding a patient's immigration status on hospital admission or registration forms. (Sec. 1)
7. Prohibits DHS rules from requiring the disclosure of patient names or any other personal identifying information. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

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

House: HHS DP 10-0-0-2

SB 1354: evaluation agencies; hearings; witnesses

Sponsor: Senator Gowan, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Provides clarification to certain witness testimony during a hearing for court ordered treatment and specifies that witness testimony is limited to observed facts and may not include expert opinion or conclusions.

History

Statute establishes procedures by which individuals may, voluntarily or under court order, be evaluated, admitted and treated by designated mental health providers, including approved evaluation agencies and mental health treatment agencies ([Title 36, Chapter 5, article 5](#)).

In Arizona, a court-ordered evaluation (COE) is a proceeding in which two behavioral health medical professionals each complete a multidisciplinary analysis of an individual identified as potentially meeting one or more of the four criteria: 1) a danger to themselves; 2) a danger to others; 3) persistently or acutely disabled; or 4) gravely disabled. COEs may include firsthand observations or remote observations by interactive audiovisual media that is based on data describing the person's identity, biography, medical, psychological and social conditions. A COE is required to determine the severity of a specific mental or behavioral health concern and to determine an individual's capacity to adequately function and care for themselves. This happens while the individual being assessed is held in a behavioral health facility for up to 72 hours to complete the evaluation and ensure the individual's safety.

If it is determined that the individual meets one of the four criteria, the medical professionals who completed the evaluation will submit their findings to the superior court where the individual resides or where they received the evaluation. A judge will hear the case and determine whether the individual meets the criteria to be ordered into treatment ([AHCCCS](#)).

Evidence presented by a petitioner or a patient during a hearing for court ordered treatment must include the testimony of two or more witnesses acquainted with the patient at the time of the alleged mental disorder, and the testimony of the two physicians, or other health professionals, who participated in the patient's COE. The evaluating physicians or other health professionals must testify as to their personal observations and opinions concerning whether the patient, as a result of mental disorder: 1) is a danger to self or to others; or 2) has a persistent, acute or grave disability; and 3) requires treatment ([A.R.S. § 36-539](#)).

Provisions

1. Clarifies that the evidence presented by the petitioner or patient in a hearing for court ordered treatment must include the testimony of the physicians or health professionals who participated in the evaluation of the patient and the testimony of two or more witnesses, regardless of professional licensure who:
 - a) observed or were acquainted with the patient at the time of the alleged mental disorder and before the submission of the current application for court ordered evaluation; or
 - b) if testifying after the submission of the current application, were not formal participants in the evaluation process. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies that witness testimony is limited to observed facts and may not include expert opinion or conclusions. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

Senate: HHS DP 7-0-0-0 | 3rd Read 26-3-1-0

House: HHS DP 10-1-0-1

SB 1438: DCS information; central registry; exceptions

Sponsor: Senator Werner, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires the Arizona Department of Child Safety (DCS) to provide all DCS and central registry information to the Board of Fingerprinting (Board) for purposes of determining central registry exceptions. Declares any person who knowingly discloses confidential DCS or central registry information guilty of a class 5 felony.

History

DCS is required to maintain a central registry of child abuse and neglect. DCS must conduct central registry background checks and use the information contained in the central registry to determine qualifications for: 1) foster home licensing; 2) adoptive parent certification; 3) individuals applying for child welfare agency licensing; 4) child care home certification; 5) registration of unregulated child care homes; 6) home and community based services for children or vulnerable adults; and 7) employees or prospective employees in a state or welfare agency position providing direct support to children or vulnerable adults.

Additionally, the background checks are used to: 1) identify and review reports concerning individual children and families in order to facilitate the assessment of safety and risk; 2) determine the nature and scope of child abuse and neglect in this state and provide statewide statistical and demographic information concerning trends in child abuse and neglect; 3) allow comparisons of this state's statistical data with national data; 4) provide information to licensees regarding persons who are employed or seeking employment in an intermediate care facility for individuals with intellectual disabilities; and 5) provide information to licensees regarding persons who are employed or seeking employment to provide direct services to children in a licensed behavioral health residential facility ([A.R.S. § 8-804](#)).

DCS information includes all information DCS gathers during an investigation from the time a file is opened and until it is closed. This does not include information that is contained in child welfare agency licensing records ([A.R.S. § 8-801](#)).

The Board is tasked with reviewing applications for good-cause exceptions and central-registry exceptions for individuals who: 1) had a fingerprint card suspended or declined by the Department of Public Safety; or 2) had substantiated allegations of child abuse or neglect listed in the central registry. After review of a DCS central registry case, the Board may grant a central registry exception to an individual who has demonstrated rehabilitation and no threat to recidivate ([Board](#)).

Provisions

1. Directs DCS to provide all DCS information and all information in the central registry to the Board for the purpose of determining central registry exceptions. (Sec. 1, 2 and 5)
2. Classifies any person who knowingly discloses confidential DCS or central registry information as a class 5 felony. (Sec. 4)
3. Defines *DCS information*. (Sec. 4)
4. Makes conforming and technical changes. (Sec. 1,3, 4 and 5)

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

Senate: RAGE DP 6-0-1-0 | 3rd Read 29-0-1-0

House: HHS DP 7-4-0-1

SB 1527: occupational boards; renewal extension

Sponsor: Senator Bolick, LD 2

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes requirements for health profession regulatory boards and licensing authorities that suspend the processing of renewal applications for licenses, permits, certificates or registrations.

History

A *health profession regulatory board* means any board that regulates one or more health professionals in Arizona ([A.R.S. § 32-3201](#)).

Arizona health profession regulatory boards include the: 1) Arizona Board of Podiatry Examiners; 2) Arizona Board of Chiropractic Examiners; 3) Arizona State Board of Dental Examiners; 4) Arizona Medical Board; 5) Arizona Naturopathic Physicians Medical Board; 6) Arizona State Board of Nursing; 7) Arizona State Board of Dispensing Opticians; 8) Arizona State Board of Optometry; 9) Arizona Board of Osteopathic Examiners in Medicine and Surgery; 10) Arizona State Board of Pharmacy; 11) Arizona State Board of Physical Therapy; 12) Arizona Board of Psychologist Examiners; 13) Arizona State Veterinary Medical Examining Board; 14) Arizona Regulatory Board of Physician Assistants; 15) Arizona Board of Homeopathic and Integrated Medicine Examiners; 16) Arizona Board of Behavioral Health Professionals; 17) Arizona Board of Occupational Therapy Examiners; 18) Arizona State Board of Respiratory Care Examiners; 19) Arizona Acupuncture Board of Examiners; 20) Arizona Board of Athletic Training; 21) Arizona State Board of Massage Therapy; and 22) Arizona Nursing Care Institution Administrators and Assisted Living Facility Managers ([A.R.S. § 32-3201](#)).

A *licensing authority* means any agency, department, board or commission of this state that issues a license for the purposes of operating a business in this state to an individual who provides a service to any person ([A.R.S. § 32-4701](#)).

Provisions

1. Specifies that if a health profession regulatory board or licensing authority suspends the processing of renewal applications, then:
 - a) all current licenses, permits, certificates and registrations will be extended for the duration of the suspension period; and
 - b) the renewal fees for all current licensees, permittees, certificate holders and registrants are waived until the end of the suspension period. (Sec. 1-2)
2. Defines *licensing authority*. (Sec. 2)

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

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

House: HHS DP 11-0-0-1

SB 1626: health insurance; surprise billing; disputes

Sponsor: Senator Werner, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Clarifies that the requirements and procedures related to providing notice to an enrollee of their statutory right to dispute surprise out-of-network bills applies only to claims that are not subject to an independent dispute resolution (IDR) under the No Surprises Act (NSA).

History

[Laws 2017, Chapter 190](#), establishes a process for an enrollee who has received a surprise out-of-network bill to seek a dispute resolution for the disputed amount. A *surprise out-of-network bill* is a bill for a health care service, a laboratory service or durable medical equipment that was provided in a network facility by a health care provider that is not a contracted provider. A bill must meet certain criteria to qualify as a surprise out-of-network bill. The dispute resolution process consists of an informal settlement teleconference and arbitration. The Department of Insurance and Financial Institutions (DIFI) is required to develop a simple, fair, efficient and cost-effective arbitration procedure for surprise out-of-network bill disputes, as well as specify time frames, standards and other details for the arbitration proceeding (A.R.S. §§ [20-3111](#), [20-3113](#) and [20-3114](#)).

An enrollee may seek dispute resolution for a surprise out-of-network bill by filing a request with DIFI within one year of the date of service noted in the surprise out-of-network bill. DIFI, in conjunction with appropriate health care boards, must prescribe a notice that outlines an enrollee's rights to dispute surprise out-of-network bills. Health insurers are required to include the prescribed notice in each explanation of benefits or other similar claim adjudication notices issued to enrollees that involves covered services provided by a noncontracted health care provider. If an enrollee contacts a health care provider, a provider's representative or a billing company regarding a dispute involving a surprise out-of-network bill, the health care provider, the provider's representative or the billing company must provide written notice to the enrollee of the dispute resolution process (A.R.S. § [20-3117](#)).

The NSA is a federal law aimed towards protecting consumers from receiving surprise medical bills resulting from out-of-network care. The federal law also requires health care insurers to give patients a notice about their surprise billing protections ([26 U.S.C. § 9816](#)).

The NSA applies to the uninsured and individuals insured by: 1) individual and group health insurance plans; 2) student health insurance plans; 3) employer self-funded plans; 4) non-federal government plans, such as state, county and city plans; 5) church plans; and 6) federal employees health benefit plans. The NSA does not apply to individuals covered under short term limited duration plans, critical illness policies, other limited benefit plans, Medicare, the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System, Indian Health Services, Veterans Affairs Health Care or TRICARE ([DIFI](#)).

Provisions

1. Clarifies that the requirements for health insurers to provide surprise out-of-network billing notices to enrollees, only applies to claims that are not subject to an IDR under the NSA. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies that if an enrollee contacts a health care provider, a provider's representative or a billing company regarding a dispute involving a surprise out-of-network bill that is not subject to an IDR under the NSA, then the health care provider, a provider's representative or a billing company must provide the surprise out-of-network billing notice to the enrollee. (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

Senate: JUDE DP 4-3-0-0 | 3rd Read 17-11-0-2

House: JUD DP 6-3-0-0

SB 1014: prohibited weapons; muffling device; repeal

Sponsor: Senator Rogers, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Exclude suppressors from the definition of *prohibited weapon*.

History

In the Arizona Criminal Code, a *prohibited weapon* is defined to include:

- 1) bombs, grenades, landmines and rockets with more than four ounces of propellant;
- 2) suppressors made to muffle the sound of a firearm;
- 3) fully automatic firearms;
- 4) short barreled rifles and shotguns;
- 5) breakable containers with flammable liquids and a wick (commonly called Molotov cocktails);
- 6) chemical explosives;
- 7) improvised explosive devices; and
- 8) parts or materials designed and intended to make bombs or explosives ([A.R.S. § 13-3101](#)).

A person can commit *misconduct involving weapons* by knowingly manufacturing, possessing, transporting, selling or transferring a prohibited weapon; this offence is a class 4 felony ([A.R.S. § 13-3102](#)).

Provisions

1. Removes a device that is designed, made or adapted to muffle the report of a firearm from the definition of a *prohibited weapon*. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2)

<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

Senate: JUDE DP 4-3-0-0 | 3rd Read 17-11-0-2

House: JUD DP 6-3-0-0

SB 1020: disruption; educational institution; concealed weapon

Sponsor: Senator Rogers, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Limits the authority of a university, college or community college (postsecondary institution) governing board to prohibit a person from lawfully possessing a concealed weapon under a valid permit or transporting a firearm in the person's motor vehicle on campus.

History

Current law requires the governing board of every educational institution to adopt and enforce rules pursuant to Title 41, Chapter 6, for the purpose of maintaining order and public safety. Any weapon, dangerous instrument or explosive that is found to violate the educational institution's regulations established by the board is subject to forfeiture pursuant to [A.R.S. § 13-3105](#) and A.R.S. Title 13, Chapter 39.

Educational institution is defined as any university, college, community college, high school or common school in the state of Arizona. Property of an educational institution is defined to include any land, buildings or other facilities that are owned, operated or controlled by the board of an educational institution and devoted to educational purposes ([A.R.S. § 13-2911](#)).

Provisions

1. States that the board of any postsecondary institution may not prohibit:
 - a) the possession of a concealed weapon by an individual who possesses a valid concealed weapons permit; or
 - b) the properly secured transportation or storage of a firearm in a motor vehicle or motorcycle. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec.1)

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

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

Senate: HHS DP 5-1-1-0 | 3rd Read 17-11-0-2

House: JUD DP 6-2-0-1

SB 1443: parental rights; compensatory damages

Sponsor: Senator Werner, LD 4

Caucus & COW

Overview

Mandates a minimum award of \$2,500 in compensatory damages for each violation of the Arizona Parents' Bill of Rights.

History

The Arizona *Parents' Bill of Rights* asserts that parents have exclusive and fundamental rights over the upbringing, education, health care and general welfare of their minor children without government interference. It enumerates various parental rights and restricts government entities from infringing on those rights unless they can demonstrate that such interference serves a compelling government interest and is narrowly tailored. If a government entity infringes on parental rights, a parent may file a suit against the government entity. If the government entity cannot demonstrate that its actions served a compelling government interest and were narrowly tailored, then the court must grant relief, which may include compensatory damages, to the parents ([A.R.S. § 1-602](#)).

Provisions

1. Directs the court, if it awards compensatory damages to parents for a violation of the Parents' Bill of Rights, to award at least \$2,500 for each violation of the Parents' Bill of Rights. (Sec. 1)
2. Adds explicitly that parents have the right to make mental health care decisions for their minor children. (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

Senate: JUDE DPA 6-0-1-0 | 3rd Read 28-0-0-2

House: JUD DP 9-0-0-0

SB 1449: lifetime injunction; undesignated offenses

Sponsor: Senator Bolick, LD 2

Caucus & COW

Overviews

Establishes that a class 6 felony that is reduced to a class 1 misdemeanor, or one pending designation, is still considered a felony for the purpose of issuing a lifetime injunction.

History

In criminal sentencing, the court has discretion in sentencing individuals convicted of a non-dangerous class 6 felony by either reducing the conviction to a class 1 misdemeanor or deferring its designation as a felony or misdemeanor until the completion of probation. While the offence is pending designation, it is legally treated as a misdemeanor for most purposes but as a felony in specific outlined cases such as probation, DNA collection, firearm rights and sentence enhancement ([A.R.S. § 13-604](#)).

Upon request of a victim or prosecutor, the court is required to issue a lifetime injunction prohibiting the defendant from contacting the victim if the offender was convicted of certain felony offences such as violent offences, sexual offences or stalking. The injunction remains in place for the defendant's lifetime unless the victim dies, the conviction is dismissed, expunged, overturned, pardoned or the victim requests its early termination ([A.R.S. § 13-719](#)).

Provisions

1. Asserts that a class 6 felony conviction that is reduced to a class 1 misdemeanor is still considered a felony for the purposes of issuing a lifetime injunction. (Sec. 2)
2. Adds that, for the purposes of issuing a lifetime injunction, while an offence pending designation as either a class 6 felony or a class 1 misdemeanor, it is to be treated as a felony. (Sec. 1)
3. Specifies that lifetime injunctions are to be issued by the superior court. (Sec. 2)

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

Senate: JUDE DPA 4-2-1-0 | 3rd Read 17-11-0-2

House: JUD DP 6-2-0-1

SB 1725: fentanyl; nine grams
Sponsor: Senator Rogers, LD 7
Caucus & COW

Overview

Reduces the threshold for fentanyl that is involved in a sale, for the charge to meet enhanced sentencing requirements.

History

Under [A.R.S. § 13-3408](#), if a person possesses or uses a narcotic drug, he is guilty of a class 4 felony. If a person possesses or transports a narcotic drug for sale, he is guilty of a class 2 felony. If a person possesses or transports more than 200 grams of fentanyl for sale, for a first offence he is to be sentenced according to the following enhanced sentencing schema:

- 1) minimum sentence of 5 years;
- 2) presumptive sentence of 10 years; or
- 3) maximum sentence of 15 years.

If the individual has been previously convicted of possessing or transporting more than 200 grams of fentanyl for sale, the minimum, presumptive and maximum sentences are enhanced by five years each.

Provisions

1. Lowers the amount of fentanyl that must be involved in a sale to another person for enhanced sentencing ranges to apply, from 200 grams to 9 grams. (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

Senate: JUDE DP 7-0-0-0 | 3rd Read 19-9-2-0

House: LARA DP 5-2-1-1

SB 1033: animal seizure; bond amount

Sponsor: Senator Kavanagh, LD 3

Caucus & COW

Overview

Increases the bond amount that a person must post to cover the cost of care for an animal that was properly seized by law enforcement.

History

Current law requires a peace officer, county enforcement agent or animal control officer who lawfully seizes an animal, for violation of cruelty to animals, to affix a notice of seizure in a conspicuous place where the animal was found or personally deliver the notice to the owner or keeper of the animal. The officer or agent must also file proof of service with the court ([A.R.S. § 13-4281](#)).

If it is determined that the suffering of the animal does not require humane destruction, the notice must include:

- 1) the name, business address and telephone number of the person providing the notice;
- 2) a description of the seized animal;
- 3) the authority and purpose for the seizure;
- 4) a statement that in order to receive a postseizure hearing the owner must request the hearing by signing and returning to the court an enclosed declaration of ownership or right to keep the animal within 10 days, including weekends and holidays, after the date of the notice;
- 5) a statement that the owner is responsible for the cost of care for an animal that was properly seized and is required to post a bond in the amount of \$25 per animal with the court to defray the cost of care; and
- 6) a warning that if the owner fails to post a bond within 10 days after the seizure, the animal will be deemed abandoned and become the property of the seizing agency ([A.R.S. § 13-4281](#)).

If the owner fails to post bond, request a hearing or attend a scheduled hearing, the animal is deemed abandoned and all rights of the owner in the animal are transferred to the seizing agency ([A.R.S. § 13-4281](#)).

A person commits cruelty to animals by intentionally, knowingly or recklessly subjecting any animal in the person's custody or control to cruel neglect or abandonment, unnecessary physical injury, cruel mistreatment or undue death ([A.R.S. § 13-2910](#)).

Provisions

1. Increases the bond, from \$25 to \$500 per animal, that a person must post with the court to cover the cost of care for an animal that was properly seized by a peace officer, county enforcement agent or animal control officer. (Sec. 1)
2. 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

Senate: NR DPA 5-3-0-0 | 3rd Read 17-12-1-0-0

House: NREW DP 5-4-0-1

SB 1119: residential utilities; consumer office; definition

Sponsor: Senator Dunn, LD 25

Caucus & COW

Overview

Defines *represent the interests of* as it pertains to residential utility ratepayers.

History

Arizona Corporation Commission

The Arizona Corporation Commission (Commission) has supervisory and regulatory jurisdiction over public service corporations, including but not limited to electric utilities and electric generation facilities ([A.R.S. § 40-202](#)).

Residential Utility Consumer Office

The Residential Utility Consumer Office (RUCO) was established in 1983 to represent the interests of residential utility customers in regulatory proceedings involving public service corporations before the Commission ([A.R.S. § 40-462](#)). RUCO reviews each utility rate increase application filed with the Commission regardless of the size of the utility. RUCO intervenes and is involved with rate cases relating to Arizona's largest utilities with case-by-case discretion exercised on their involvement with rate cases of smaller companies. RUCO uses utility company data to determine the appropriate position to take on behalf of the residential utility consumers in the proceedings ([RUCO](#)).

Provisions

1. Defines *represent the interests of* to mean advocating for the safest and most reliable utility service achievable at the lowest retail rate possible. (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

Senate: NR DP 5-3-0-0 | 17-12-1-0-0

House: NREW DP 5-4-0-1

SB 1309: public utilities; electric grid improvements

Sponsor: Senator Carroll, LD 28

Caucus & COW

Overview

Outlines requirements the Arizona Corporation Commission (Commission) must follow regarding changes to maintain or improve an electric power grid.

History

The Commission is a statewide agency and public utility commission that is responsible for ensuring safe, reliable and affordable utility services. The Commission has five elected committee members who oversee executive, legislative and judicial proceedings on behalf of Arizona's residents in regard to utilities and regulation of securities ([ACC](#)).

The electrical grid is responsible for the nation's energy economy, it is composed of interconnected power lines and substations that transmit electricity from power plants to consumers. The Grid Modernization Initiative (GMI) works through the Department of Energy to modernize the electrical grid to measure, analyze and protect electrical grids ([DOE](#)).

Electric grids undergo modernization improvements for multiple reasons:

- 1) wildfire prevention by wildfire and wildfires caused by aging infrastructure;
- 2) improvements allow consumers to keep power on locally even when outages are being experienced;
- 3) lower energy bills and clean energy;
- 4) focuses on infrastructure upgrades including locally focused economic development ([DOE](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires the Commission to ensure that any changes to an electric power grid must be:
 - a) capable of producing enough electricity to meet the demand for electric service in summer and winter months; and
 - b) contain a generation resource mix that avoids power quality incidents and non-momentary electric service interruptions that are not related to severe weather conditions. (Sec.1)
2. Mandates that on the retirement of an electric generation plant, the Commission will require a replacement electric generation plant that is able to provide an equal amount of dispatchable load following generation. (Sec.1)
3. Defines *dispatchable load following generation* as a power source that quickly adjusts to fluctuations in electricity demand. (Sec.1)
4. Defines *generation resource mix* as the combination of different energy sources that are used to produce electricity with contributions from other sources of power. (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

Senate: NR DPA 5-2-1-0 | 3rd Read 17-11-2-0-0

House: NREW DP 5-4-0-1

SB 1501: grid security; cybersecurity; reviews; commission

Sponsor: Senator Farnsworth, LD 10

Caucus & COW

Overview

Instructs the Arizona Corporation Commission (Commission) to conduct an annual grid security review that will evaluate the technologies and securities of the grid system.

History

The Commission is a statewide agency and public utility commission that is responsible for ensuring safe, reliable and affordable utility services. The Commission regulates investor-owned or privately-owned utilities that provide utility services ([ACC](#)).

The Commission's Power Plant and Transmission Line Siting Committee (Committee) has jurisdiction over proposed electrical generating plants and above ground transmission lines that meet certain criteria. When a utility plans to build one of these facilities it must apply for a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility (CEC) and after review of designated criteria, public hearings and a vote by the Committee the utility may be granted the CEC for their proposed facility. The plans are reviewed biennially by the commission and the commission then issues a written decision regarding the functionality of the facility ([A.R.S. Title 40, Chapter 2, article 6.2](#)).

Generation, transmission and distribution are the main functions of the grid which provide power to residents of the state of Arizona. Utility owners and operators are often the entities responsible for improvements that help secure electricity grids ([DOE](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires the Commission to conduct an annual grid security review and directs the Commission to:
 - a) research and evaluate the generation and grid management technologies that accommodate two-way flow of electricity and that will protect against a physical attack and cyberattack;
 - b) evaluate the dangers associated with an electromagnetic pulse and the steps necessary to secure a continuous supply of electricity to residents of this state;
 - c) evaluate new information technology systems and how protections are implemented;
 - d) encourage investor-owned utilities to rectify deficiencies identified in the grid security review and develop security plans that evaluate and consider the time and cost associated with the changes. This provision does not apply to public power entities or electric cooperatives.
 - e) review cybersecurity and grid protection protocols every two years. (Sec.1)
2. Contains a legislative findings and intent clause that addresses grid reliability and the effects of electromagnetic pulses. (Sec. 2)

<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

Senate: PS DPA 7-0-0-0 | 3rd Read 20-9-1-0

House: PSLE DP 9-4-1-1

SB 1060: internal investigations; notice; confidentiality

Sponsor: Senator Gowan, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Directs an employer to provide all materials to a law enforcement officer at least 24 hours prior to an administrative investigation interview.

History

Before commencing an interview in the course of an administrative investigation, an employer is required to provide a law enforcement officer with a written notice containing: 1) the alleged facts that are the basis of the investigation; 2) the specific nature of the investigation; 3) the officer's status in the investigation; 4) all known allegations of misconduct; and 5) the officer's right to have a representative present. Additionally, the notice must include copies of all complaints that contain the alleged facts, with certain exceptions ([A.R.S. § 38-1104](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires an employer, in an administrative investigation interview, to provide all relevant materials to the law enforcement officer at least 24 hours before the interview. (Sec. 1)
2. Exempts the employer from providing relevant materials prior to an administrative investigation interview if:
 - a) the law enforcement officer waives the requirement;
 - b) the employer determines that the interview should be conducted earlier to protect the integrity of the law enforcement officer's statement; or
 - c) circumstances or evidence that will be offered at the interview require the interview to be completed 24 hours after a major law enforcement incident. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes technical changes and conforming. (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

Senate: PS DP 6-0-1-0 | 3rd Read 29-0-1-0

House: PSLE DP 14-0-0-1

SB 1506: department of corrections; reporting; website

Sponsor: Senator Bolick, LD 2

Caucus & COW

Overview

Permits the Arizona Department of Corrections (DOC) Director to post all statutorily required information on their website.

History

The DOC Director can adopt rules to implement the purpose of the DOC and take administrative action to improve departmental efficiency. By December 31 of each year, they must submit a report to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives and Senate and the chairperson of the Judiciary Committee in the House of Representatives and Senate or its successor committee. The report must include the number of: 1) inmate deaths; 2) physical and sexual assaults; 3) inmates placed in solitary confinement and its duration; 4) facility lockdowns lasting over 24 hours; 5) staff information including tenure, turn-over rate, vacancies and compensation; 6) inmates and the inmate-to-staff ratio; 7) in-person visits and denials; and 8) inmate complaints and resolutions ([A.R.S. § 41-1604](#)).

Provisions

1. Allows the DOC Director to post on their website all statutorily required reports, forms, plans and summaries. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the statutorily required information that is posted on the DOC website to be treated as if DOC submitted the report, form, plan and summary to the relevant entity. (Sec. 1)
3. Directs the DOC Director to notify the relevant entities that the reports, forms, plans and summaries have been posted on their website. (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

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

House: PSLE DP 14-0-0-1

SB 1618: security guards; private investigators; licensure

Sponsor: Senator Payne, LD 27

Caucus & COW

Overview

Increases a private investigator and security guard's license or registration certificate active period from two to four years and modifies their renewal timeline.

History

The Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS) issues licenses and registration certificates for private investigators and security guards for two years. Renewals must be done within 90 days after the expiration of a license or registration certificate. An application must contain the following: 1) the business's name; 2) a statement from the business an applicant plans to engage in; 3) if the applicant's business has associates, their information; 4) the applicant's experience and qualifications; 5) fingerprints; 6) the application fee; and 7) other information deemed necessary by the DPS Director (A.R.S. §§ [32-2407](#), [32-2423](#), [32-2607](#), [32-2613](#), [32-2624](#)).

DPS requires fingerprints of the outlined individuals for obtaining state and federal criminal records checks and can exchange fingerprint data with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. DPS is allowed to conduct periodic state criminal history checks to ensure the continued qualifications of the outlined individuals ([A.R.S. § 32-2423](#)).

Provisions

1. Increases the license or registration certificate active period from two years to four years for private investigators and security guards. (Sec. 3, 7 and 9)
2. Removes the 90-day renewal period post-expiration of the outlined licenses or registration certificates. (Sec. 1 and 5)
3. Allows DPS to conduct periodic criminal history records checks, rather than state criminal history records checks, to ensure continued qualification of the outlined offices. (Sec. 2, 4, 6 and 8)
4. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1-9)

<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

Senate: PS DP 4-3-0-0 | 3rd Read 16-13-1-0

House: TI DP 4-1-1-1

SB 1019: photo enforcement systems; prohibition

Sponsor: Senator Rogers, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Forbids the use of photo enforcement systems to enforce traffic law.

History

A *photo enforcement system* is a device consisting of a radar sensor linked to a camera that produces recorded images of a vehicle's license plate for the purpose of identifying violators of state traffic laws or speeding laws ([A.R.S. § 28-601](#)).

Statute currently regulates photo enforcement systems in various ways, including prohibiting their use on state highways and requiring certain signs and notices of their use to be posted ([A.R.S. Title 28, Chapter 3, Article 21](#)).

A similar bill was introduced in the 56th Legislature, 1st Regular Session and was [vetoed](#) by the Governor (*SB1234 prohibition; photo radar*).

Provisions

1. Prohibits local authorities or state agencies from using a photo enforcement system to identify violators of state or local traffic or speeding laws. (Sec. 5)
2. Repeals various existing sections of statute relating to photo enforcement system to conform with the prohibition. (Sec. 4, 6)
3. Redefines *photo enforcement system*. (Sec. 1, 3)
4. Contains an intent clause. (Sec. 7)
5. Makes conforming changes. (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

Senate: PS DP 6-0-1-0 | 3rd Read 28-1-1-0

House: TI DP 6-0-0-1

SB 1078: manufacturer plates; proof of contract

Sponsor: Senator Dunn, LD 25

Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows a person to operate an unladen truck or passenger vehicle owned by a manufacturer for personal transportation if other evidence of a contract and designation between the manufacturer and the person is present inside the vehicle.

History

An unladen truck or passenger vehicle owned by a manufacturer and that is of a type otherwise required to be registered is exempt from registration while the vehicle is used. The vehicle may be operated under owner responsibility on public highways and streets if the vehicle displays a manufacturer unladen truck and passenger vehicle test license plate or plates issued to the owner.

The manufacturer, a full-time employee of the manufacturer in connection with the manufacturer's business, a person who has permission of a full-time employee or a person contracted and designated by the manufacturer to operate the vehicle for business purposes may use a manufacturer unladen vehicle test license plate on a vehicle, including operation of the vehicle as personal use transportation if it is assigned to a manufacturer, full-time employee or contracted person on a full-time use basis and if a record of the assignment is made ([A.R.S. § 28-4539](#)).

A manufacturer must keep a written record of the vehicles on which the unladen vehicle test license plate or plates are used and the person to whom each test license plate or pair of plates is assigned. The manufacturer must make the record available for inspection by the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT), an officer or agent of ADOT, a member of the highway patrol or a peace officer. The record must contain for each test license plate the date assigned and the make, type, year, model and identification number of a vehicle to which it is assigned and the name and address of any assignee ([A.R.S. § 28-4542](#)).

Provisions

1. Permits a person, operating an unladen truck or passenger vehicle owned by a manufacturer for personal transportation, to either present a record of assignment upon inspection, *or other evidence of a contract and designation between the manufacturer and the person present inside the vehicle*. (Sec. 1)
2. 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

Senate: PS DP 5-0-2-0 | 3rd Read 22-7-1-0

House: TI DP 6-0-0-1

SB 1311: west valley charity specialty plates

Sponsor: Senator Carroll, LD 28

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes the West Valley Charity Special Plate and Fund (Fund).

History

The Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) is required to provide every vehicle owner one license plate for every vehicle registered upon application and payment of fees ([A.R.S. § 28- 2351](#)). Statute requires ADOT to issue or renew special plates according to specified requirements ([A.R.S. § 28-2403](#)). An initial and annual renewal fee of \$25 is required for the special plate in addition to the vehicle registration fees. Of the \$25 special plate fee, \$8 is an administrative fee and \$17 is an annual donation ([A.R.S. §§ 28-2402; 28-2404](#)). Special plates require a standard \$32,000 implementation fee.

All license plates, including special plates, that are designed or redesigned after September 24, 2022, are required to have: 1) the background color of the license plate contrast significantly with the color of the letters and numerals and the name of the state on the license plate; and 2) the name of the state appear on the license plate in capital letters in sans serif font with a height of three-fourths of an inch ([A.R.S. § 28- 2351](#)).

Provisions

1. Establishes the West Valley Charity Special Plate and Fund if a person pays \$32,000 to ADOT by December 31, 2025. (Sec. 3)
2. Requires the person who provides the \$32,000 to design the West Valley Charity Special Plates. (Sec. 3)
3. States the design and color of the West Valley Charity Special Plates are subject to the approval of ADOT. (Sec. 3)
4. Allows the Director of ADOT (Director) to combine requests for the West Valley Charity Special Plates with requests for personalized special plates and subjects the request to additional fees. (Sec. 3)
5. Stipulates that of the \$25 fee for the West Valley Charity Special Plate, \$8 is an administration fee and \$17 is an annual donation. (Sec. 3)
6. Requires ADOT to deposit all West Valley Charity Special Plate administration fees into the State Highway Fund and all donations into the Fund. (Sec. 3)
7. Tasks the Director with administering the Fund. (Sec. 3)
8. Directs the first \$32,000 in the Fund to be reimbursed to the entity that paid the implementation fee. (Sec. 3)
9. Asserts that no more than 10% of the monies deposited in the Fund may be used for the cost of administering the Fund. (Sec. 3)
10. Stipulates monies in the Fund are continuously appropriated. (Sec. 3)
11. Requires the Director to annually allocate monies from the Fund to an entity that has:
 - a) been in existence since 2013;
 - b) at least 50 active members who volunteer with the organization;
 - c) a mission relating to Phoenix west valley communities that includes the objectives of assisting children, families and veterans, helping people in need and improving the quality of life; and

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

d) an annual beneficiary grant award process. (Sec. 3)

12. Allows the State Treasurer, on notice from the Director, to invest and divest Fund monies and states that monies earned from investment must be credited to the Fund. (Sec. 3)

13. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1-2, 4-6)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

Senate: PS DP 6-0-1-0 | 3rd Read 29-0-1-0

House: TI DP 6-0-0-1

SB 1320: implements of husbandry; autonomous; automated

Sponsor: Senator Dunn, LD 25

Caucus & COW

Overview

Expands the definition of *implement of husbandry*, to include an implement or vehicle that uses an automated driving system or that is autonomous.

History

Statute defines *implement of husbandry* as a vehicle designed primarily for agricultural purposes and that is used exclusively in the conduct of agricultural operations, including an implement or vehicle whether self-propelled or otherwise that:

- 1) is used solely for agricultural purposes including the preparation or harvesting of cotton, alfalfa, grains and other farm crops; and
- 2) is only incidentally operated or moved on a highway whether as a trailer or self-propelled unit. *Incidentally operated or moved on a highway* means travel between a farm and another part of the same farm, from one farm to another farm or between a farm and a place of repair, supply or storage ([A.R.S. § 28-101](#)).

Provisions

1. Includes, into the definition of *implement of husbandry*, an implement or vehicle that uses an automated driving system or that is autonomous, whether operated manually, equipped with an automated driving system not in use or equipped with an automated driving system in use. (Sec. 1)
2. Defines *specialty crops* as crops that include fruits, vegetables, tree nuts, dried fruits and horticulture and nursery crops, including floriculture. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes conforming and technical changes. (Sec. 1)

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

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

Senate: FIN DP 6-0-1-0: 3rd Read 17-12-1-0

House: WM DP 6-0-1-2

SB 1070: tax deed land sales; procedures

**Sponsor: Senator Mesnard, LD 13
Caucus & COW**

Overview

Modifies the method that a county board of supervisors (BOS) may sell tax deeded real property that is held by the state to the owner of contiguous real property.

History

Current law allows for the auction and sale of tax deeded real property by a BOS, after advertisement, to the highest bidder for cash with two exceptions: 1) to the county or a city, town or special taxing district in the county for a public purpose related to transportation or flood control; and 2) to the owner of contiguous real property that is used for residential purposes under specific conditions ([A.R.S § 42-18303](#)).

Provisions

1. Allows a BOS to sell tax deeded real property held by the state to the owner of contiguous real property that is used for commercial or agricultural purposes. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the BOS to accept an offer from a contiguous property owner that demonstrates that the owner's contiguous property was most recently under common ownership with the property for sale when there is more than one contiguous property owner offering to purchase the property. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires the contiguous property owner to submit a request to the county assessor to jointly assess the contiguous properties. (Sec. 1)
4. Allows the BOS to sell tax deeded real property held by the state to a homeowners' association if the real property is part of a common area maintained by the homeowners' association. (Sec. 1)
5. Allows the BOS to establish procedures for accepting monetary offers and sell tax deeded real property held by the state over the counter if the real property is not eligible for sale under specified circumstances and was not offered for sale and not sold at public auction. (Sec. 1)
6. Allows the BOS to establish procedures for accepting monetary offers for sales of tax deeded real property held by the state. (Sec. 10)
7. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

Senate: FIN DP 6-0-1-0: 3rd Read 28-0-2-0

House: WM DP 7-0-0-2

SB 1122: property tax exemptions; inflation adjustment

Sponsor: Senator Mesnard, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Changes the inflation index used to annually calculate the maximum assessed property value for widows, widowers, persons with a total and permanent disability and disable veterans to qualify for a property tax exemption.

History

Currently the average annual percentage increase, if any, in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Price Deflator in the two most recent complete state fiscal years is used for the annual calculation of the assessed property value limit. ([A.R.S. § 42-11111](#))

Provisions

1. Requires the Department of Revenue, beginning in Tax Year 2026, to increase the total assessment limit amount based on the average annual percentage increase, if any, in the Federal House Price Index for the two most recent complete state fiscal years. (Sec. 1)
2. Defines *Federal House Price Index*. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

Senate: FIN DP 6-0-1-0 | 3rd Read 29-0-1-0-0

House: WM DP 7-0-0-2

SB 1274: tax corrections act of 2025

Sponsor: Senator Mesnard, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Makes technical and clarifying changes, corrects errors and removes obsolete language to the tax statutes administered by the Department of Revenue (DOR).

History

Currently employees of DOR shall not for compensation prepare or assist in preparing any tax return required to be filed with the federal, state or a local government. If an employee is found in violation, they are subject to immediate discharge ([A.R.S. § 42-1008](#)).

A *qualifying health care center*, for the purposes of transaction privilege and affiliated excise taxes, is defined as an entity recognized as a nonprofit under section 501(c) of the United States internal revenue code and uses, saves or invests at least 80% of all monies it receives from all sources each year for health and medical related educational and charitable services. This is documented by annual financial audits prepared by an independent certified public accountant, performed according to generally accepted auditing standards and filed annually with DOR. Monies that are used, saved or invested to lease, purchase or construct a facility for health and medical related education and charitable services are included in the 80% requirement ([A.R.S. § 42-5001](#)).

Nonresident employees are allowed to elect to have Arizona income tax withholding deducted if they are: 1) an employee of an individual, fiduciary, partnership, corporation or limited liability company having property, payroll and sales in Arizona or of a related entity having more than 50% direct or indirect common ownership; and 2) physically present in Arizona for less than 60 days in a calendar year for the purpose of performing a service that will benefit the employer or the related entity with the days spent in transit, engaging in personal activities and participating in training or professional development activities or attending meetings that are not directly connected to the Arizona operations of the employer or related entity not counted ([A.R.S. § 43-403](#)).

The Arizona State Lottery Commission, permittees conducting horse or dog races, fantasy sports contest operators and event wagering operators are required to deduct and withhold from each payment of prize winnings made to an individual an amount equal to 20% of the amount withheld pursuant to section 1441 or section 3402(q) of the internal revenue code and pay that amount to DOR ([A.R.S. § 43-405](#)).

For taxable years from and after December 31, 2021 partners and shareholders of businesses that are treated as a partnership or S corporation for federal income tax purposes can consent to be taxed at the entity level at the highest tax rate prescribed in statute applicable to the entire portion of its taxable income attributable to its resident partners or shareholders and the portion of taxable income derived from within Arizona attributable to its nonresident partners or shareholders for that tax year. The election must be made on or before the due date or extended due date of the business's tax return ([A.R.S. § 43-1014](#)).

Currently a partnership that is audited by the Internal Revenue Service and that is assessed an imputed underpayment under section 6227 of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) or a partnership that makes an election under section 6227 of the IRC are required to file a return for the reviewed year on a form prescribed by DOR. The form shows the adjustments to income or the gain, loss or deduction on which the federal imputed underpayment was based as well as any of the correlative adjustments to the additions or subtractions to Arizona gross income ([A.R.S. § 43-1414](#)).

The *Arizona families tax rebate* is a onetime individual income tax general rebate issued by DOR to an Arizona taxpayer who filed a full-year resident tax return for taxable year 2021, who claimed a dependent tax credit on return and who meets one of the outlined qualifications. The rebate is \$250 for each dependent tax credit claimed who was

<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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under 17 years of age at the end of tax year 2021 and \$100 for each dependent who was at least 17 years of age at the end of tax year 2021. The rebate is issued by DOR up to a maximum of three dependents for a qualified taxpayer. DOR is required to pay all rebates issued on or before November 15, 2023, but not earlier than October 15, 2023 ([Laws 2023, Chapter 147 § 3](#)).

Provisions

1. Asserts individuals acting as an agent or contractor of DOR or any manager or supervisor on an individual acting as an agent or contractor of DOR are prohibited from preparing or assisting in preparing a tax return for compensation. (Sec. 1)
2. Alters the punishment for violating the restriction prohibition against preparing or assisting in preparing a tax return for compensation from discharge to dismissal or removal from duties performed as an agent or contractor of DOR. (Sec. 1)
3. Removes the requirement for annual financial audits to be filed with DOR annually from the *qualifying health care organization* definition. (Sec. 2)
4. Allows part-time or seasonal employees whose work solely consists of labor related to planting, cultivating, harvesting or field packing of seasonal agricultural crops to elect to have their income tax withheld. (Sec. 4)
5. Changes the amount deducted and withheld from prize payments by:
 - a) the Arizona State Lottery Commission;
 - b) permittees conducting horse or dog races;
 - c) fantasy sports contest operators; and
 - d) event wagering operators; from 20% of the amount prescribed under federal law to the highest Arizona individual income tax rate. (Sec. 5)
6. Revises the election to be taxed at the entity level to being made by filing the partnerships or S corporations business tax return, retroactive to January 1, 2022. (Sec. 6)
7. Adds, a partnership that amends its return to reflect federal administrative adjustments, to the partnerships required to file a return for the year where adjustments to income or the gain, loss or deduction on which the federal imputed underpayment was based. (Sec. 7)
8. Outlines that interest does not accrue and is not payable on the 2023 Arizona Families Tax Rebate, retroactive to October 30, 2023. (Sec. 8)
9. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 3, 4, 7 and 9)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

Senate: FIN DP 6-1-0-0 | 3rd Read 17-11-2-0-0

House: WM DP 5-4-0-0

SB 1464: tax laws; interpretation; application; hearing

Sponsor: Senator Mesnard, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires the Department of Revenue (DOR) to notify the chairpersons of the Senate Finance committee, House Ways and Means committee or their successor committees if a new interpretation or application of any provision of Title 42 or 43 will adversely affect taxpayers prospectively and requires DOR to testify regarding the necessity of the new interpretation or application if the committees hold a hearing.

History

DOR cannot retroactively apply any newly enacted law retroactively or in a way which would penalize a taxpayer in compliance with previous law unless it is authorized by law. If DOR adopts a new interpretation or application of any provision of Title 42 or 43 or determines that any of those provisions applies to a new or additional category or type of taxpayer, and the change in interpretation or application is not because of a change in law: 1) the change would apply prospectively unless it is favorable to taxpayers; 2) DOR will not assess any tax, penalty or interest retroactively due to the change in interpretation or application; and 3) the change in an affirmative defense in any administrative or judicial action for retroactive assessment of tax, interest and penalties to taxable periods before the adoption of the new interpretation or application.

DOR shall not refund tax liabilities, penalties and interest paid before a new interpretation or application of Title 42, Chapter 5 unless the taxpayer provides satisfactory evidence that the amount refunded will be returned to the person who paid an added charge to cover the tax. Policies and procedures adopted by administrative rule, tax ruling, tax procedure or instructions to a tax return are included as *new interpretation or application* ([A.R.S. § 42-2078](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires DOR, and allows affected taxpayers, to notify the chairpersons of the Senate Finance committee, House Ways and Means committee or their successor committees if a newly proposed interpretation or application of any provision of Title 42 or 43 will adversely affect taxpayers prospectively, before the adoption of a new interpretation or application. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires DOR to testify regarding the reasons why the new interpretation or application is necessary if the chairpersons of the Senate Finance committee, House Ways and Means committee or their successor committees hold a hearing on the new interpretation's or application's impact on taxpayers. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

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

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

Senate: FIN DP 7-0-0-0: 3rd Read 29-0-1-0

House: WM DP 7-0-0-2

SB 1549: conservation easements; valuation

Sponsor: Senator Leach, LD 17

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires the Department of Revenue (DOR) or a county assessor to use and apply standard appraisal practices and techniques to determine the full cash value of a conservation easement unless a statutory formula takes precedence.

History

The Uniform Conservation Easement Act in [A.R.S. § 33-271](#) defines *conservation easement* as a non-possessory interest of a holder in real property imposing limitations or affirmative obligations for conservation purposes or to preserve the historical, architectural, archaeological or cultural aspects of real property. Typically, conservation or preservation easements are in effect in perpetuity.

Conservation purposes means any of the following activities which yield a significant public benefit: 1) preserving land areas for outdoor recreation by, or the education of, the general public; 2) protecting a relatively natural habitat of fish, wildlife or plants or similar ecosystem; and 3) preserving open space, including farmland and forest land, if the preservation is either for the scenic enjoyment of the general public or pursuant to a clearly delineated federal, state or local governmental conservation policy.

The DOR published the [Conservation Easement Valuation](#) guideline to ensure equitable and consistent assessment of property subject to a conservation easement.

Provisions

1. Requires DOR or a county assessor to use and apply standard appraisal practices and techniques to determine the full cash value of a conservation easement unless a statutory formula takes precedence. (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

Senate: FIN DP 4-3-0-0 | 3rd Read 17-12-1-0-0

House: WM DP 5-2-0-2

SB 1700: county board of equalization; decisions

Sponsor: Senator Gowan, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires that decisions for an appeal of the valuation or legal classification of property, made by a county board of equalization (County Board) not exceed the county assessor's noticed valuation and recommended classification.

History

County Boards are established in counties with a population of less than 500,000 people measured by the most recent United States decennial census. The clerk of the county board of supervisors is required to serve as the clerk of the County Board. The County Board reviews and holds hearings and makes decisions on petitions to appeal the valuation or legal classification of property by the county assessor ([A.R.S. § 42-16102](#)).

Under [A.R.S. § 42-16108](#), the County Board is required to grant or refuse the request of a petitioner within 10 days of the hearing but no later than October 15. If a property owner appeals a valuation or legal classification of a notice of valuation, the County Board must complete and issue a decision on or before the third Friday in November of the calendar year proceeding the year the taxes are levied. For a personal property appeal, the County Board must complete the hearing and issue a decision on or before December 1 of the year on which the taxes are levied. The County Board is required to mail a copy of the decision to the county assessor and to the petitioner at the address on the petition within 10 days of the decision.

Provisions

1. Mandates that any decision for an appeal of the valuation or legal classification of property, made by the County Board to not exceed the county assessor's noticed valuation and recommended classification. (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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