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

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March 25, 2025

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
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CAUCUS PACKET

March 25, 2025

Bill Number	Short Title	Committee	Date	Action

Committee on Appropriations

Chairman: David Livingston, LD 28 **Vice Chairman:** Matt Gress, LD 4
Analyst: Jeremy Bassham **Intern:** Grey Gartin

SB 1047(BSI) appropriations; named claimants
SPONSOR: KAVANAGH, LD 3
APPROP 3/12/2025 DP (15-0-0-3)
(Abs: WILLOUGHBY, WAY, RIVERO)

Committee on Commerce

Chairman: Jeff Weninger, LD 13 **Vice Chairman:** Michael Way, LD 15
Analyst: Paul Benny **Intern:** Aaryan Dravid

SB 1025(BSI) public monies; investment; virtual currency
SPONSOR: ROGERS, LD 7
COM 3/18/2025 DP (6-4-0-0)
(No: AGUILAR, VILLEGAS, CAVERO, CONNOLLY)

SB 1159(BSI) employment practices; wage claims
SPONSOR: GOWAN, LD 19
COM 3/11/2025 DP (10-0-0-0)

SB 1296(BSI) unemployment benefits; requirements; disqualifications; determinations
SPONSOR: FINCHEM, LD 1
COM 3/18/2025 DPA (6-4-0-0)
(No: AGUILAR, VILLEGAS, CAVERO, CONNOLLY)

SB 1373(BSI) digital assets strategic reserve fund
SPONSOR: FINCHEM, LD 1
COM 3/18/2025 DP (6-4-0-0)
(No: AGUILAR, VILLEGAS, CAVERO, CONNOLLY)

SB 1467(BSI) liquor; consumption; watercraft
SPONSOR: SHOPE, LD 16
COM 3/18/2025 DP (10-0-0-0)

SB 1540(BSI) personal property exemptions; vehicles
(COM S/E: homestead; personal property; exemptions)
SPONSOR: CARROLL, LD 28
COM 3/18/2025 DPA/SE (10-0-0-0)

Committee on Education

Chairman: Matt Gress, LD 4 **Vice Chairman:** James Taylor, LD 29
Analyst: Chase Houser **Intern:** Lane Nelson

SB 1247(BSI) Arizona teachers academy; community colleges
(ED S/E: tobacco use; sale; minimum age)
SPONSOR: FARNSWORTH, LD 10
ED 3/18/2025 DPA/SE (11-1-0-0)
(No: BIASIUCCI)

SB 1358(BSI) charter schools; access; decision-making authority
SPONSOR: FARNSWORTH, LD 10
ED 3/18/2025 DPA (11-0-0-1)
(Abs: BIASIUCCI)

SB 1504(BSI) community colleges; baccalaureate degrees; reports
SPONSOR: FARNSWORTH, LD 10
ED 3/18/2025 DP (12-0-0-0)

SB 1505(BSI) certified teachers; braille literacy; requirements
SPONSOR: FARNSWORTH, LD 10
ED 3/18/2025 DP (12-0-0-0)

SB 1508(BSI) ~~technical correction; additional judges~~
(Now: bullying; definition)
SPONSOR: BOLICK, LD 2
ED 3/18/2025 DP (8-4-0-0)
(No: GUTIERREZ, SIMACEK, GARCIA, ABEYTIA)

SB 1694(BSI) higher education; withholding state monies
SPONSOR: FARNSWORTH, LD 10
ED 3/18/2025 DP (7-5-0-0)
(No: GUTIERREZ, HERNANDEZ L, SIMACEK, GARCIA, ABEYTIA)

Committee on Federalism, Military Affairs & Elections

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

SB 1036(BSI) public resources; influencing elections; penalties
SPONSOR: KAVANAGH, LD 3
FMAE 3/19/2025 DP (4-2-0-1)
(No: MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA Abs: HERNANDEZ L)

SB 1097(BSI) elections; voting centers; polling places
SPONSOR: HOFFMAN, LD 15
FMAE 3/19/2025 DP (4-2-0-1)
(No: MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA Abs: HERNANDEZ L)

SB 1098(BSI) early ballot drop off; identification
SPONSOR: HOFFMAN, LD 15
FMAE 3/19/2025 DP (4-2-0-1)
(No: MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA Abs: HERNANDEZ L)

SB 1123(BSI) watermark; paper ballots
SPONSOR: FINCHEM, LD 1
FMAE 3/19/2025 DP (4-2-0-1)
(No: MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA Abs: HERNANDEZ L)

SB 1534(BSI) ballot measures; description; legislative council
SPONSOR: KAVANAGH, LD 3
FMAE 3/19/2025 DP (4-1-0-2)
(No: GARCIA Abs: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ)

Committee on Government

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

SB 1048(BSI) ~~cruelty to working animals; classification~~ ~~(Now: county animal control agencies; bequests)~~
(GOV S/E: counties; cremation; indigent deceased person)
SPONSOR: KAVANAGH, LD 3
GOV 3/19/2025 DPA/SE (6-1-0-0)
(No: KESHEL)

SB 1104(BSI) police reports; victims; prosecuting agency
SPONSOR: BOLICK, LD 2
GOV 3/19/2025 DP (6-0-0-1)
(Abs: KESHEL)

SB 1220(BSI) victims' rights; audio recordings; appeal
SPONSOR: BOLICK, LD 2
GOV 3/19/2025 DP (6-0-0-1)
(Abs: KESHEL)

SB 1372(BSI) public records; notification; commercial purpose
SPONSOR: MESNARD, LD 13
GOV 3/19/2025 DPA (7-0-0-0)

SB 1378(BSI) political signs; homeowners' associations
SPONSOR: MESNARD, LD 13
GOV 3/19/2025 DP (4-3-0-0)
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

SB 1424(BSI) liquor sampling; reporting; requirements
(GOV S/E: impersonation; veteran; armed forces)
SPONSOR: BOLICK, LD 2
GOV 3/19/2025 DPA/SE (6-0-0-1)
(Abs: KESHEL)

Committee on Health & Human Services

Chairman: Selina Bliss, LD 1 **Vice Chairman:** Ralph Heap, LD 10
Analyst: Ahjahna Graham **Intern:** Ashley Bills

SB 1071(BSI) SNAP; TANF; public welfare; verification
SPONSOR: KAVANAGH, LD 3
HHS 3/17/2025 DP (7-5-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, HERNANDEZ A, MATHIS, LIGUORI, LUNA-NÁJERA)

SB 1108(BSI) international medical licensees; provisional licensure
SPONSOR: SHAMP, LD 29

HHS	3/17/2025	DPA	(7-5-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PINGERELLI, LIGUORI, HEAP)			

SB 1214(BSI) pharmacists; independent testing; treatment
SPONSOR: SHOPE, LD 16

HHS	3/17/2025	DP	(7-5-0-0)
(No: GRESS, MATHIS, PINGERELLI, LIGUORI, HEAP)			

SB 1219(BSI) behavioral health facilities; accreditation
SPONSOR: ANGIUS, LD 30

HHS	3/17/2025	DPA	(11-0-0-1)
(Abs: LOPEZ)			

SB 1291(BSI) ~~health insurers; provider; payment; claims~~
(Now: health insurers; provider credentialing; claims)
SPONSOR: ANGIUS, LD 30

HHS	3/17/2025	DP	(11-0-0-1)
(Abs: LOPEZ)			

SB 1316(BSI) child fatality; maternal mortality
SPONSOR: MESNARD, LD 13

HHS	3/17/2025	DP	(12-0-0-0)

SB 1344(BSI) newborn screening program
SPONSOR: SHOPE, LD 16

HHS	3/17/2025	DP	(12-0-0-0)

Committee on Judiciary

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

SB 1006(BSI) fair jury improvement fund
SPONSOR: KAVANAGH, LD 3

JUD	3/19/2025	DP	(9-0-0-0)

SB 1013(BSI) municipalities; counties; fee increases; vote
(JUD S/E: fentanyl; possession; probation ineligibility)
SPONSOR: PETERSEN, LD 14

JUD	3/19/2025	DPA/SE	(5-2-1-1)
(No: HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA Abs: CONTRERAS L Present: KOLODIN)			

SB 1056(BSI) liquified petroleum gas containers; penalties.
SPONSOR: GOWAN, LD 19

JUD	3/12/2025	DP	(6-2-0-1)
(No: KOLODIN, GARCIA Abs: HERNANDEZ A)			

SB 1106(BSI) public entity liability; sexual offenses
SPONSOR: MIRANDA, LD 11

JUD	3/19/2025	DP	(9-0-0-0)

SB 1533(BSI) personal information: confidentiality; judge's families
SPONSOR: KAVANAGH, LD 3

JUD	3/19/2025	DP	(5-3-1-0)
(No: KOLODIN, MARSHALL, WAY Present: BLISS)			

SB 1585(BSI) sexual abuse; dangerous crimes; children
SPONSOR: SHAMP, LD 29

JUD	3/19/2025	DP	(9-0-0-0)

SB 1597(BSI) second degree murder; presumptive sentence
SPONSOR: ROGERS, LD 7

JUD	3/19/2025	DP	(5-2-2-0)
(No: CONTRERAS L, GARCIA Present: KOLODIN, POWELL)			

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 1066(BSI) foreign entities; land; legislative approval
SPONSOR: FINCHEM, LD 1

LARA	3/17/2025	DP	(6-2-0-1)
(No: PESHLAKAI, SANDOVAL Abs: STAHL HAMILTON)			

SB 1109(BSI) designated countries; land ownership; prohibition
SPONSOR: SHAMP, LD 29

LARA	3/17/2025	DP	(6-2-0-1)
(No: PESHLAKAI, SANDOVAL Abs: STAHL HAMILTON)			

Committee on Natural Resources, Energy & Water

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

SB 1009(BSI) appropriations; nuclear emergency management fund
SPONSOR: KAVANAGH, LD 3

NREW	3/11/2025	DP	(8-1-0-1)
(No: PESHLAKAI Abs: HEAP)			

SB 1114(BSI) assured water supply; analysis; availability
SPONSOR: DUNN, LD 25

NREW	3/18/2025	DP	(5-3-0-2)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHLAKAI Abs: LIGUORI, HEAP)			

SB 1115(BSI) demand calculator; rules; conservation code
SPONSOR: DUNN, LD 25

NREW	3/18/2025	DP	(5-4-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHLAKAI, LIGUORI Abs: HEAP)			

SB 1116(BSI) groundwater model; receipt; written findings
SPONSOR: DUNN, LD 25

NREW	3/18/2025	DP	(5-4-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHLAKAI, LIGUORI Abs: HEAP)			

SB 1393(BSI) ~~false claims; agriculture; technical correction~~
(Now: groundwater replenishments; Pinal AMA)
SPONSOR: SHOPE, LD 16
NREW 3/18/2025 DP (5-4-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHLAKAI, LIGUORI Abs: HEAP)

SB 1518(BSI) subsequent AMAs; groundwater portability
SPONSOR: DUNN, LD 25
NREW 3/18/2025 DP (5-4-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHLAKAI, 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 1163(BSI) veterans; emergency admission; transport
SPONSOR: GOWAN, LD 19
PSLE 3/17/2025 DP (13-1-0-1)
(No: KOLODIN Abs: TSOSIE)

SB 1231(BSI) ~~newly elected constables; training~~
(Now: training; newly elected constables)
SPONSOR: PAYNE, LD 27
PSLE 3/17/2025 DP (13-0-0-2)
(Abs: KOLODIN, TSOSIE)

SB 1461(BSI) law enforcement officers; probation; termination
SPONSOR: PAYNE, LD 27
PSLE 3/17/2025 DPA (9-5-0-1)
(No: AUSTIN, CREWS, SIMACEK, MÁRQUEZ, ABEYTIA Abs: TSOSIE)

SB 1610(BSI) county detention facilities; arrestees; information
SPONSOR: KAVANAGH, LD 3
PSLE 3/17/2025 DP (8-6-0-1)
(No: AUSTIN, CREWS, SIMACEK, MÁRQUEZ, VOLK, ABEYTIA Abs: TSOSIE)

Committee on Regulatory Oversight

Chairman: Joseph Chaplik, LD 3 **Vice Chairman:** Alexander Kolodin, LD 3
Analyst: Diana Clay **Intern:** Aaryan Dravid

SB 1051(BSI) engineers; alterations; commercial space
SPONSOR: ROGERS, LD 7
RO 3/18/2025 DP (5-0-0-0)

SB 1237(BSI) ~~agency accounts; technical correction~~
(Now: state employees; remote work; prohibition)
SPONSOR: PETERSEN, LD 14
RO 3/18/2025 DP (3-2-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ C)

Committee on Transportation & Infrastructure

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

SB 1370(BSI) commercial motor vehicles; civil penalties
(TI S/E: civil penalties; commercial motor vehicles)
SPONSOR: PAYNE, LD 27

TI	3/19/2025	DPA/SE	(6-0-0-1)
(Abs: TSOSIE)			

SCM 1002(BSI) vision zero; transportation planning
SPONSOR: WERNER, LD 4

TI	3/19/2025	DP	(4-2-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS P, HERNANDEZ C Abs: TSOSIE)			

Committee on Ways & Means

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

SB 1050(BSI) GPLET; notice; abatement period
SPONSOR: LEACH, LD 17

WM	3/19/2025	DP	(5-4-0-0)
(No: BLATTMAN, SANDOVAL, CREWS, LUNA-NÁJERA)			

SB 1120(BSI) assessor's valuations; special districts; petitions
SPONSOR: MESNARD, LD 13

WM	3/19/2025	DP	(9-0-0-0)

SB 1221(BSI) China; public funds; divestment
SPONSOR: MESNARD, LD 13

WM	3/19/2025	DP	(5-2-2-0)
(No: SANDOVAL, CREWS Present: BLATTMAN, LUNA-NÁJERA)			

SB 1224(BSI) property tax; limited property value
SPONSOR: MESNARD, LD 13

WM	3/19/2025	DP	(8-1-0-0)
(No: SANDOVAL)			

SB 1047: appropriations; named claimants
Sponsor: Senator Kavanagh, LD 3
Caucus & COW

Overview

Appropriates $292,499.17 from the state General Fund (GF) and $95,970.80 from other specified funds in FY 2025 for the payment of claims against state agencies.

History

The Arizona Department of Administration (ADOA) has limited authority to approve payments of claims that are made outside of the fiscal year in which they were incurred. ADOA must submit a request to the Legislature to appropriate monies to pay the claim if: 1) the claim is greater than $300; 2) the claim is more than one fiscal year old but less than four fiscal years old; and 3) the budget unit reverted enough money to pay for the claim (A.R.S. § 35-191).

Provisions

1. Appropriates the following amounts in FY 2025 for the payment of specified claims:
   a) $62,601 from the Information Technology Fund to ADOA;
   b) $2,688.30 from the Risk Management Revolving Fund to ADOA;
   c) $308 from the state GF to the State Board for Charter Schools;
   d) $4,744.67 from the state GF to the Arizona Department of Corrections;
   e) $3,850 from the Telecommunication Fund for the Deaf to the Commission for the Deaf and the Hard of Hearing;
   f) $9,091.49 from the State Highway Fund to the Arizona Department of Transportation;
   g) $287,446.50 from the state GF to the Arizona Department of Veterans' Services (ADVS); and
   h) $17,740.01 from the State Homes for Veterans Trust Fund to ADVS. (Sec. 1)

2. Requires ADOA to coordinate the payments of claims. (Sec. 1)

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

SB 1025: public monies; investment; virtual currency
Sponsor: Senator Rogers, LD 7
Caucus & COW

Overview
Authorizes the State Treasurer or a state retirement system to invest in virtual currency holdings.

History
Statute authorizes and provides guidelines for the State Treasurer to manage investments of public monies including for the beneficiaries of the State Land Trust, Local Governments and political subdivisions of Arizona and for the State of Arizona along with its respective agencies. The State Treasurer is responsible for the safekeeping of all securities for which they are the lawful custodian and must invest and reinvest trust and treasury monies in any statutory-outlined investments. Investments of treasury monies are reviewed by the State Board of Investment (Title 35, Chapter 2, Art. 2, A.R.S.).

The Board of the Arizona State Retirement System (ASRS) is authorized to allocate assets and use investment strategies to meet the investment goals and policies that ASRS prescribes. The ASRS Board may appoint multiple investment managers to invest and reinvest ASRS assets. An investment manager may hold, purchase, sell, assign, loan, borrow, transfer and dispose of any securities and investments in which any account monies are invested, subject to ASRS-determined directives (A.R.S. § 38-718).

The federal government has ordered the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury to establish and administer the Strategic Bitcoin Reserve and U.S. Digital Asset Stockpile.

Provisions
1. Allows the State Treasurer or a state retirement system to invest up to 10% of the public monies under its control in virtual currency holdings. (Sec. 1)
2. Stipulates the State Treasurer or a state retirement system may store its virtual currency holdings in a secure segregated account within the strategic bitcoin reserve, if the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury establishes a strategic bitcoin reserve for the storage of government bitcoin holdings. (Sec. 1)
3. Defines *public fund*, *retirement system* and *virtual currency*. (Sec. 1)
4. Cites the act as the "Arizona Strategic Bitcoin Reserve Act." (Sec. 2)

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

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Senate: FIN DP 6-0-1-0 | 3rd Read 25-3-2-0-0
House COM DP 10-0-0-0

SB 1159: employment practices; wage claims
Sponsor: Senator Gowan, LD 19
Caucus & COW

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

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

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

Provisions
1. Increases the threshold of unpaid wages for which an employee may file a claim with the ICA for such wages from $5,000 to $12,000. (Sec. 1)

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

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Senate: RAGE DP 4-3-0-0 | 3rd Read 17-12-1-0
House: COM DPA 6-4-0-0

SB 1296: unemployment benefits; requirements; disqualifications; determinations
Sponsor: Senator Finchem, LD 1
Caucus & COW

Overview
Modifies the criteria that an unemployed person must meet to be eligible for Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits. Requires the Department of Economic Security (DES) to cross-check the validity of UI claims against certain data sets.

History
The Department of Economic Security (DES) administers the unemployment insurance benefit program, which provides temporary financial relief to eligible unemployed individuals who separate from their previous employers at no fault of their own. To be eligible for UI benefits, an individual must be able to work, available for work and actively seeking work. Furthermore, the individual must engage in a systematic and sustained effort to obtain work during at least four days of the week and make at least one job contact per day on four different days of the week.

DES examines any claim for benefits and determines whether the claim is valid. DES must promptly notify the claimant of the determination. The claimant has 15 days from the date the notification was mailed to appeal the determination. Individuals who fail to apply for available and suitable work, actively engage in seeking work, accept suitable work when offered or return to customary self-employment as directed by DES are disqualified from UI benefits (Title 23, Chapter 4, A.R.S.).

Provisions

UI Benefit Eligibility

1. Modifies eligibility requirements by adding that an individual must actively seek and apply for suitable work and:
   a) conduct at least five specified work search actions each week to qualify as actively seeking and applying for suitable work; and
   b) provide a weekly report that details the individual's work search actions for every week a benefit is sought. (Sec. 4)

2. Removes the requirement of an individual to engage in a systematic and sustained effort to obtain work during at least four days of the week and make at least one job contact per day on four different days of the week to be eligible for UI benefits. (Sec. 4)

UI Claim Validity

3. Prohibits DES from paying benefits until the initial claim, or an ongoing claim on a weekly basis, is cross-checked for validity against specified data sets. (Sec. 5)

4. Stipulates that a claim will not be paid, and the claimant is disqualified from receiving benefits and referred for prosecution if a cross-check results in information indicating that a claim is ineligible or fraudulent. (Sec. 5)

5. Directs DES, prior to paying benefits, to examine any initial claim and confirm the claim's validity if the initial claim:
   a) was submitted electronically through an internet address located outside of Arizona or the U.S.;
   b) references an address for which another current claim was submitted; or
   c) is associated with a direct deposit for a bank account already used for another current claim. (Sec. 5)

6. Allows DES to refer the matter for prosecution if a fraudulent claim was filed. (Sec. 5)

Disqualification from UI Benefits

7. Restates that an individual is disqualified for UI benefits if the individual has failed without cause to:

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

a) actively seek and apply for suitable work;
b) accept an offer of suitable work; or
c) accept reemployment at the same employer for suitable work, if offered. (Sec. 6)

8. Directs an employer to report to DES when an individual who was a previous employee:
   a) refuses to return to work or accept an offer of suitable work; or
   b) fails to appear for a scheduled interview or respond to an offer of employment. (Sec. 6)
9. Allows employers to submit the required report to DES either digitally or through email. (Sec. 6)
10. Requires DES to conduct an independent review of each submitted report to determine whether an individual should be disqualified from receiving benefits. (Sec. 6)
11. Makes conforming and technical changes. (Sec. 1-6)

Amendments

Committee on Commerce

1. Modifies the data sets used in determining the validity of a UI claim.
2. Adds the requirements for DES to prioritize cross-checking the most current data sets prior to cross-checking older data sets.

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Senate: FIN DP 5-2-0-0 | 3rd Read 17-12-1-0
House: COM DP 6-4-0-0

SB 1373: digital assets strategic reserve fund
Sponsor: Senator Finchem, LD 1
Caucus & COW

Overview

Creates the Digital Assets Strategic Reserve Fund (Fund) and provides responsibilities of the State Treasurer in administering the Fund.

History

Statute authorizes and provides guidelines for the State Treasurer to manage investments of public monies including for the beneficiaries of the State Land Trust, Local Governments and Political Subdivisions of the State and for the State of Arizona and its respective agencies. The State Treasurer is responsible for the safekeeping of all securities for which the State Treasurer is the lawful custodian and must invest and reinvest trust and treasury monies in any statutory-outlined investments. Investments of treasury monies are reviewed by the State Board of Investment (Title 35, Chapter 2, Art. 2, A.R.S.).

Provisions

1. Establishes the Fund consisting of monies appropriated by the Legislature and digital assets seized by this state. (Sec. 1)
2. Instructs the State Treasurer to:
   a) deposit seized digital assets in the Fund:
      i. through the use of a secure custody solution by a qualified custodian; or
      ii. in a form of an exchange traded product issued by a state registered investment company.
   b) administer the fund. (Sec. 1)
3. Asserts that monies in the Fund are continuously appropriated and exempt from lapsing. (Sec. 1)
4. Prohibits the State Treasurer from investing more than 10% of the total amount of monies deposited in the Fund in any fiscal year. (Sec. 1)
5. Authorizes the State Treasurer to:
   a) loan digital assets from the Fund to generate additional returns if the loan does not increase any financial risks to Arizona; and
   b) adopt rules to administer the Fund. (Sec. 1)
6. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1)

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

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Senate: RAGE DP 6-1-0-0 | 3rd Read 20-9-1-0
House: COM DP 10-0-0-0

SB 1467: liquor; consumption; watercraft
Sponsor: Senator Shope, LD 16
Caucus & COW

Overview
Modifies certain restrictions, for a government series liquor license, relating to the operation of a dock and boats as a licensed premises.

History
The Department of Liquor Licenses and Control (DLLC) regulates the manufacture, distribution and sale of liquor in Arizona through the issuance of a series of licenses and investigating licensee compliance with liquor laws. Certain liquor licenses have on-sale retail privileges allowing a customer to purchase and consume liquor on the licensed premises.

DLLC may issue a government license to any state agency, state board, state commission, county, city, town, community college or state university, the National Guard or the Arizona Exposition and State Fair Board on application authorized by the governing body of the entity. A licensee may sell and serve spirituous liquors solely for consumption on the licensed premises for which the license is issued. A licensed single premises may consist of no more than one dock area that is designated by a city or town and is situated on a lake owned by the city or town with no more than 30 boats that are operated on the lake.

Currently, the following apply to the operation of a dock and boats as a licensed premises: 1) liquor may be sold only for consumption on the premises in conjunction with consumption of food; 2) liquor cannot be served or consumed on the dock nor be served on a boat earlier than 15 minutes before the boat is scheduled to depart from the dock and after a boat returns to the dock; 3) a person cannot be served more than 50 ounces of beer, one liter of wine or four ounces of distilled spirits at one time while on a boat; 4) a person cannot bring liquor onto a boat other than liquor purchased by the licensee or a concessionaire for resale; 5) the pilot of each boat, all crew members and all persons who sell or serve liquor on each boat are deemed the licensee's employees; 6) the pilot of each boat must have a current and valid coast guard operator's license or successfully completed an approved safety and operator training course; 7) liquor cannot be served, consumed or possessed by a customer on the boat between the hours of 11:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m.; and 8) applicable liquor laws and rules apply to sales and consumption of liquor on the licensed premises.

Boat is defined as a seaworthy vessel designed to carry and capable of carrying between 15 and 45 passengers, that has a displacement of no more than 10 tons and possesses a current coast guard certificate (A.R.S. § 4-205.03).

Provisions
1. Removes the requirement, relating to a government license, that the sale of liquor be in conjunction with the consumption of food. (Sec. 1)
2. Changes the time, relating to a government license, for which liquor may only be served, consumed or possessed by a customer on a boat to between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m. (Sec. 1)
3. Modifies the definition of *boat*. (Sec. 1)
4. 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: FIN DP 7-0-0-0 | 3rd Read 29-0-1-0
House: COM DPA/SE 10-0-0-0

SB 1540: personal property exemptions; vehicles
S/E: homestead; personal property; exemptions
Sponsor: Senator Carroll, LD 28
Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB 1540

Overview
Makes revisions to statutes relating to homestead and personal property exemptions.

History
A homestead exemption is a legal provision that protects a homeowner's primary residence from being seized by creditor to satisfy debts. A homestead is the primary residence of an owner that under the state's homestead exemption is protected from seizure or sale of debt up to $400,000 of a person's equity in their dwelling. Under current law, the homestead can be a house, condominium, cooperative apartment, or mobile home in which the person resides plus the land upon which the mobile home is located (A.R.S § 33-1101).

Statute outlines personal property exemptions from the bankruptcy process and other actions to collect from a debtor. The exemptions include specified amounts of money or proceeds. Laws 2022, Chapter 346 exempts the refundable portion of federal or state earned income tax credits (EITC) and federal or state child tax credits and sets the exemption amount at the lesser of either: 1) the total combined amount of any federal and state tax refunds; or 2) the total combined amount of any federal or state EITCs and any federal or state child tax credits claimed on the return (Title 33, Chapter 8, Art. 2, A.R.S.).

Provisions
1. Includes park model trailers, motor homes, travel trailers, fifth wheel trailers, houseboats and other forms of shelter in which a person resides, plus the land, to the property types that qualify for the homestead exemption. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies that the homestead exemption does not attach to a person's interest in identifiable cash proceeds from refinancing the homestead property. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires, for bankruptcy cases, the debtor's homestead exemption amount to initially be determined as of the date the bankruptcy petition is filed. (Sec. 1)
4. Stipulates if a debtor's value in the homestead is less than or equal to the amount of the homestead exemption at the time of bankruptcy filing, the homestead property and any value increase during case pendency is 100% exempt from the bankruptcy proceeding regardless of whether the debtor's interest increases above the homestead exemption amount. (Sec. 1)
5. Maintains statutory provisions relating to determining the amount of equity in a homestead property. (Sec. 1)
6. Exempts all federal or state personal income tax credits from any federal or state earned income tax credits or child tax credits from execution, attachment or sale on any process issued from any court and includes a calculation on determining the amount of the exemption. (Sec. 2)
7. Repeals statute relating to homestead exemptions as enacted by the Legislature. (Sec. 3)
8. Repeals statute relating to monies or proceeds exempt from execution, attachment or sale on any process issued from any court as enacted by the Legislature. (Sec. 3)

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

9. Applies the homestead value bankruptcy requirements to any petition for bankruptcy proceedings filed after the effective date. (Sec. 4)

10. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1-4)

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

Senate: ED DP 6-0-0-1 | 3rd Read 28-1-1-0
House: ED DPA/SE 11-1-0-0

SB 1247: Arizona teachers academy; community colleges
S/E: tobacco use; sale; minimum age
Sponsor: Senator Farnsworth, LD 10
Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB 1247

Overview

Conforms the state minimum legal age (18) to buy or possess a tobacco product to the federal minimum legal age (21).

History

In 2019, Congress passed legislation amending the Food, Drug and Cosmetic (FD&C) Act that raised the federal minimum age for the sale of tobacco products from 18 to 21 years old. With this change, it is illegal for a retailer to sell any tobacco product to anyone who is not at least 21 years old (21 U.S.C. § 387f).

It is a petty offense for: 1) a person to knowingly sell, give or furnish a tobacco product, a vapor product or any instrument or paraphernalia solely designed for smoking or ingesting tobacco or shisha to a minor; or 2) a minor to buy, possess or knowingly accept and receive a tobacco product, a vapor product or any instrument or paraphernalia solely designed for smoking or ingesting tobacco or shisha. It is a class 3 misdemeanor for a retail tobacco vendor to sell, furnish, give or provide beedies or bidis to a minor.

Tobacco product means cigars, cigarettes and cigarette papers, smoking tobacco or chewing tobacco of any kind. *Shisha* includes any mixture of tobacco leaf and honey, molasses, dried fruit or any other sweetener. *Vapor product* is a noncombustible tobacco-derived product containing nicotine that employs a mechanical heating element, battery or circuit that can be used to heat liquid nicotine solution in cartridges, not including any product regulated by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration under the FD&C Act. *Beedies* or *bidis* is a product containing tobacco that is wrapped in temburni or tendu leaf, or any other product that is offered to, or purchased by, consumers as beedies or bidis (A.R.S. §§ 13-3622, 36-798 and 36-798.01).

Provisions

1. Raises the minimum legal age to buy, possess or knowingly receive and accept a tobacco product, a vapor product or any instrument or paraphernalia solely designed for smoking or ingesting tobacco or shisha from 18 to 21 years old. (Sec. 1)

2. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 3)

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

SB 1358: charter schools; access; decision-making authority
Sponsor: Senator Farnsworth, LD 10
Caucus & COW

Overview

States specified charter school-related individuals may have access to the charter school's students, student records and campuses and authority to make final decisions regarding student learning and safety.

History

Each applicant seeking to establish a charter school must submit a full set of fingerprints to obtain a state and federal criminal records check. If the applicant will have direct contact with students, the applicant must possess a valid fingerprint clearance card (FCC) issued by the Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS). Laws 2022, Chapter 201 further requires that all charter representatives, charter school governing body members and officers, directors, members and partners of the charter holder possess a valid FCC issued by DPS. Statute authorizes DPS to exchange the fingerprint data with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to conduct the criminal records check (A.R.S. § 15-183).

Federal law authorizes the FBI, if authorized by state statute and approved by the U.S. Attorney General, to exchange criminal history record information with state and local government officials for employment and licensing purposes. However, to do so, the FBI requires certain criteria to be met, including requirements that the statute be a result of legislative enactment and the specific categories of licensees and employees be identified to avoid overbreadth (P.L. 92-544) (FBI).

A *charter holder* is an individual, partnership, corporation, association or public or private organization that enters into a charter with the Arizona State Board for Charter Schools (A.R.S. § 15-101).

Provisions

1. Specifies each charter representative, charter school governing body member and officer, director, member and partner of a charter holder may have:
   a) access to the charter school's students and student records;
   b) unrestricted access to the charter school's campus; and
   c) authority to make final decisions regarding student learning and the safety of the charter school's students and school campuses. (Sec. 1)
2. Defines *charter representative*, *charter school governing body member* and *officer, director, member or partner of a charter holder*. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Education

1. Clarifies that each specified charter school-related individual may have the prescribed access and authority as allowed by the charter holder.

☐ 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 7-0-0-0 | 3rd Read 27-0-3-0-0
House: ED DP 12-0-0-0

SB 1504: community colleges; baccalaureate degrees; reports
Sponsor: Senator Farnsworth, LD 10
Caucus & COW

Overview
Modifies the information that must be included in the annual report of a community college district (CCD) that offers a baccalaureate degree program.

History
Each CCD must annually report, by December 1, specified information regarding the operation of the CCD, such as: 1) the courses of study included in the curricula; 2) the number of professors and other instructional staff members employed; 3) the number of students registered and attending classes; 4) the number of full-time equivalent students enrolled during the year; 5) the total number of students not residing in the CCD; and 6) a general description of tuition and fees charged (A.R.S. § 15-1427).

Laws 2021, Chapter 315 authorizes community colleges to offer four-year baccalaureate degrees, subject to prescribed limitations. A CCD that offers a baccalaureate degree program must include in its annual report, in addition to all other required information, the following data: 1) the total number of students pursuing a baccalaureate degree; 2) the total number of baccalaureate degrees completed; 3) workforce data showing demand for the baccalaureate degree programs offered; and 4) the average cost of tuition per credit hour for the baccalaureate degrees offered (A.R.S. §§ 15-1444 and 15-1444.01).

Provisions
1. Requires each CCD that offers a baccalaureate degree, in its annual report, to:
   a) disaggregate the total number of students pursuing a baccalaureate degree by baccalaureate degree program;
   b) disaggregate the total number of baccalaureate degrees completed by baccalaureate degree program; and
   c) include the projected enrollment for each baccalaureate degree program. (Sec. 2)

2. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2)

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

SB 1505: certified teachers; braille literacy; requirements
Sponsor: Senator Farnsworth, LD 10
Caucus & COW

Overview

Alters how a teacher may demonstrate competency in braille to be certified in educating blind or visually impaired pupils.

History

State Board of Education (SBE) rules to promote braille literacy must ensure teachers who are certified in educating blind and visually impaired pupils demonstrate competency in braille by successfully completing: 1) an available nationally validated test; or 2) a braille test developed in the visual impairment program at the University of Arizona (U of A). As such, SBE rules require, in order to obtain a standard professional visually impaired teaching certificate, a person to demonstrate braille competency through: 1) a passing score on the original version of the National Library of Congress certification exam; 2) a valid certificate for a literary braille transcriber issued by the Library of Congress; 3) a passing score on a braille exam administered by another state; or 4) a passing score on the braille exam administered by the U of A (A.R.S. § 15-214) (A.A.C. R7-2-611).

In 2016, the Braille Authority of North America (BANA) voted to adopt Unified English Braille Code (UEB) to replace English Braille American Edition in the United States. The National Library Service for Blind and Print Disabled (a part of the Library of Congress) offers certifications in transcribing and proofreading literary braille through the National Federation for the Blind (NFB). The National Blindness Professional Certification Board also administers the National Certification in UEB (NCUEB) (BANA, NFB, NCUEB).

Provisions

1. Instructs SBE to adopt rules to ensure teachers who are certified in educating blind or visually impaired pupils demonstrate braille competency by successfully completing:
   a) an NCUEB exam, rather than an available nationally validated test; or
   b) a comparable braille test developed in a university-level teacher preparation program, rather than a braille test developed in the U of A visual impairment program. (Sec. 1)
2. Restricts SBE from requiring certified teachers who completed a university-level preparation program or bachelor's degree program before July 2016 to demonstrate braille competency as prescribed until January 1, 2028. (Sec. 2)
3. Directs SBE to adopt rules to ensure the Arizona Department of Education (ADE) requires textbook publishers to furnish ADE with electronic versions, rather than computer diskettes, for literary and nonliterary subjects. (Sec. 1)
4. Defines *braille* as UEB. (Sec. 1)
5. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

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

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

Senate: ED DPA/SE 7-0-0-0 | 3rd Read 17-12-1-0
House: ED DP 8-4-0-0

SB 1508: ~~technical correction; additional judges~~
NOW: bullying; definition
Sponsor: Senator Bolick, LD 2
Caucus & COW

Overview

Prescribes definitions of *bullying*, *cyberbullying*, *harassment* and *intimidation* that a school district governing board (governing board) must include in its policies to prohibit the harassment, intimidation and bullying of students.

History

A governing board must prescribe and enforce policies and procedures to prohibit students from harassing, intimidating and bullying other students on school grounds, on school property, on school buses, at school bus stops, at school-sponsored events and activities and through the use of electronic technology or communication on school computers, networks, forums and mailing lists that include: 1) procedures for the confidential reporting of harassment, intimidation or bullying; 2) a requirement for employees to report suspected harassment, intimidation or bullying; 3) a requirement for school officials to provide students or an alleged victim a copy of the rights, protections and support services available; 4) formal processes for documenting and investigating reported harassment, intimidation or bullying; 5) disciplinary procedures for students who have harassed, intimidated or bullied; 6) consequences for submitting false reports of harassment, intimidation or bullying; and 7) procedures to protect students who are physically harmed due to harassment, intimidation and bullying (A.R.S. § 15-341).

Harass means conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to be seriously alarmed, annoyed, humiliated or mentally distressed and that, in fact, seriously alarms, annoys, humiliates or mentally distresses the person. A person commits harassment if they knowingly and repeatedly commit acts that harass another person or the person knowingly commits specified acts in a manner that harasses (A.R.S. § 13-2921).

A person commits *threatening* or *intimidating* if they threaten or intimidate by word or conduct to cause: 1) physical injury or serious damage to the property of another person; 2) serious public inconvenience, including reckless disregard to causing such an inconvenience; or 3) physical injury or damage to the property of another person to promote, further or assist in the interests of or to cause, induce or solicit another person to participate in a criminal street gang, criminal syndicate or a racketeering enterprise (A.R.S. § 13-1202).

Provisions

1. Requires a governing board's policies to prohibit the harassing, intimidating and bullying of students to include a definition of *bullying* that means a single significant act or pattern of acts by a student that:
   a) is directed at another student;
   b) exploits an imbalance of power;
   c) involves written or verbal expression or expression through electronic means or physical conduct;
   d) occurs on or is delivered to school property, a school-sponsored activity, a school-related activity, a school district vehicle or a vehicle used to transport students to school, a school-sponsored activity or a school-related activity; and
   e) meets any of the following:
      i. results in physical harm or substantial negative mental health effects to a student or damage to a student's property;
      ii. places a student in reasonable fear of harm or damage to their property;
      iii. is sufficiently severe, persistent and pervasive that the conduct or threatened conduct creates an intimidating, threatening or abusive educational environment for a student;
      iv. materially and substantially disrupts the educational process or the orderly operation of a classroom or school; or

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

v. infringes on the rights of a student at school. (Sec. 1)

2. Adds, to a governing board's policies to prohibit the harassing, intimidating and bullying of students, a definition of *cyberbullying* that substantially:
   a) means bullying conducted through an electronic communication device or email, instant or text messaging, a social media application, an internet website or any other internet-based communication platform; and
   b) includes any conduct or communication delivered to school property, a school-sponsored activity or a school-related activity if the conduct or communication interferes with a student's educational opportunities or substantially disrupts the orderly operation of a classroom, school, school-sponsored activity or school-related activity. (Sec. 1)

3. Specifies the devices included in *electronic communication device* as it relates to the definition of *cyberbullying*. (Sec. 1)

4. Requires the definitions of *harassment* and *intimidation* in a governing board's policies to prohibit the harassing, intimidating and bullying of students to be consistent with the definitions in the Arizona Criminal Code. (Sec. 1)

5. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

Senate: ED DP 4-3-0-0 | 3rd Read 16-11-3-0
House: ED DP 7-5-0-0

SB 1694: higher education; withholding state monies
Sponsor: Senator Farnsworth, LD 10
Caucus & COW

Overview
Declares an Arizona public university or community college (higher education institution) is ineligible to receive state monies if it offers courses on diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI).

History
Statute directs the Arizona Board of Regents (ABOR) to establish curricula and designate courses at the three public universities that, in ABOR's judgement, will best serve the interests of the state. ABOR must also submit a budget request for each public university that includes the estimated tuition and fee revenue available to support the programs described in the public university's budget request, as well as annually adopt an operating budget for each public university. The operating budget must be equal to the amount of appropriated state General Fund monies and the amount of tuition and fees approved by ABOR and allocated to each university's operating budget (A.R.S. § 15-1626).

Each community college district (CCD) is governed by a CCD board. Statute details the duties of a CCD board, which include adopting policies to offer programs that meet the educational needs of the population served by the CCD and enforcing the courses of study prescribed by the CCD. There are several statutes that detail state funding sources for CCDs, such as: 1) science, technology, engineering and mathematics and workforce programs state aid; 2) operating state aid; and 3) equalization aid (A.R.S. §§ 15-1444, 14-1464, 14-1466 and 14-1468).

Provisions
1. Makes a higher education institution ineligible to receive state monies in any fiscal year in which it offers courses on DEI. (Sec. 1)

2. Prohibits the State Treasurer, ABOR and the Arizona Department of Administration from distributing state monies to a higher education institution in a fiscal year in which the higher education institution offers courses on DEI. (Sec. 1)

3. Defines *course on DEI* to mean any course that includes materials or instruction in the course description, overview, objectives, proposed student learning outcomes, exams or graded assignments that:
   a) relate contemporary American society to critical theory, whiteness, systemic or institutional racism, anti-racism, microaggressions, systemic, implicit or unconscious bias, intersectionality, gender identity, social justice, cultural competence, allyship, race-based reparations, race-based privilege, race-based DEI or gender-based DEI;
   b) promote the idea that racially neutral or colorblind laws, policies or institutions perpetuate oppression, injustice, race-based privilege, including white supremacy and white privilege, or inequity by failing to actively differentiate on the basis of race, sex or gender;
   c) promote the differential treatment of any individual or group based on race or ethnicity in contemporary American society; or
   d) promote the idea that a student is biased on account of their race or sex. (Sec. 1)

4. Excludes, from *course on DEI*, a course that identifies or discusses historical movements, ideologies or instances of racial hatred or race-based discrimination, including slavery, Indian removal, the Holocaust and Japanese-American internment in the course materials or instruction unless the materials or instruction include the prescribed prohibited activities. (Sec. 1)

5. Defines *higher education institution*. (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: GOV DPA 4-3-0-0 | 3rd Read: 17-12-1-0
House: FMAE DP 4-2-0-1

SB 1036: public resources; influencing elections; penalties
Sponsor: Senator Kavanagh, LD 3
Caucus & COW

Overview
Allows a resident to initiate a suit to enforce prohibitions relating to specified entities unlawfully influencing the outcome of an election.

History
Statute prohibits this state and its political subdivisions, including cities, towns, counties, agencies, special taxing districts and persons acting on behalf of a school district, from spending or using the entities resources, which includes all things of value, to influence the outcome of an election. The Attorney General or county attorney is authorized to initiate a suit in the superior court to enforce any alleged violation of the previously mentioned prohibition. Additionally, the court may impose a civil penalty of $5,000 or less for each violation, which must be paid by the person, entity or political subdivision that committed the violation (A.R.S. §§ 9-500.14, 11-410, 15-511, 16-192).

Influencing the outcomes of elections is defined in statute as supporting or opposing a candidate for nomination, election or recall or supporting or opposing a ballot measure, question or proposition in any manner that is not impartial or neutral (A.R.S. §§ 9-500.14, 11-410, 15-511, 16-192).

Provisions
1. Authorizes a resident, in addition to the Attorney General and county attorney, to initiate a suit in superior court to enforce prohibitions relating to the state, a political subdivision of the state, a school district or a special taxing district attempting to unlawfully influence the outcome of an election. (Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4)
2. Specifies that the civil penalties, awarded based off of the violation of statutes relating to unlawfully influencing the outcome of an election, must be paid in an action filed by:
   a) the Attorney General to the Office of the Attorney General;
   b) the county attorney to the office of the county treasurer; or
   c) a resident to the resident. (Sec. 1, 2, 3)
3. Alters the definition of *influencing the outcomes of elections*. (Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4)
4. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4)

☐ 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: 17-12-1-0
House: FMAE DP 4-2-0-1

SB 1097: elections; voting centers; polling places
Sponsor: Senator Hoffman, LD 15
Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires certain public offices, including public schools with gymnasiums, to serve as polling places when requested to do so by the officer in charge of elections.

History

Public Schools as Polling Places

Public schools are required to serve as polling places when requested to do so by the officer in charge of elections unless the principal provides a written statement indicating a reason the election cannot be held in the school. Specifically, public schools are exempt from serving as polling places if the principal asserts, in a written statement, that sufficient space is not available or if doing so would jeopardize the safety or welfare of the children (A.R.S. § 16-411).

Designation of Voting Centers

The Legislature authorized the use of voting centers in lieu of or in addition to specifically designated polling places in 2011. Polling places are specifically designated locations where voters in a particular precinct must vote. Voting centers are locations within a county where registered voters may vote regardless of which precinct the individual lives in. The Board of Supervisors may establish polling places, voting centers or any combination of the two, including co-location of precinct-based polling places or voting centers that also serve as polling places for specific precincts (A.R.S. § 16-411).

Voting for Employees

A person can absent themselves from work for the purposes of voting if there are less than three consecutive hours between the opening of the polls and the beginning of their regular workshift or between the end of their regular workshift and the closing of the polls. A person must notify the employer of such absence before election day and the employer may specify the hours during which the employee may be absent (A.R.S. § 16-402).

Provisions

School Holidays

1. Requires a school operated by a school district to close on every regular primary and general election day. (Sec. 1)
2. Establishes that teachers and staff must receive or conduct in-service training or development training on the listed election days and receive compensation. (Sec. 1)
3. Prohibits teachers and staff from using personal, vacation or other leave time during the listed election days. (Sec. 1)
4. Clarifies that employees are allowed to take time off to vote in the listed elections. (Sec. 1)

Public Offices & Schools as Polling Places

5. Requires a state, county, municipality or school district office, upon an officer in charge of elections' request, to provide sufficient space for a polling place for specified elections. (Sec. 2)
6. Requires schools with gymnasiums operated by a school district to serve as polling places. (Sec. 2)
7. Exempts a public school from any state, local or school district requirements that would prevent the school from serving as a polling place. (Sec. 2)
8. Removes the ability of a school principal to deny a request to use the school as a polling place when requested to do so

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

by the officer in charge of elections. (Sec. 2)

9. Clarifies that a public school that is requested to serve as a polling place is exempt from any state, local or school district requirement that would prevent or otherwise limit the use of the public school and its gymnasium as a polling place. (Sec. 2)

Miscellaneous

10. Authorizes counties to use voting centers provided they are used in addition to specifically designated polling places. (Sec. 2)

11. Defines *gymnasium*. (Sec. 2)

12. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1-3)

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

Senate: JUDE DP 4-3-0-0 | 3rd Read 17-12-1-0
House: FMAE DP 4-2-0-1

SB 1098: early ballot drop off; identification
Sponsor: Senator Hoffman, LD 15
Caucus & COW

Overview

States the election board must require voters and voter's agents provide a written attestation and identification when delivering early ballots to polling places, voting centers and emergency voting centers.

History

For the purposes of voting, valid identification includes the following:

1) a valid form of identification bearing the photograph, name and address of the elector that reasonably appear to be the same as the name and address in the precinct register that has not expired such as an Arizona driver license, Arizona nonoperating identification license or tribal enrollment card;
2) two different items that contain the name and address of the elector that reasonably appear to be the same as the name and address in the precinct register such as a utility bill, bank statement or valid vehicle registration;
3) a valid form of identification that bears the photograph, name and address of the elector but does not have the same address as the precinct register but is accompanied by an item that contains the name and valid address or a valid military identification card or U.S. passport (A.R.S. § 16-579).

Provisions

1. Directs the election board require voters or a voter's agent attest in writing and provide the following when delivering early ballots in affidavit envelops voting locations:
   a) for a voter who delivers their early ballot, valid identification where the voter's name reasonably appears to match the ballot affidavit;
   b) for a voter's agent who delivers another person's early ballot, valid identification that contains the voter's agent's name and the agent must attest in writing that they are a family member, household member or caregiver of the voter. (Sec. 2)
2. Classifies knowingly violating the measure's attestation identification requirements as a class 5 felony. (Sec. 2)
3. Requires the election board, voters and voter's agents at a voting center or emergency voting center to comply with attestation and identification requirements. (Sec. 1)
4. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 2)

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

SB 1123: watermark; paper ballots
Sponsor: Senator Finchem, LD 1
Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires vendors providing fraud countermeasures for paper that is used for ballots to obtain certain certifications and use a prescribed number of fraud countermeasures.

History

In 2022 the Arizona Supreme Court struck down the entire FY 2022 Budget Procedures BRB for violating the Arizona Constitution's title requirement (Arizona School Boards Association Inc. et al. v. State of Arizona).

Part of the FY 2022 Budget Procedures Budget Reconciliation Bill (BRB) required vendors that provide fraud countermeasures that are contained on ballot paper be certified and prescribe specific fraud countermeasures to be used.

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is an independent non-governmental organization that creates international standards to ensure products and services are safe, reliable and of high quality. Certification bodies use these standards to certify certain products and services (ISO).

Provisions

1. Requires any vendor that provides fraud countermeasures for the paper used on ballots be ISO 27001 certified, ISO 17025 certified or ISO 9001:2015 certified. (Sec. 1)

2. Mandates ballot fraud countermeasures include at least three of the following:
   a) unique, controlled-supply watermarked clearing bank specification 1 security paper;
   b) secure holographic foil that acts as a visual deterrent and anti-copy feature;
   c) branded overprint of any hologram that personalizes the hologram with customer logo;
   d) custom complex security background designs with banknote-level security;
   e) secure variable digital infill;
   f) thermochromic, tri-thermochromic, photochromic or optically variable inks;
   g) stealth numbering in ultraviolet, infrared or taggant inks;
   h) multicolored micro-numismatic invisible ultraviolet designs;
   i) unique forensic fraud detection technology that is built into security inks; or
   j) unique bar code or QR code that is accessible only to the voter and that tracks the voter's ballot as it is processed. (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: 17-12-1-0
House: FMAE DP 4-1-0-2

SB 1534: ballot measures; description; legislative council
Sponsor: Senator Kavanagh, LD 3
Caucus & COW

Overview
Directs Legislative Council to prepare the descriptive title for a proposed ballot measure.

History
Specifications regarding the form, manner and order of proposed constitutional amendments, initiatives and referendums (measures) on the ballot are prescribed in statute. Each measure contains a descriptive title, containing 50 words or less, that summarizes the principal provisions of the measure. The descriptive title is prepared by the Secretary of State and approved by the Attorney General (A.R.S. § 19-125).

Statute established the Legislative Council, a committee consisting of the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and six members from each chamber. The duties of the Legislative Council include: 1) providing bill drafting, research and other services to improve legislative quality; 2) preparing and revising bills and other measure for Members and committees of the Legislature; and 3) preparing and filing an analysis of the provisions of each ballot proposal (A.R.S. §§ 41-1301, 41-1304).

Provisions
1. Requires Legislative Council to prepare the descriptive title for a measure that will appear on the ballot for an election. (Sec. 1)

2. Mandates the city or town's clerk or county officer in charge of election and the municipal attorney prepare the descriptive title for a city, town or county measure that will appear on the ballot for an election. (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 DPA/SE 7-0-0-0 | 3rd Read 24-5-1-0
House: GOV DPA/SE 6-1-0-0

SB 1048: ~~county animal control agencies; bequests~~
S/E: counties; cremation; indigent deceased persons
Sponsor: Senator Kavanagh, LD 3
Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB 1048

Overview

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

History

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

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

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

Provisions

1. Authorizes a licensed physician trained in forensic pathology to supervise medical students, residents and fellows in pathology training and the performance of autopsies, provided the county medical examiner or alternate medical examiner approves. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows the county medical examiner or alternate medical examiner to retain and supervise the cremation of a deceased indigent person at a licensed crematory that is owned and operated by the county. (Sec. 2)
3. Requires the cremation of a deceased indigent person be performed by a licensed and responsible cremationist. (Sec. 2)
4. Stipulates if the county medical examiner or alternate medical examiner is responsible for supervising the cremation of the deceased indigent person, the director of the county health department must designate a different county employee to register the death certificate. (Sec. 2)
5. Requires the designee to be qualified to access vital records systems and not report to the county medical examiner or alternate medical examiner. (Sec. 2)

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

6. Permits the county medical examiner or alternate medical examiner to supervise the cremation of a deceased indigent person. (Sec. 3)

7. Requires counties applying for a crematory license to direct the county medical examiner or alternate medical examiner submit the application on the county's behalf. (Sec. 4)

8. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 2)

Amendments

Committee on Government

1. Specifies fingerprints and fingerprint records check fees submitted for a crematory license go to the Department of Health Services to conduct criminal records checks.

2. Allows the Department of Public Safety to exchange the fingerprint data with the FBI.

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

Senate: PS DP 7-0-0-0 | 3rd Read 28-0-2-0
House: GOV DP 6-0-0-1

SB 1104: police reports; victims; prosecuting agency
Sponsor: Senator Bolick, LD 2
Caucus & COW

Overview
Directs charging prosecutorial agencies to provide video recordings to specified persons.

History
As soon as the victim may be contacted without interfering with an investigation or arrest, the victim or their immediate family member if the victim is killed or incapacitated is entitled to a copy of the police report, its supplements and video recordings at no charge from the responsible law enforcement agency investigating. The investigating law enforcement agency is not required to provide video recordings for victims of juvenile offenses. Attorneys representing a victim of a criminal offense or delinquent act that is a part I crime under the statewide uniform crime reporting program can request a copy of the police report and video recordings from the investigating law enforcement agency at no charge (A.R.S. §§ 8-386, 13-4405, 39-127).

Provisions
1. Adds a copy of video recordings to what a victim of a juvenile offense is entitled to from the investigating law enforcement agency or charging prosecutorial agency. (Sec. 1)
2. Includes charging prosecutorial agencies to the list of agencies that must provide the right to receive a copy of a police report, its supplements and video recordings at no charge to a crime victim. (Sec. 2, 3)
3. Defines *domestic violence offense*. (Sec. 3)
4. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 3)

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

SB 1220: victims' rights; audio recordings; appeal
Sponsor: Senator Bolick, LD 2
Caucus & COW

Overview

Adds audio and video recordings to the list of items an immediate family member of specified victims has the right to receive and outlines the appeal process if a claim is denied.

History

When a victim of a criminal offense can be contacted without interfering with an investigation, the law enforcement agency responsible for the investigation is required to provide the victim with electronic forms, pamphlets, information cards or other materials for specified purposes. These purposes include advising the victim: 1) that they have the right to receive one copy of the police report from the investigating law enforcement agency; 2) of their right to be treated with fairness, respect and dignity; and 3) the resources and services available for applicable criminal offenses (A.R.S. §§ 8-386, 13-4405).

Any person who requests to examine or copy public records and who is denied access to these records may file an appeal through a special action in the superior court. In addition, the court may award attorney fees and other legal costs incurred through this special action (A.R.S. § 39-121.02)

Provisions

1. Adds audio recordings and video recordings to the list of documents an immediate family member of a killed or incapacitated victim has the right to receive. (Sec. 1, 2, 4)
2. Allows a victim who is denied access to a public record in the course of a criminal case to appeal the denial through a special action within the criminal case. (Sec. 3)
3. Defines *domestic violence offense*. (Sec. 4)
4. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4)

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

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

Senate: GOV DP 7-0-0-0 | 3rd Read: 26-3-1-0
House: GOV DPA 7-0-0-0

SB 1372: public records; notification; commercial purpose
Sponsor: Senator Mesnard, LD 13
Caucus & COW

Overview
Requires a person requesting a public record to submit a statement affirming the public record is not for a *commercial purpose*.

History
Statute authorizes any person to request to examine or be provided with copies of any public record. The custodian of public records may request fees in order to provide the public record except for specified police reports and records to be used in connection with a claim for a pension, allotment, allowance, compensation, insurance or other benefits (A.R.S. §§ 39-121.01, 39-122, 39-127).

A *commercial purpose* is defined as the use of a record for the purpose of: 1) sale; 2) resale; 3) producing a document containing all or part of the public record for sale or resale; 4) obtaining names from the public record for solicitation or sale; and 5) any other purpose in which the purchaser can reasonably anticipate the receipt of a monetary gain from the use of the record. Upon request of public records for a *commercial purpose* the requesting person must provide a statement describing the *commercial purpose* for which the public records will be used (A.R.S. § 39-121.03).

Upon determination of the custodian of public records that the usage is an abuse or misuse the custodian may apply to the Governor to prohibit the furnishing of such records. Records may be designated as privileged or confidential by statute or court order (A.R.S. §§ 39-121.01, 39-121.03).

Provisions
1. Requires a person requesting a public record to provide, at the time of the request, a statement affirming the public record is not for a commercial purpose or is for a commercial purpose that complies with existing law. (Sec. 1)

Amendments
Committee on Government
1. Requires a person requesting a public record to affirm that the record is not for a commercial purpose, or if the record is for a commercial purpose, the person must provide a statement explaining the intended use of the record.

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

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

Senate: GOV DP 5-2-0-0 | 3rd Read 21-7-2-0
House: GOV DP 4-3-0-0

SB 1378: political signs; homeowners' associations
Sponsor: Senator Mesnard, LD 13
Caucus & COW

Overview

Alters the definition of a political sign displayed by a condominium unit owner or homeowner's association member by including certain flags and allowing signs without regard to if the person supported or opposed on the sign is on the ballot of the upcoming election.

History

A homeowner's association (HOA) or condominium unit owner's association (COA) cannot prohibit the indoor or outdoor display of a political sign by an association member on their property except for displaying political signs at specified times relating to elections. An HOA or COA can regulate the size and number of political signs on a member's property unless the regulation is more restrictive than municipal or county regulations. If the municipality or county does not regulate political signs, the association can only limit the maximum aggregate dimensions of political signs on a member or unit owner's property to not exceed 9 square feet. Associations may reasonably restrict the display of association-specific political signs. A *political sign* means a sign that attempts to influence the outcome of an election, including supporting or opposing the recall of a public officer or supporting or opposing the circulation of a petition for a ballot measure, question or proposition or the recall of a public officer (A.R.S. §§ 33-1808, 33-1261).

Provisions

1. Adds flags attempting to influence the outcome of an election to the definition of a political sign for the purposes of display in a HOA or COA. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. Includes, in the definition of political sign, a sign for a person supported or opposed regardless of if the person is on the ballot at the next upcoming election unless the sign is for a primary candidate who does not advance to the general election and the sign is still displayed 15 days after the primary. (Sec. 1, 2)
3. 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: RAGE DP 6-0-1-0 | 3rd Read: 25-4-1-0
House: GOV DPA/SE 6-0-0-1

SB 1424: ~~liquor sampling; reporting; requirements~~
S/E: impersonation; veteran; armed forces
Sponsor: Senator Bolick, LD 2
Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB 1424

Overview
Establishes the offense of *impersonation of a veteran of the armed forces*.

History
A person convicted of a class 1 misdemeanor can be sentenced to a maximum of six months. A person convicted of a first-time felony offense must be sentenced within the following range depending on mitigating and aggravating circumstances:

1) for a class 6 felony, between .33 and 2 years;
2) for a class 5 felony, between .5 and 2.5 years; and
3) for a class 4 felony, between 1 and 3.75 years (A.R.S. §§ 13-702, 13-707).

Provisions

1. Specifies a person commits *impersonation of a veteran of the armed forces* if the person knowingly misrepresents themselves to be a veteran with the intent to obtain money, property or any tangible benefit, while doing any of the following:
   a) knowingly misrepresenting themselves to be a veteran of any branch of the armed services;
   b) knowingly misrepresenting themselves to be a recipient of a decoration, medal, badge or tab that was not lawfully earned through military service;
   c) knowingly misrepresenting themselves to have graduated from a military school or to have obtained a rating or military occupational specialty;
   d) falsely claiming attendance at specified academies or schools;
   e) knowingly misrepresenting themselves to be a *combat veteran*;
   f) falsifying military documents or records;
   g) knowingly misrepresenting themselves to receive a characterization of discharge that they did not receive; or
   h) knowingly misrepresenting themselves as a veteran in furtherance of a campaign for political office. (Sec. 1)
2. Clarifies that certified separation documents from the applicable uniformed service or the National Archives and Record Administration constitute a complete defense to prosecution of this offense. (Sec. 1)
3. Instructs the prosecuting agency to obtain a certified copy of the person's separation documents, or a notice that such documents do not exist, prior to filing a complaint or seeking indictment. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires an elected official who is convicted of *impersonating a veteran* to be removed from office within 10 calendar days after sentencing. (Sec. 1)
5. Exempts actors and actresses playing a veteran in a production intended for entertainment. (Sec. 1)
6. Exempts homeless individuals. (Sec. 1)
7. Classifies *impersonating a veteran* as a class 1 misdemeanor. (Sec. 1)
8. States impersonating a veteran is a class 6 felony if the benefit obtained is between $500 and $4,999. (Sec. 1)
9. Specifies *impersonating a veteran* is a class 5 felony if the benefit obtained is between $5,000 and $9,999. (Sec. 1)

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10. Specifies *impersonating a veteran* is a class 4 felony if the benefit obtained is $10,000 or more. (Sec. 1)

11. Defines *combat veteran* and *tangible benefit*. (Sec. 1)

12. Entitles this act as the *Master Sergeant Orlando Dona Valor Act*. (Sec. 2)

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

Senate: RAGE DP 4-3-0-0 | 3rd Read 17-12-1-0
House: HHS DP 7-5-0-0

SB 1071: SNAP; TANF; public welfare; verification
Sponsor: Senator Kavanagh, LD 3
Caucus & COW

Overview
Outlines evaluation and verification requirements for the Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES) to confirm eligibility for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits.

History
SNAP is a federal program that provides food benefits to low-income families to supplement their grocery budget and help a family afford nutritious food. To be eligible for SNAP benefits, an applicant must meet specific age, household, employment and income requirements (USDA).

Applicants may need to meet general work requirements to qualify for SNAP. Specifically, for applicants between 16 and 59 years old requirements include: 1) registering for work; 2) participating in SNAP Employment and Training or workfare, if assigned by DES; 3) accepting a suitable job if offered; and 4) not voluntarily quitting a job or reducing work hours below 30 hours a week without a good reason. To be exempt from these requirements, an applicant must be: 1) already working at least 30 hours a week or earning wages at least equal to the federal minimum wage multiplied by 30 hours; 2) meeting work requirements for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families or the unemployment compensation program; 3) taking care of a child under six years old or an incapacitated person; 4) unable to work due to a physical or mental limitation; 5) participating regularly in an alcohol or drug treatment program; or 6) studying in a school or training program at least part-time. An applicant between 18 and 54 years old that can work and has no dependents may need to meet the additional able-bodied adult without dependents work requirement in addition to the general work requirements (USDA).

An *electronic benefit transfer (EBT) card transaction* means the use of a credit or debit card service, automated teller machine or point-of-sale terminal or access to an online system for the withdrawal of cash assistance provided or for the processing of a payment for merchandise or a service from cash assistance provided (A.R.S. § 46-297).

Provisions

SNAP Eligibility Evaluations

1. Directs DES, to determine or evaluate SNAP eligibility, to:
   a) enter into a data matching agreement with the Arizona Department of Revenue (DOR) to identify households with lottery or gambling winnings of $3,000 or more;
   b) treat the data obtained as verified on receipt, to the extent permissible under federal law; and
   c) refer those households with lottery or gambling winnings that are equal to or greater than the resource limit for elderly or disabled households as defined under federal law to DES for further investigation if the DOR data cannot be verified on receipt. (Sec. 1)

2. Requires DES to review information provided by the Arizona Department of Health Services (DHS) that identifies individuals who have had a change in circumstances that may affect SNAP eligibility on at least a monthly basis. (Sec. 1)

3. Requires DES to review information provided by the Industrial Commission of Arizona that identifies individuals who have had a change in circumstances that may affect SNAP eligibility, including an individual's change in unemployment benefits, employment status or wages on a quarterly basis. (Sec. 1)

4. Directs DES to review its own information that identifies individuals who have had a change in circumstances that may affect SNAP eligibility, including potential changes in residency as identified by out-of-state EBT card transactions on a monthly basis. (Sec. 1)

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5. Instructs DES to review information provided by the Arizona Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation and Reentry that identifies individuals who have had a change in circumstances that may affect SNAP eligibility on a monthly basis. (Sec. 1)

6. Requires DES to review information provided by DOR that identifies households that have had a change in circumstances that may affect SNAP eligibility, including potential changes in income, wages or residency as identified by tax records. (Sec. 1)

7. Requires DES, on at least a quarterly basis, to post on its own public website the following aggregated amounts that were obtained from noncompliance and fraud investigations related to SNAP, excluding confidential and personally identifiable information:
   a) the number of SNAP cases that were investigated for intentional violations or fraud;
   b) the number of SNAP cases that were referred to the Attorney General's Office for prosecution;
   c) the amount of improper payments and expenditures;
   d) the amount of monies recovered;
   e) the amount of monies spent for improper payments and ineligible recipients as a percentage of cases that were investigated and reviewed; and
   f) the amount of monies spent by EBT card transactions that occurred outside of Arizona, categorized by state. (Sec. 1)

8. Directs DHS and DES, on at least a monthly basis, to review the following information from federal sources to assess a recipient's continued eligibility for SNAP:
   a) earned income information, death register information, incarceration records, supplemental security income information, beneficiary records, earnings information and pension information that is maintained by the United States (U.S.) Social Security Administration;
   b) income and employment information that is maintained by the National Directory of New Hires database and child support enforcement data that is maintained by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services;
   c) payment and earnings information that is maintained by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; and
   d) national fleeing felon information that is maintained by the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation. (Sec. 1)

9. Directs DES to review an individual's case that is enrolled in SNAP if DES receives information that indicates a change in circumstances that may affect the individual's SNAP eligibility. (Sec. 1)

EBT Card Transactions

10. Requires DES, on a monthly basis, to use the data from an EBT card to identify any individual who has made purchases exclusively out-of-state over a 90-day period. (Sec. 2)

11. Directs DES to contact the individual who is identified within 30 days to determine whether that individual resides in Arizona. (Sec. 2)

12. Instructs DES to remove the individual within 30 days after contact if the individual does not reside in Arizona. (Sec. 2)

13. Requires DES to refer the individual to the U.S. Attorney's Office for the district where the individual claims to reside within 15 days after the removal. (Sec. 2)

Miscellaneous

14. Defines terms. (Sec. 1)

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

Senate: RAGE DP 6-1-0-0 | 3rd Read 26-4-0-0
House: HHS DPA 7-5-0-0

SB 1108: international medical licensees; provisional licensure
Sponsor: Senator Shamp, LD 29
Caucus & COW

Overview

Enables the Arizona Medical Board (AMB) and the Arizona Board of Osteopathic Examiners in Medicine and Surgery (BOEMS) to grant a provisional medical license to an international medical licensee who is licensed to practice in a country other than the United States (U.S.) and meets all of the prescribed criteria. Contains an effective date of January 1, 2026.

History

The AMB's primary duty is to protect the public from unlawful, incompetent, unqualified, impaired or unprofessional practitioners of allopathic medicine through licensure, regulation and rehabilitation of the profession in this state. Applicants pursuing a license to practice medicine in Arizona must meet each of the following basic requirements: 1) graduate from an approved school of medicine or receive a medical education that the AMB deems to be of equivalent quality; 2) successfully complete an approved 12-month hospital internship, residency or clinical fellowship program; 3) have the physical and mental capability to safely engage in the practice of medicine; 4) have a professional record that indicates that the applicant has not committed any act or engaged in any conduct that would constitute grounds for disciplinary action against a licensee; 5) not had a license revoked, be currently under investigation, suspension or restriction by a medical regulatory board in another jurisdiction in the U.S. for an act that occurred in that jurisdiction and that constitutes unprofessional conduct; 6) pay all fees required by the AMB; 7) complete an AMB training unit; 8) submit a five-year medical history report; and 9) submit a full set of fingerprints to the AMB for a state and criminal records check (A.R.S. §§ 32-1403 and 32-1422).

Established in 1949, the BOEMS regulates the osteopathic profession by issuing and renewing licenses, permits and registrations, investigating and resolving complaints and providing information to the public about license, permit and registration holders. Its mission is to protect the public by setting educational and training standards for licensure, and by reviewing complaints made against osteopathic physicians, interns and residents to ensure that their conduct meets the standards of the profession, as defined in law. The BOEMS regulates the practice of osteopathic medicine by: 1) issuing licenses, conducting hearings and administering disciplinary actions; 2) maintaining a record of its acts and proceedings; and 3) adopting rules regarding the regulation and qualification of medical assistants (A.R.S. §§ 32-1801 and 32-1803).

Provisions

International Medical Provisional Licensure Requirements

1. Permits the AMB or BOEMS, notwithstanding any other law, to grant a provisional license to engage in the practice of medicine in Arizona to any international medical licensee who meets all of the following:
   a) has an offer for employment as a physician at any health care provider that operates in a county with a population of less than 1,000,000 persons;
   b) has a federal immigration status that allows the person to work as a physician in the U.S.; and
   c) meet the requirements for licensure by the AMB and BOEMS. (Sec. 1)

2. Specifies that the AMB and BOEMS is not required to grant a provisional license to an international medical licensee who does not provide:
   a) evidence of substantially similar medical training that the AMB or BOEMS deems to be of equivalent quality;
   b) evidence of satisfactory passage of exams as determined by the AMB or BOEMS;
   c) a complete license application;

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d) payment of all required licensing fees; and
e) satisfactory proof of a federal immigration status that allows the individual to work as a physician in the U.S. (Sec. 1)

3. Requires an international medical provisional license to automatically be converted to a full license to practice medicine in Arizona after four years if all the following is met:
   a) the provisional licensee engages in the practice of medicine in Arizona for four years in a county with a population of less than 1,000,000 persons;
   b) the provisional licensee is not disciplined by the AMB or BOEMS during that four-year period of the provisional license; and
   c) the provisional licensee's supervising physician with whom there was a supervision agreement submits a signed attestation to the AMB or BOEMS certifying that it is a supervising physician's professional opinion that the provisional licensee meets Arizona's standards for providing medical care. (Sec. 1)

4. States that the AMB or BOEMS inability to obtain records may not be used as the sole purpose for licensure denial. (Sec. 1)

5. Allows the AMB or BOEMS to require an applicant for an international medical provisional license to submit either or both of the following:
   a) any supporting application materials necessary for the AMB or BOEMS to properly evaluate the applicant for licensure; or
   b) medical education information through the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates or another third-party records service, at the applicant's expense. (Sec. 1)

6. Requires an international medical provisional licensee to do both of the following:
   a) work under the supervision of an osteopathic or allopathic physician; and
   b) comply with the continuing education requirements, as prescribed. (Sec. 1)

7. Allows the AMB and BOEMS to establish licensing and renewal fees for international medical provisional licensees by rule. (Sec. 1)

8. Requires an international medical provisional licensee to be renewed annually. (Sec. 1)

9. Requires the employer of the international medical provisional licensee to notify the AMB or BOEMS if the provisional licensee is terminated or leaves employment for any reason. (Sec. 1)

10. Directs the AMB or BOEMS to adopt rules relating to supervision, including requirements for international medical provisional licensees:
    a) to submit a supervision agreement to the AMB or BOEMS;
    b) to report to the AMB or BOEMS;
    c) to obtain medical malpractice liability insurance;
    d) regarding health insurance coverage; and
    e) for procedures for failing to adhere to the terms of the supervision agreement. (Sec. 1)

11. Requires the AMB and BOEMS, within five days of notification of the international medical provisional licensee's termination or departure from employment, to terminate the provisional license unless:
    a) the licensee provides notification that the licensee is working for another employer in a county with a population of fewer than 1,000,000 persons; and
    b) the new employer notifies the AMB or BOEMS that the international medical licensee has accepted an offer of employment. (Sec. 1)

12. Requires the new employer to comply with the AMB or BOEMS rules related to issuing a new supervision agreement. (Sec. 1)

13. Permits an employer of an international medical provisional licensee to require the licensee to take a competency test at any time during employment. (Sec. 1)

14. Permits the AMB and BOEMS to discipline a provisional licensee or revoke a granted provisional license based on clear and convincing evidence, except for matters relating to sexual misconduct with a patient, after conducting a disciplinary action investigation. (Sec. 1)

15. Permits an international medical licensee to appeal the revocation of the provisional license to the Maricopa County Superior Court (Superior Court). (Sec. 1)

16. Requires the Superior Court to reinstate the provisional license if the court finds that the actions of the AMB or BOEMS did not meet the standards for revocation. (Sec. 1)

17. Requires the AMB or BOEMS to adopt rules regarding the format and submission requirements for the supervising physician's attestation. (Sec. 1)

Reporting Requirements

18. Directs the AMB and BOEMS, by January 1, 2033, to submit a report to the Governor and the Health and Human Services Committees in the Senate and House of Representatives or their successor committees (HHS Committees) that includes:
    a) the number of license applications that the AMB or BOEMS has received, approved and denied, including the reasons for the denials;
    b) the number of complaints received against provisional licensees;
    c) the number of complaints that were sustained, including the disciplinary and nondisciplinary actions taken by the AMB and BOEMS;
    d) the geographic locations where the provisional licensees are practicing or have practiced in Arizona;
    e) the medical specialty or specialties practiced by each provisional licensee; and
    f) the number of provisional licenses that have been converted to a full license to practice in Arizona and whether those licensees have continued to practice in Arizona. (Sec. 1)

19. Requires the HHS Committees, or their successor committees, to:
    a) review the report submitted and the data collected, including application outcomes, complaint records, geographic distribution and conversion rates to full licensure; and
    b) determine whether provisional licensure should be continued, modified or discontinued. (Sec. 1)

20. Requires the review process for the HHS Committees to consider whether the licensing framework:
    a) supports public health and safety;
    b) maintains professional standards; and
    c) effectively addresses workforce needs in Arizona. (Sec. 1)

Miscellaneous

21. Forbids the AMB or BOEMS from accepting applications for provisional medical licensure by January 1, 2034. (Sec. 1)

22. Defines the following terms:
    a) *board*;
    b) *health care provider*;
    c) *international medical licensee*;
    d) *international medical program*;
    e) *physician*; and
    f) *provisional licensee*. (Sec. 1)

23. Exempts the AMB and BOEMS from rulemaking requirements for one year after the effective date. (Sec. 2)

24. Contains an effective date of January 1, 2026. (Sec. 3)

Amendments

Committee on Health & Human Services

1. Specifies that the AMB and BOEMS are not required to grant a provisional license to an international medical licensee who does not provide proof of certification by the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates. (Sec. 1.)

2. Modifies the *international medical licensee* definition to specify that an applicant for a provisional medical license must have been licensed and practiced medicine for at least 60 months within the preceding 6 years, rather than 10 years. (Sec. 1)

3. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

SB 1214: pharmacists; independent testing; treatment
Sponsor: Senator Shope, LD 16
Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows a pharmacist to independently test and treat eligible persons for certain medical conditions. Requires the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy (Board) to develop a statewide written protocol regarding the independent authority and establishes the Independent Testing and Treatment Advisory Committee (Advisory Committee) to assist with developing the state's protocols.

History

The Board licenses and regulates pharmacists in Arizona. Pharmacists applying to the Board for licensure must: 1) be a graduate of a school or college of pharmacy or department of pharmacy of a university recognized by the Board or the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education; 2) have successfully completed a program of practical experience under the direct supervision of a licensed pharmacist approved by the Board; 3) pass the pharmacist licensure examination and jurisprudence examination approved by the Board; and 4) pay the prescribed application fee. Potential licensees who have not passed a licensure examination in Arizona but have in another jurisdiction may be licensed if certain criteria are met (A.R.S. § 32-1922).

The *practice of pharmacy* means furnishing the following health care services as a medical professional: 1) interpreting, evaluating and dispensing prescription orders in the patient's best interests; 2) compounding drugs pursuant to or in anticipation of a prescription order; 3) labeling drugs and devices in compliance with state and federal requirements; 4) participating in drug selection and drug utilization reviews, drug administration, drug or drug-related research and drug therapy monitoring or management; 5) providing patient counseling necessary to provide pharmaceutical care; 6) properly and safely storing drugs and devices in anticipation of dispensing; 7) maintaining required records of drugs and devices; 8) offering or performing acts, services, operations or transactions that are necessary to conduct, operate, manage and control a pharmacy; 9) providing patient care services pursuant to collaborative practice agreement requirements with a provider; and 10) initiating and administering immunizations or vaccines (A.R.S. § 32-1901).

Facilities in the United States (U.S.) performing laboratory testing on human specimens for health assessment or the diagnosis, prevention or treatment of disease are regulated under Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA). Waived tests include test systems cleared by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for home use and those approved for waivers under the CLIA criteria. CLIA requires that waived tests must be simple and have a low risk for erroneous results (CDC).

Provisions

Pharmacist Independent Testing and Treatment Statewide Protocols

1. Permits a pharmacist to independently order, perform and interpret tests that are authorized by the FDA and waived under the CLIA. (Sec. 1)

2. Permits a pharmacist to independently initiate treatment to eligible persons 12 years of age or the age authorized by the treatment, whichever age is older, who test positive for:
   a) influenza;
   b) group A streptococcus pharyngitis;
   c) COVID-19 or other coronavirus respiratory illnesses;
   d) HIV preexposure or postexposure prophylaxis; or

e) a condition related to an emerging or existing public health threat identified by Arizona Department Health Services for which a statewide standing order, rule or executive order is issued. (Sec. 1)

3. Requires the Board, when developing the statewide written protocol, to address the minimum:
   a) documentation;
   b) records retention;
   c) referrals;
   d) patient screening requirements and obtaining relevant medical history;
   e) exclusion criteria;
   f) treatment instructions based on the patient's age and medical history;
   g) follow-up maintenance and care plans; and
   h) any necessary pharmacist training or certification requirements. (Sec. 1)

4. Directs a pharmacist who orders or conducts testing or treats the prescribed health conditions to use any test that may guide clinical decision-making for which a CLIA waiver has been obtained, federal rules adopted thereunder or any screening procedure that is established by the statewide written protocol. (Sec. 1)

5. Requires a pharmacist to use evidence-based clinical guidelines published by:
   a) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;
   b) The Infectious Diseases Society of America;
   c) The American Academy of Pediatrics Committee on Infectious Disease; or
   d) another clinically recognized recommendation in providing patient treatment. (Sec. 1)

6. Requires an eligible person to meet criteria for treatment based on the statewide written protocol that specifies:
   a) the patient inclusion and exclusion criteria; and
   b) an explicit medical referral criteria. (Sec. 1)

7. Instructs a pharmacist to refer a patient to the patient's primary care provider, if one is identified, or recommend follow up to the primary care provider if the patient is either:
   a) ineligible for patient treatment and presents with symptoms; or
   b) does not respond to the initial treatment provided by the pharmacist. (Sec. 1)

8. Directs a pharmacist who initiates treatment to notify the patient's primary care provider, if one is identified, within 72 hours after initiating treatment, including notice of the patient's name, treatment method and the date of treatment by entry into an electronic health record, phone, fax, mail or email. (Sec. 1)

9. Requires a pharmacist who initiates treatment to make a reasonable effort to identify the patient's primary care provider by at least one of the following methods:
   a) checking pharmacy records; or
   b) requesting the information from the patient or, for patients under 18 years of age, the patient's parent or guardian. (Sec. 1)

10. Requires a pharmacist who initiates treatment of a patient to:
    a) maintain a record of the results of any testing or screening for which a treatment is initiated, a summary of the visit and patient assessment information for a period of seven years;
    b) notify the patient's primary care provider, if one is identified, within 48 hours after an occurrence of any adverse reaction that is reported to or witnessed by the pharmacist because of the treatment; and
    c) provide informational materials to the patient requesting treatment or, for patients under 18 years of age, to the patient's parent or guardian about the importance of pediatric preventative health care visits as recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics. (Sec. 1)

11. Permits a pharmacist to delegate the task of performing a test waived by the CLIA to a licensed member of the pharmacy staff who is under the supervision of the pharmacist, except that a pharmacist:
    a) may not delegate any tasks that include clinical judgement or treatment; and
    b) may delegate only ancillary duties as allowed by Board rules. (Sec. 1)

12. Clarifies that a pharmacist's ability to test and treat outlined conditions does not establish a cause of action against a patient's primary care provider for any adverse reaction, complication or negative outcome arising from the treatment initiated by the pharmacist. (Sec. 1)

13. Prohibits a pharmacist from independently:
    a) initiating a treatment using opioids for treatment; and
    b) ordering a test, screening or treatment of a minor without the written consent of the minor's parent or guardian. (Sec. 1)

14. Requires a pharmacy to either display a notice or include in a patient's consent paperwork that the:
    a) testing and treatment are being performed by a pharmacist without consultation with or oversight by a physician; and
    b) patient should consult with a primary care provider if symptoms continue. (Sec. 1)

Independent Testing and Treatment Advisory Committee

15. Directs the Board to appoint an Advisory Committee to assist the Board in developing Arizona's protocols relating to pharmacists' independent authority to order testing and initiate treatments. (Sec. 2)

16. Requires the Advisory Committee to make recommendations to the Board regarding the state's protocols relating to pharmacists' independent authority to order testing and initiate treatments. (Sec. 2)

17. Requires the advisory committee to include at least:
    a) two licensed pharmacists;
    b) two licensed allopathic physicians who specialize in primary care, at least one of whom has a patient population that is substantially composed of children and adolescents;
    c) one person who represents a nonprofit patient advocacy organization; and
    d) one licensed nurse practitioner who specializes in primary care and can prescribe medication. (Sec. 2)

18. Specifies that Advisory Committee members are not eligible for compensation or reimbursement of expenses. (Sec. 2)

19. Repeals the Advisory Committee on January 1, 2027. (Sec. 2)

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

Senate: HHS DPA 6-0-1-0 | 3rd Read 27-0-3-0
House: HHS DPA 11-0-0-1

SB 1219: behavioral health facilities; accreditation
Sponsor: Senator Angius, LD 30
Caucus & COW

Overview
Requires a behavioral health outpatient treatment center that is a service provider to include on its patient intake form the license number or name and address of the sober living home in which a patient is living, if applicable. Allows the Arizona Department of Health Services (DHS) to verify compliance with the patient intake form requirement and provide a priority matrix for complaints filed against health care institutions on its public website.

History
The DHS Director is required to establish minimum standards and requirements for the licensure of sober living homes to ensure the public health, safety and welfare. The DHS Director is allowed to use the current standards adopted by any recognized national organization approved by DHS as guidelines in prescribing the minimal standards and requirements but must include policies and procedures as outlined in statute (A.R.S. § 36-2062).

Sober living home means any premises, place or building that provides alcohol-free or drug-free housing and that:

1) promotes independent living and life skills development;
2) may provide activities that are directed primarily toward recovery from substance use disorders;
3) provides a supervised setting to a group of unrelated individuals who are recovering from substance use disorders; and
4) does not provide any medical or clinical services or medication administration on-site, except for verification of abstinence (A.R.S. § 36-2601).

Service provider means an organization or mental health professional that meets the criteria established by the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) and has a contract with AHCCCS or a regional behavioral health authority (A.R.S. § 36-3401).

Provisions

1. Requires, if applicable, a behavioral health outpatient treatment center that is a service provider to include on its patient intake form the license number or name and address of the sober living home in which the patient is living. (Sec. 1)
2. Permits DHS to verify compliance with the patient intake form requirement during any in-person survey, complaint investigation or at any other time determined by DHS. (Sec. 1)
3. Defines *service provider* and *sober living home*. (Sec. 1)

Amendments
Committee on Health & Human Services

1. Requires DHS to provide a priority matrix for complaints filed against health care institutions on its public website. (Sec. 1)
2. Directs the priority matrix to detail:
   a) the various levels of complaints;
   b) the process or determining the complaint level assignment; and
   c) the time frames for initiating a complaint investigation. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires DHS to disclose to the licensee the level of the complaint before conducting a complaint investigation. (Sec. 1)

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

4. Requires DHS to implement an annual training program for all licensing surveyors, supervisors and managers of licensing surveyors to ensure compliance with health care institution licensing, investigations and complaints. (Sec. 1)

5. Requires the annual training program to include modules and a process that train surveyors, supervisors and managers of licensing surveyors to demonstrate practical knowledge and understanding on the following:
   a) governing policies and procedures, statues and rules for which the employee is responsible;
   b) how to ascertain whether a complaint or grievance that is filed with DHS should result in opening a complaint investigation;
   c) how to act in a professional manner with an emphasis on dignity and respect; and
   d) the importance of clear and transparent communication with licensees. (Sec. 1)

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

Senate: HHS DPA/SE 6-0-1-0 | 3rd Read 29-0-1-0
House: HHS DP 11-0-0-1

SB 1291: health insurers; provider credentialing; claims
Sponsor: Senator Angius, LD 30
Caucus & COW

Overview
Makes modifications to deadlines of the health insurance provider credentialing process and outlines requirements for processing of claims effective April 1, 2026.

History
A *health insurer* includes a disability insurer, group disability insurer, blanket disability insurer, health care services organization, hospital service corporation, medical service corporation or a hospital, medical, dental and optometric service corporation and health insurer's designee (A.R.S. § 20-3451).

Health care provider *credentialing* is a process used by health insurers to collect, verify and assess whether a provider meets relevant licensing, education and training requirements to become or remain a participating provider. Health insurers must conclude the process of credentialing and loading an applicant's information into the insurer's billing system within 100 days of receipt of an application. Health insurers are prohibited from denying a claim for a covered service provided to a subscriber by a participating provider who has a fully executed contract with a network plan if the services are provided after the date of approval of the credentialing application (A.R.S. Title 20, Chapter 27).

Provisions
1. Requires a health insurer to:
   a) conclude the provider credentialing process within 60 calendar days; and
   b) load the applicant's information into the insurer's billing system within 30 calendar days, rather than 100 calendar days, upon receipt of a complete credentialing application. (Sec. 2)
2. Requires a health insurer, within seven calendar days of receiving a credentialing application, to:
   a) contact the applicant in writing or electronically to acknowledge receipt of the application; and
   b) inform the applicant whether the application is a complete credentialing application. (Sec. 3)
3. Requires credentialing applicants to include the email address of an individual who can address discrepancies in the application. (Sec. 3)
4. Specifies that a health insurer must include a detailed list of all incomplete items in its incomplete credentialing application notices. (Sec. 3)
5. Specifies that, if a credentialing application is incomplete and requires additional information from the applicant, the health insurer must:
   a) contact the applicant within seven calendar days to acknowledge receipt of the submitted additional information; and
   b) inform the applicant whether the application is complete. (Sec. 3)
6. Requires health insurers to communicate the withdrawal of an application to the applicant within 7 calendar days, if the insurer has not received any response from the applicant providing the requested information within 30 calendar days. (Sec. 3)
7. Specifies that, if the time period for processing a credentialing application is tolled while the health insurer waits for additional information, the health insurer must acknowledge, in writing or electronically, receipt of the additional information within seven calendar days. (Sec. 3)
8. Forbids health insurers from tolling the required application processing time period more than three times. (Sec. 3)

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

9. Permits a health insurer to deem an application withdrawn if, after the third toll, the insurer has not received a response from the applicant with additional information within 30 calendar days. (Sec. 3)

10. Permits a provider to receive payment from a health insurer for services provided from the date included on the notice of a complete credentialing application to the date the provider's network participation contract is executed. (Sec. 5)

11. Directs a health insurer to process a provider's claim as an in-network claim and pay the claim if the provider:
    a) has applied for credentialing and renders a covered service to an individual who is an eligible health plan member on the date of service;
    b) renders the service on or after the date that the health insurer notified the provider of a complete credentialing application; and
    c) does not submit the claim until after the provider has a fully executed network participation contract with the health insurer for the member's health plan network and the health insurer has approved the provider's credentials. (Sec. 5)

12. Forbids, for claims submitted within one year after the date of service, health insurers from denying a provider's claim that is submitted in compliance with statute on the basis that the claim was not submitted within the contractually required time period. (Sec. 5)

13. Clarifies that health insurers are not required to reimburse an applicant at the in-network rate for any covered medical services provided by the applicant if the applicant's credentialing application is not approved or the health care provider is unwilling to contract with the insurer on mutually acceptable terms. (Sec. 5)

14. Requires, within a reasonable period before a health care provider provides services to a patient in a network facility, the provider or the provider's representative to provide a written, dated disclosure that includes:
    a) the name of the billing health care provider;
    b) the total estimated cost to be billed by the health care provider or the provider's representative; and
    c) a statement that the provider is not credentialed and is not a contract provider. (Sec. 5)

15. Excludes a health insurer that does not credential a provider from civil liability for any act or omission of the provider in rendering services to a member. (Sec. 6)

16. Repeals statute that prohibits a health insurer from denying a claim for a covered service provided to a subscriber by a participating provider who has a fully executed contract with a network plan if the services are provided after the date of approval of the credentialing application. (Sec. 4)

17. Redefines *credentialing* as a *complete credentialing application* that includes:
    a) all information, any required supporting documentation and a current authorization to access electronic documentation that a health insurer needs in order to process the credentialing request through a credentialing system that is developed by a nationally recognized alliance of health plans and trade associations; and
    b) a nonprofit organization that is incorporated as a mutual health care corporation that is working to streamline the business of health care. (Sec. 1)

18. Revises the definition of *participating provider* to include a provider that has been contracted by a health insurer to provide health care items or services to subscribers. (Sec. 1)

19. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1-3 and 6)

20. Contains an effective date of April 1, 2026. (Sec. 7)

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

Senate: HHS DPA 6-0-1-0 | 3rd Read 28-1-1-0
House: HHS DP 12-0-0-0

SB 1316: child fatality; maternal mortality
Sponsor: Senator Mesnard, LD 13
Caucus & COW

Overview
Makes the Maternal Mortality Review (MMR) Program which is composed of members and staff of the MMR Committee to evaluate the incidence, causes and preventability of pregnancy-associated deaths as a permanent program. Prescribes MMR Committee membership and duties of the MMR Program.

History
Established within the Arizona Department of Health Services (DHS), the Arizona Child Fatality Review Team (CFR Team) is composed of the head, or designee, of 9 state agencies and 10 additional prescribed members appointed by the DHS Director.

Responsibilities of the State CFR Team include but are not limited to: 1) developing a child fatalities data collection system; 2) providing training to cooperating agencies, individuals and local review teams on the use of the child fatalities data system; 3) conducting and submitting an annual statistical report on the incidence and causes of child fatalities in Arizona during the past fiscal year; 4) developing standards and protocols for local review teams and providing training and technical assistance to these teams; 5) developing protocols for child fatality investigations; 6) educating the public regarding the incidence and causes of child fatalities and the public's role in preventing these deaths; and 7) informing the Governor and Legislature of the need for specific recommendations regarding unexplained infant death (A.R.S. § 36-3501).

The MMR Program was created by Laws 2011, Chapter 143 as a component of the state CFR Team. The State CFR Team must evaluate the incidence and causes of maternal fatalities associated with pregnancy in Arizona. *Maternal fatalities associated with pregnancy* is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within one year after the end of the pregnancy. The MMR Program was developed by DHS to implement this requirement. The MMR Program currently conducts reviews of all pregnancy associated deaths in Arizona. Maternal deaths are organized into one of the following categories: 1) pregnancy related death; 2) pregnancy associated death; 3) not pregnancy related or associated; and 4) unable to determine. Once assigned to a category, the MMR Committee focuses on the cause of death for pregnancy related and pregnancy associated deaths. The review examines whether the death was preventable or not and if there were any underlying causes. If the death is considered preventable, the MMR Committee makes recommendations on what could have been done to change the outcome (DHS).

Provisions
1. Shifts, from the State CFR Team to the MMR Program, the responsibility to evaluate the incidence, causes and preventability of pregnancy-associated deaths in Arizona. (Sec. 2-3)

2. Creates the MMR Program to evaluate the incidence, causes and preventability of pregnancy-associated deaths. (Sec. 3)

3. Instructs the MMR Program to:
   a) develop a data collection system for maternal fatalities;
   b) provide training to cooperating agencies and individuals on identification, review and dissemination processes;
   c) coordinate and facilitate case reviews by the MMR Committee;
   d) study the adequacy of statutes, ordinances, rules, training and services to determine the changes that are needed to decrease the incidence of preventable maternal fatalities;
   e) produce a statistical report on the incidence and causes of pregnancy-related deaths in Arizona by May

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

15 of each even-numbered year; and

f) submit a copy of the statistical report to the Governor, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairpersons of the Health and Human Services Committees in the House and the Senate or their successor committees. (Sec. 3)

4. Requires the DHS Director to appoint at least the following members of the MMR Committee:
   a) two licensed obstetricians, at least one of whom is a maternal fetal medicine specialist;
   b) a licensed and certified nurse midwife;
   c) a representative of a nonprofit organization that provides education, services or research related to maternal and child health;
   d) a representative of an organization that represents hospitals in Arizona;
   e) a behavioral health professional;
   f) a domestic or interpersonal violence specialist;
   g) a forensic pathologist or toxicologist;
   h) an individual with personal or community-level experience in maternal health issues;
   i) a representative from the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System;
   j) a representative from the Department of Child Safety;
   k) a representative from the Arizona Perinatal Trust; and
   l) a representative of Indian Health Services. (Sec. 3)
5. Stipulates that at least one member of the MMR Committee must be from a county with a population of fewer than 500,000 persons. (Sec. 3)
6. Requires the MMR Committee, in collaboration with the MMR Program, to produce prevention recommendations that aim to address the contributing factors leading to preventable pregnancy-associated deaths. (Sec. 3)
7. Directs the MMR Program to receive access to all information and records regarding:
   a) a child whose fatality or near fatality is being reviewed by a child fatality review team or the child's family; and
   b) pregnancy-associated maternal fatalities, as described. (Sec. 5)
8. States that the MMR Program is composed of the MMR Committee and its staff. (Sec. 3)
9. Requires the DHS Director to appoint the members of the MMR Committee. (Sec. 3)
10. Tasks the DHS Director or their designee to serve as a co-chairperson of the MMR Committee. (Sec. 3)
11. Requires the MMR Committee to elect a second co-chairperson from the MMR Committee's membership. (Sec. 3)
12. Specifies that MMR Committee members are not eligible for compensation, except that appointed members may be reimbursed for travel expenses incurred because of the member's official duties. (Sec. 3)
13. Removes the requirement that a local CFR Team designate a team chairperson to review the death certificates of all women who die within the team's jurisdiction. (Sec. 4)
14. Forbids members of the MMR Program, persons attending an MMR Program meeting and persons who present information to the MMR Program from being questioned in any civil or criminal proceedings related to information presented at or opinions formed because of the meeting. (Sec. 5)
15. Defines *pregnancy-associated death* to mean a death that occurred during pregnancy or within one year after the end of pregnancy. (Sec. 3)
16. Repeals the definition of *maternal fatalities associated with pregnancy*. (Sec. 2)
17. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1-2)

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 12-0-0-0

SB 1344: newborn screening program
Sponsor: Senator Shope, LD 16
Caucus & COW

Overview
Provides an exemption to the two-year timeframe requirement to add congenital disorders to the Arizona Newborn Screening Panel.

History
The Director of the Department of Health Services (DHS) is required to establish a newborn screening program to ensure that the testing for congenital disorders and the reporting of hearing test results are conducted in an effective and efficient manner. The newborn screening program must include all congenital disorders that are included on the recommended uniform screening panel (RUSP) adopted by the Secretary of the U.S. Health & Human Services (HHS) for both core and secondary conditions (A.R.S. § 36-694).

Congenital disorders that are added to the core and secondary conditions list of the RUSP must be added to the state's newborn screening panel within two years after their addition to the RUSP. The newborn screening program must include an education program for the general public, the medical community, parents and professional groups. The DHS Director must designate the State Laboratory as the only testing facility for the program, except that the DHS Director may designate other laboratory testing facilities for conditions or tests added to the newborn screening program on or after July 24, 2014 (A.R.S. § 36-694).

The State Laboratory screens every newborn in Arizona twice, once at 24-36 hours of age and again at 5-10 days old, for 35 different conditions, including but not limited to sickle cell anemia, cystic fibrosis, hearing differences and congenital heart defects (DHS).

Provisions
1. Excludes the two-year timeframe requirement to add congenital disorders to the Arizona Newborn Screening Panel if:
   a) there is no commercially available test method approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (U.S. FDA); and
   b) a laboratory-developed test method is used to identify the disorder and requires premarket review and approval or authorization by the U.S. FDA. (Sec. 1)
2. 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: JUDE: DPA 6-1-0-0 | 3rd Read: 29-0-1-0
House: JUD DP 9-0-0-0

SB 1006: fair jury improvement fund
Sponsor: Senator Kavanagh, LD 3
Caucus & COW

Overview

Renames the *Arizona Trial and Digital Evidence Fund* to the *Fair Jury Improvement Fund* (Fund). Extends the delayed repeal date of the Fund by four years.

History

The Fund is provisioned with monies collected from a fee placed on each filing, appearance, answer and response fee charged by a clerk of the Arizona Superior Court. The Arizona Supreme Court administers the Fund and may use up to 3% for administrative costs. The Fund is to provide earnings replacement for petit jurors in superior court who receive less than full compensation, with payments ranging from $40 to $300 per day. After fulfilling juror compensation, any remaining funds may be used for managing, storing and displaying digital evidence in court proceedings (A.R.S. §§ 12-115; 21-222).

Provisions

1. Extends the delayed repeal date for the Fund, from July 1, 2027, to July 1, 2031. (Sec. 3)
2. Extends the delayed repeal date for the assessment that supplies the Fund, from January 1, 2027, to January 1, 2031. (Sec. 3)
3. Changes the name of the Fund, from the *Arizona Trial and Digital Evidence Fund* to the *Fair Jury Improvement Fund*. 115 (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: JUDE 4-3-0-0 | 3rd Read 17-12-0-1
House: JUD DPA/SE 5-2-1-1

SB 1013: municipalities; counties; fee increases; vote
S/E: fentanyl; possession; probation ineligibility
Sponsor: Senator Petersen, LD 14
Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB 1013

Overview
Excludes individuals convicted of personal possession or use of fentanyl from eligibility for mandatory probation, except for those with a valid medical prescription.

History
In 1996, Arizona voters passed, by initiative, the Drug Medicalization, Prevention and Control Act (Proposition 200). Proposition 200 added to the Criminal Code, among other statutes, A.R.S. § 13-901.01; this statute, with subsequent amendments, mandates probation for individuals convicted of personal possession or use of controlled substances or drug paraphernalia, requiring courts to suspend sentencing and impose probation instead. Probation includes mandatory participation in a drug treatment or education program, which the defendant must pay for to the extent he is financially able. Individuals are ineligible for this mandatory probation if they:

1) have been convicted three or more times of drug possession;
2) refuse drug treatment;
3) reject probation; or
4) were convicted of methamphetamine possession.

Provisions

1. Adds that a person convicted of the personal possession or use of controlled substances or drug paraphernalia is not eligible for mandatory probation if the offence involved fentanyl. (Sec. 1)
2. Stipulates that the aforesaid does not apply to a person with a valid medical prescription for fentanyl. (Sec. 1)
3. Contains a findings clause. (Sec. 2)
4. Contains a Proposition 105 clause. (Sec. 3)

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

SB 1056: liquified petroleum gas containers; penalties.
Sponsor: Senator Gowan, LD 19
Caucus & COW

Overview

Increases the criminal penalty for the unauthorized filling, evacuating or defacing of a liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) container.

History

A.R.S. § 36-1624.01 prohibits anyone other than the owner of an LPG container, or a person authorized in writing by the owner, from filling, refilling or evacuating the container, as well as from defacing or removing identifying marks on it. A violation of this statute is classified as a class 3 misdemeanor.

Provisions

1. Makes the unauthorized filling, evacuating or defacing of an LPG container a class 2 misdemeanor. (Sec. 1)

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

Senate: JUDE DPA 7-0-0-0 | 3rd Read 27-0-0-3
House: JUD DP 9-0-0-0

SB 1106: public entity liability; sexual offenses
Sponsor: Senator Miranda, LD 11
Caucus & COW

Overview

Subjects a public entity to liability for losses arising out of an employee's felony acts if the acts are a felony sexual offence and meet certain criteria.

History

A.R.S. Title 12, Chapter 7, Article 2 governs actions against public entities or employees. Among other provisions, this article contains several sections granting public entities or employees immunity from liability in certain circumstances, including absolute immunity (A.R.S. § 12-820.01), qualified immunity (A.R.S. § 12-820.02) and other immunity (A.R.S. § 12-820.05). Except as specifically provided in this article, its provisions do not affect, alter or otherwise modify any other rules of tort immunity regarding public entities and public officers as developed at common law and as established under the Arizona Revised Statutes and the Arizona Constitution (A.R.S. § 12-820.05).

A.R.S. § 12-820.05 provides that a public entity is not liable for losses resulting from a public employee's felony act unless the entity was aware of the employee's propensity for such behavior, except that this immunity does not apply to acts or omissions arising out of the operation of a motor vehicle (Knowledge-Contingent Employer Immunity).

Provisions

1. Adds that Knowledge-Contingent Employer Immunity does not apply to acts or omissions arising out of a felony sexual offense if the victim is a minor, or a child with a disability, and either:
   a. the entity violated a statutory duty related to employee background checks; or
   b. the public entity or an employee had a statutory duty to report and failed to do so. (Sec. 1)
2. Provides that this Act is to remain in effect from the general effective date in 2025 through January 1, 2029. (Sec. 3, 4)
3. Repeals this Act on January 1, 2029. (Sec. 2, 4)
4. Designates this legislation with the short title *Ava's Law*. (Sec. 5)

☐ 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 6-0-1 | 3rd Read 29-0-0-1
House: JUD DP 7-1-1-0

SB 1533: personal information: confidentiality; judge's families
Sponsor: Senator Kavanagh, LD 3
Caucus & COW

Overview
Adds a family member of a justice, judge, commissioner or hearing officer who has the same full name as the said judicial officer (name-identical family member) to the list of eligible persons who can petition the superior court to prohibit the general public from accessing their records.

History
In any county, an eligible person may request that the general public be prohibited from accessing records relating to that person which are maintained by the county recorder, county assessor, county treasurer or the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT). Additionally, an eligible person, and any other registered voter who resides at the same address as the eligible person, may request that the general public be prohibited from accessing voter records relating to that person, including any of the person's documents and the voting precinct number contained in their voter registration record (A.R.S. §§ 11-483; 11-484; 16-153; 28-454 and 39-123).

A person who knowingly shares such confidentially restricted personal information on the internet is guilty of a class 5 felony if the dissemination of the information is reasonably apparent to pose an imminent and serious threat to the safety of the person or his family (A.R.S. § 13-2401). A government employee who knowingly releases restricted public employee information with intent to hinder an investigation or cause harm is guilty of a class 6 felony (A.R.S. § 39-124).

The current list of eligible persons, who may request that the general public be prohibited from accessing their records, includes various designated officials and professionals, such as: 1) elected officials; 2) former elected officials; 3) peace officers; 4) spouses of a peace officer; 5) judges; 6) public defenders; 7) prosecutors; and 8) members of the Board of Executive Clemency (A.R.S. §§ 11-483; 11-484; 16-153; 28-454 and 39-123).

Provisions
1. Authorizes a name-identical family member to request the county recorder, county assessor, county treasurer and ADOT to prohibit public access to his information. (Sec. 1, 2, 4-6)
2. Adds name-identical family members to the list of persons who are covered in the statute making it a class 5 felony to knowingly make available restricted personal information on the internet. (Sec. 3)
3. Adds name-identical family members to the list of persons who are covered in the statute making it a class 6 felony for government employees to knowingly release restricted public employee information. (Sec. 7)
4. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1-7)
5. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 3, 6)

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

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

Senate: JUD DPA 6-0-1-0 | 3rd Read 27-0-0-3
House: JUD DP 9-0-0-0

SB 1585: sexual abuse; dangerous crimes; children
Sponsor: Senator Shamp, LD 29
Caucus & COW

Overview
Amends the definition of *dangerous crime against children* (DCAC) to include offenses committed against individuals posing as minors.

History
A DCAC includes a range of serious offenses committed against minors under the age of 15. These crimes include violent acts such as second-degree murder, aggravated assault causing serious injury and kidnapping; they also include sexual offenses like sexual assault, molestation, sexual conduct with a minor, sexual exploitation and child sex trafficking. DCACs are subject to enhanced penalties, with the sentencing ranges based on the severity of the offense and the offender's prior criminal history. Statute specifies that it is not a defense to a DCAC charge that the offence was against a purported or fictitious minor, if the defendant knew or had reason to know the purported minor was under 15 years old (A.R.S. § 13-705).

Provisions
1. Modifies the definition of DCAC to include crimes committed against a person posing as a minor, that the defendant knew or had reason to know was under 15 years old. (Sec. 1)

2. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

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

SB 1597: second degree murder; presumptive sentence
Sponsor: Senator Rogers, LD 7
Caucus & COW

Overview
Raises the presumptive sentence for second degree murder.

History
Second-degree murder is defined as the unlawful killing of another person without premeditation. Statute establishes three circumstances under which second-degree murder occurs: 1) when a person intentionally causes the death of another; 2) when a person knowingly engages in conduct that will cause death or serious injury resulting in death; and 3) when a person recklessly engages in conduct that creates a grave risk of death with extreme indifference to human life. Second-degree murder is classified as a class 1 felony (A.R.S. § 13-1104).

Provisions
1. Increases the presumptive prison sentence for second degree murder from 20 to 25 years for an offender who has been previously convicted of either:
   a. second-degree murder; or
   b. a class 2 or class 3 felony involving a dangerous offence. (Sec. 1)

2. Increases the presumptive prison sentence for second degree murder from 16 to 20 years for an offender without the aforesaid felony priors. (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: FED DPA 4-3-0-0 | 3rd Read 17-13-0-0
House: LARA DP 6-2-0-1

SB 1066: foreign entities; land; legislative approval
Sponsor: Senator Finchem, LD 1
Caucus & COW

Overview
Prohibits, as of the effective date of this legislation, conveying or selling land in Arizona to a foreign entity that is hostile to the United States (U.S.).

History
State lands means any land owned or held in trust by Arizona, including leased school or university land. The Arizona State Land Department manages state lands, which includes state trust lands and lands otherwise owned by Arizona. Management, sale and lease of state land are outlined in statute and the Arizona Constitution (A.R.S. §§ 37-101, 37-102, 37-281, 37-232, 37-240) (Constitution of Arizona, Article 10).

Conveying land means to pass or transfer the title to property from the present owner to another by deed or other instrument (Black's Law Dictionary).

Provisions
1. Prohibits, beginning on the effective date of this legislation, conveying land in Arizona to a foreign entity that is hostile to the U.S. (Sec. 1)
2. Restricts, beginning on the effective date of this legislation, the sale of state lands to a foreign entity that is hostile to the U.S. (Sec. 3)
3. Defines *foreign entity that is hostile to the United States*. (Sec. 1 and 3)
4. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 2 and 3)

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

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

Senate: FED W/D | MABS DP 4-3-0-0 | 3rd read 17-12-1-0-0
House: LARA DP 6-2-0-1

SB 1109: designated countries; land ownership; prohibition
Sponsor: Senator Shamp, LD 29
Caucus & COW

Overview
Makes it generally unlawful for specified foreign principals to *purchase, own, acquire by grant or devise or have any other interest in* (hold) real property in Arizona.

History
Section 108B of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. § 3043b) requires the United States (U.S.) Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the heads of intelligence community elements, to submit an Annual Report on Worldwide Threats — also called an Annual Threat Assessment (ATA) — to appropriate congressional committees. ATAs assess worldwide threats to national security and must be submitted by the first Monday in February annually. ATAs are to be presented in unclassified form, but they may include a classified annex to protect intelligence sources and methods. The three most recent ATAs identified China, Russia, Iran and North Korea as countries that pose a risk to the national security of the United States (US DNI Annual Threat Assessment 2022, 2023 and 2024).

Provisions
1. Prohibits *foreign principals*, from countries identified by the U.S. Director of National Intelligence as *a country that poses a risk to national security*, from holding real property in Arizona. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the Attorney General (AG) to commence an action in the superior court of a county where there is a reasonable suspicion that a *foreign principal* is holding real property contrary to law. (Sec. 1)
3. Directs the court, if it finds a *foreign principal* to be holding real property contrary to law, to enter an order:
   a. stating the court's findings;
   b. divesting the person's interest; and
   c. directing the county board of supervisors (BOS) to force the sale of the property. (Sec. 1)
4. Stipulates that, when the property is sold, any balance remaining after paying taxes, interests, penalties fees and costs are to be distributed to:
   a. any valid lienholder for the value of their outstanding lien attached to the real property;
   b. the appropriate county treasurer and the AG to reimburse the AG and BOS for expenses incurred in the prosecution of a violation; and
   c. the property owner in an amount equal to the remaining proceeds of the sale. (Sec. 1)
5. Asserts that a title insurer, title agent, escrow agent or real estate licensee cannot be held liable for any violation of this legislation. (Sec. 1)
6. Asserts that a violation of this legislation cannot be the basis for a title insurance claim. (Sec. 1)
7. Permits a *foreign principal* to hold land in Arizona if all the following apply:
   a. the parcel is a residential real property and two acres or less in size;
   b. the *foreign principal* is a natural person;
   c. the *foreign principal* owns no other real property in Arizona;
   d. the parcel is located a certain distance away from military installations, critical infrastructure, known vector routes and large air force ranges;
   e. the *foreign principal* possesses a current verified U.S. visa that is not only for tourist travel or for asylum; and
   f. the *foreign principal* sells, transfers or divests from the real property within 3 years after acquiring the real property. (Sec. 1)

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

8. States a foreign entity that holds real property in Arizona by the effective date of this legislation may continue to own or hold such real property. (Sec. 2)
9. Prohibits a foreign entity that holds real property in Arizona by the effective date of this legislation to hold any additional real property. (Sec. 2)
10. Defines *critical infrastructure*, *designated country*, *foreign principal*, *military instillation* and *substantial interest*. (Sec. 1)
11. Contains a legislative findings clause. (Sec. 3)

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

Senate: APPROP DP 9-0-1-0 | 3rd Read 26-4-0-0-0
House: NREW DP 8-1-0-1

SB 1009: appropriations; nuclear emergency management fund
Sponsor: Senator Kavanagh, LD 3
Caucus & COW

Overview
An emergency measure that appropriates $2,617,991 in FY 2026 and $2,711,339 in FY 2027 from the Nuclear Emergency Management Fund (Fund) to specified entities for the state off-site nuclear emergency response plans.

History
Every two years after receiving a recommendation, the Legislature levies and appropriates an amount necessary to support the off-site response plans for an emergency at a commercial nuclear generating station. The Legislature assesses this amount against each entity that constructs and operates a commercial nuclear generating station (A.R.S. § 26-306.01).

The Fund is non-lapsing and is distributed to the Division of Emergency Management of the Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (Division) and the Arizona Department of Agriculture (ADA). Any remaining unexpended monies revert to the Fund and reduce future appropriations and assessments (A.R.S. § 26-306.02).

Provisions
1. Appropriates $2,617,991 in FY 2026 and $2,711,339 in FY 2027 from the Fund as follows:
   a) $1,266,916 and 8 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions in FY 2026 and $1,311,566 and 8 FTE positions in FY 2027 for use by the Division;
   b) $347,109 and 2.44 FTE positions in FY 2026 and $352,877 and 2.44 FTE positions in FY 2027 to ADA for programs relating to off-site nuclear emergency response plans;
   c) $953,966 in FY 2026 and $996,896 in FY 2027 for disbursement by the Division to departments and agencies of Maricopa County that are assigned responsibilities under the Off-Site Nuclear Emergency Response Plan (Plan); and
   d) $100,000 in FY 2026 and $100,000 in FY 2027 for disbursement by the Division to departments and agencies of the City of Buckeye that are assigned responsibilities under the Plan. (Sec. 1)

2. Assesses, with applicable interest, $2,617,991 in FY 2026 and $2,711,339 in FY 2027 against each entity involved in constructing or operating a commercial nuclear generating station in Arizona. (Sec. 2)

3. Contains an emergency clause. (Sec. 3)

☐ 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 DP 5-3-0-0 | 3rd Read 17-12-1-0-0
House: NREW DP 5-3-0-2

SB 1114: assured water supply; analysis; availability
Sponsor: Senator Dunn, LD 25
Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires the Director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources (Director) to accept an analysis as a demonstration of physical availability when issuing a certificate of assured water supply.

History

Certificate of Assured Water Supply

A person who proposes to offer subdivided lands for sale or lease in an active management area (AMA) must apply for and obtain a certificate of assured water supply (Certificate) from the Director before presenting the plat for approval to the city, town or county and before the state real estate commissioner will file a public report (A.R.S. § 45-576).

A certificate of assured water supply acknowledges that there is sufficient groundwater, surface water or effluent of adequate quality that will continue to be available for at least 100 years; the water will be physically available; the applicant has legal rights to the water; the water provider or developer has the financial capability to construct the water delivery system; and the water's use is consistent with the AMA's management plan (ADWR Assured and Adequate Supplies).

An analysis of assured water supply means a determination issued by the ADWR Director stating that one or more criteria required for a certificate have been demonstrated for a development (R12-15-701).

Provisions

1. Requires the Director to accept an analysis or physical availability determination as a valid demonstration of physical availability for the volume of groundwater stated in the analysis or physical availability demonstration if:
   a. the Director issued the analysis or physical availability determination on or before May 31, 2023 and;
   b. the analysis or physical availability determination includes a determination of physical available groundwater. (Sec.1)
2. Mandates the Director to grant a Certificate if the Director receives a sworn statement from an applicant for a Certificate, that holds an analysis or physical availability determination, and agrees to reduce their remaining volume of reserved groundwater by 15% after receiving the Certificate. (Sec.1)
3. Requires the Director to issue Certificates using the water demand assumption in use when the application was submitted. (Sec. 1)
4. Prescribes a method to calculate a reduction in the volume of groundwater based on the water demand assumption used at the time of the issuance of the certificate and states that any difference be deemed physically available for further subdivision development that meets certain criteria. (Sec. 1)
5. Defines *analysis*. (Sec.1)

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

SB 1115: demand calculator; rules; conservation code
Sponsor: Senator Dunn, LD 25
Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires the Director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) to adopt rules to update the project demand calculator every five years.

History

A.A.C. R12-15-701 defines projected demand as the 100-year water demand at build-out, not including committed or current demand, of customers reasonably projected to be added and plats reasonably projected to be approved within the designated provider's service area and reasonably anticipated expansions of the designated provider's service area.

Currently ADWR requires applicants of the Assured Water Supply and Adequate Water Supply Programs to demonstrate projected demand in new and expanded developments. ADWR's project demand calculator allows applicants to estimate water demands using reported water use data, census data and demand data consistent with the management plan for the respective active management area (AMA). Applicants can also provide their own demand calculations along with an explanation of the justifications and assumptions used to estimate the subdivision's demand. (ADWR)

Provisions

1. Requires the Director of ADWR to adopt rules to update the project demand calculator on the effective date of this act and every fifth year thereafter. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the adopted rules to:
   a. provide all inputs that ADWR's project demand calculator uses; and
   b. reflect the latest conservation codes in effect when rulemaking occurs. (Sec. 1)
3. Authorizes the Director of ADWR to conduct expedited rulemaking to adopt rules. (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 DP 5-3-0-0 | 3rd Read 18-11-1-0
House: NREW DP 5-4-0-1

SB 1116: groundwater model; receipt; written findings
Sponsor: Senator Dunn, LD 25
Caucus & COW

Overview

Outlines notification and time frame requirements for the Director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources (Director) as it pertains to submitted alternative groundwater models.

History

Demonstration of Assured Water Supply

An applicant for a certificate of assured water supply is required to provide a copy of a hydrological study if groundwater resources are intended to be used as a part of the supply. The hydrological study must demonstrate an assured supply of groundwater exists for the proposed use by the applicant (A.R.S. § 45-577).

Groundwater Modeling

Groundwater models serve as a representation of the groundwater within a given aquifer or area of an aquifer that is evaluated. These models evaluate current conditions within the aquifer and can be used to understand projected pumping rates, recharge, boundary conditions and impacts of water use (ADWR).

Provisions

1. Requires the Director to provide written notification of receipt to a person who submits an alternative groundwater model, within five days of receiving the alternative model. (Sec. 1)

2. Requires the Director to provide written response to the applicant within 60 days of receipt of the alternative model the following:
   a. whether ADWR accepts the overall findings of the alternative groundwater model;
   b. whether the director accepts or denies each of the specific findings of the alternative groundwater model; and
   c. the rationale for the rejection of any of the findings of the alternative groundwater model. (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/SE 5-1-2-0 | 3rd Read 17-10-3-0
House: NREW DP 5-4-0-1

SB 1393: groundwater replenishments; Pinal AMA
Sponsor: Senator Shope, LD 16
Caucus & COW

Overview

Prohibits an owner of subdivided lands from being required to pay or provide water to reduce groundwater replenishment obligations.

History

Groundwater Code and Assured Water Supply

The Groundwater Management Code (Code), enacted in 1980 established the statutory framework to regulate and control the use of groundwater in Arizona. The Code's *Assured and Adequate Water Supply Program* requires a developer to provide information on a proposed subdivision's water supplies to the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) before the land can be offered for sale or lease. Specific requirements apply depending on whether the subdivision is inside or outside an AMA (A.R.S. § 45-576) (ADWR).

Central Arizona Groundwater Replenishment District

The Central Arizona Groundwater Replenishment District (CAGRD) is a function of the Central Arizona Project that replenishes groundwater pumped by its members and provides a way to comply with requirements of the assured water supply program (AWS) (CAGRD). Any person proposing to offer subdivided lands for sale or lease in an active management area is required to apply for and obtain a certificate of assured water supply issued by the Director of ADWR before presenting the plat for approval to the city, town or county in which the land is located (A.R.S. § 45-576).

Provisions

1. Prohibits an owner of subdivided lands from being required to provide or pay for a water source to reduce a replenishment obligation incurred off the owner's subdivided land as a condition for receiving a designation of assured water supply or a written commitment of water service. (Sec.1)

2. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1 and 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: NR DP 4-3-1-0 | 3rd Read 16-11-3-0-0
House: NREW DP 5-4-0-1

SB 1518: subsequent AMAs; groundwater portability
Sponsor: Senator Dunn, LD 25
Caucus & COW

Overview

In subsequent Active Management Areas (AMA) authorizes the sale, lease, use and transfer of irrigation grandfathered rights (IGFRs) and the water duty associated with the acres.

History

Irrigation Grandfathered Right (IGFR)

An IGFR is associated with land within an AMA that was legally irrigated with groundwater between January 1, 1975 and January 1, 1980, or the five years prior to the designation of a subsequent AMA and has not been retired from irrigation for non-irrigation use. To irrigate means to grow crops for sale, human consumption or livestock or poultry feed by applying water on two or more acres (A.R.S. §§ 45-402, 45-465).

To sell an IGFR, the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) must be notified through a 58-500 form. The rights are tied to the lands, allowing the owner to irrigate those acres, but the rights cannot be transferred independently of the land (ADWR).

Water Duty

Water duty refers to the amount of water in acre-feet per acre that may be applied to irrigated land in a farm unit during an accounting period as calculated by the ADWR Director (A.R.S § 45-402 and A.R.S § 45-465).

Provisions

1. Allows an owner of an IGFR in a subsequent AMA to sell, use, transfer or lease the right and the water duty associated with those acres. (Sec.1)
2. Authorizes the owner of an IGFR, that did not irrigate a set portion of lands attached to the IGFR, to sell, transfer or lease the associated water duty of the non-irrigated acres. (Sec.1)
3. Allows the original owner of the associated water duty to use the full volume of the water duty that is attached to the acres that the owner does not irrigate anywhere on the farm unit. (Sec. 1)
4. Permits the person who receives a sold, leased or transferred associated water duty to use the associated water duty anywhere in the subsequent AMA for irrigation use and to further convey the water duty. (Sec.1)
5. Requires an owner of an IGFR who proposes to use, sell, transfer or lease the irrigation grandfathered right and the associated water duty to notify the Director of ADWR via a form provided by the Director. (Sec.1)
6. Outlines the information to be included on the form. (Sec.1)
7. Mandates the Director of ADWR adopt rules, including the implementation of flexibility accounts or similar accounting methods to implement the proposed measure. (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: MABS DP 7-0-0-0 | 3rd Read 28-0-2-0
House: PSLE DP 13-1-0-1

SB 1163: veterans; emergency admission; transport
Sponsor: Senator Gowan, LD 19
Caucus & COW

Overview
An emergency measure that extends certain responsibilities of a peace officer relating to admitting an individual to an evaluating agency to a police officer employed by the United States Department of Veteran Affairs (VA).

History
A peace officer, on the advice of the admitting officer of the evaluating agency regarding emergency examination and admission of a proposed patient, must apprehend and transport a person to an evaluation agency. In instances in which statutory emergency admission procedures are not available, a peace officer may take into custody any individual the peace officer has reasonable cause to believe is, as a result of a mental disorder, a danger to self or others and that during the time necessary to complete prepetition screening procedures the person is likely without immediate hospitalization to suffer serious physical harm or serious illness or inflict serious physical harm on another person. The peace officer must transport the individual to a screening agency unless the person's conditions or the agency's location or hours makes such transportation impractical, in which event the person must be transported to an evaluation agency. A peace officer who makes good faith efforts to follow statutory requirements is not subject to civil liability (A.R.S. §§ 36-524 and 36-525).

Provisions
1. Permits a police officer employed by the VA to make a telephonic or written application for emergency admission of individuals to an evaluation agency for mental health services. (Sec. 1)
2. Authorizes a police officer employed by the VA to take into custody, apprehend and transport an individual to an evaluation agency on the advice of an admitting officer if there is reasonable cause to believe an emergency examination is necessary. (Sec. 1)
3. Stipulates that this Act includes taking into custody or apprehending a person who is a veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces. (Sec. 2)
4. Requires, if apprehension occurs on the premises of the apprehended person, a police officer employed by the VA to take reasonable precautions to safeguard the premises and property. (Sec. 2)
5. Exempts a police officer employed by the VA who makes a good faith effort to follow laws relating to apprehension by peace and police officers from civil liability. (Sec. 2)
6. Contains an emergency clause. (Sec. 3)

☐ 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 DPA/SE 4-1-2-0 | 3rd Read 17-12-1-0
House: PSLE DP 13-0-0-2

SB 1231: training; newly elected constables
Sponsor: Senator Payne, LD 27
Caucus & COW

Overview
Allows a constable to request training from the Constable Ethics Standards and Training Board (Board).

History
Newly elected constables must attend Board training within six months of their election. The Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training Board (AZPOST) approves a basic training course that covers conflict resolution, firearm training and civil and criminal processes. After initial training, constables are required to annually attend at least 16 hours of additional AZPOST-approved training with further requirements from the Board. The Board must receive copies of completion certificates within 30 days of completed training (A.R.S. §§ 22-131 and 22-137).

The Board administers the Constable Ethics Standards and Training Fund (Fund) for the cost of statutory required training. The Fund consists of collected writ fees issued on behalf of a Justice of the Peace. The Board must use 80% of monies for training, equipment and related grants and 20% for operating costs. A county board of supervisors must allow constables to charge a county for the actual and necessary expenses gained in the statutorily required training (A.R.S. §§ 11-445, 22-132, 22-137 and 22-138).

Provisions
1. Enables an elected or appointed constable to request training from the Board. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires an approved training to be:
   a. paid for with Board monies; and
   b. provided by a Board-chosen constable who has already completed the Board's mandatory training. (Sec. 1)
3. Stipulates that the training can be provided in any Arizona county. (Sec. 1)
4. 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 5-1-1-0 | 3rd Read 17-12-1-0
House: PSLE DPA 9-5-0-1

SB 1461: law enforcement officers; probation; termination
Sponsor: Senator Payne, LD 27
Caucus & COW

Overview
Details that an employer cannot terminate, but can demote, a law enforcement officer who is promoted and placed on probationary status for failing to complete their probation period.

History
Administrative rights of peace officers are outlined in Title 38, Chapter 8, Article 1. A law enforcement officer is not subject to disciplinary action except for just cause. Unless the dismissal or demotion is for administrative purposes, including a reduction of force or the law enforcement officer was employed as an at-will employee (A.R.S. § 38-1101 et al.).

Just cause is: 1) the employer informed the law enforcement officer of the possible disciplinary actions resulting from conduct through agency materials so the officer should have reasonably known disciplinary action could occur; 2) the disciplinary action is reasonably related to the standards of conduct for a professional law enforcement officer; 3) the discipline is supported by a preponderance of evidence that the conduct occurred; and 4) the discipline is not excessive and is reasonably related to the seriousness of the offense and the officer's service record (A.R.S. § 38-1101).

Provisions
1. Restricts an employer from terminating a law enforcement officer who is promoted and placed on probationary status for failing to satisfactorily complete their probation period. (Sec. 1)
2. Permits an employer to demote a law enforcement officer in place of termination as outlined. (Sec. 1)
3. Stipulates that an employer can terminate a law enforcement officer at any time with just cause. (Sec. 1)
4. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

Amendments
Committee on Public Safety & Law Enforcement
1. Specifies that for the termination restriction:
   a) it applies to a law enforcement officer who is promoted above their current rank; and
   b) a law enforcement officer, when placed on probation, can be demoted with cause for an unsatisfactory performance rating.
2. Details that the termination restriction does not apply to a police recruit promoted from the police academy.
3. Adds that an employer can terminate a law enforcement officer who is laterally transferred on an initial probation period and failed to complete their probation period.
4. Makes a conforming change.

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

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

Senate: MABS DP 4-2-1-0 | 3rd Read 17-10-3-0
House: PSLE DP 8-6-0-1

SB 1610: county detention facilities; arrestees; information
Sponsor: Senator Kavanagh, LD 3
Caucus & COW

Overview
Outlines information and requirements a county detention facility must follow on request of the United States (U.S.) Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

History
Laws relating to the enforcement of immigration must be implemented in a manner consistent with federal laws regulating immigration, protecting the civil rights of all persons and respecting the privileges and immunities of U.S. citizens. If an alien who is unlawfully present in the U.S. is convicted of a violation of state or local law, U.S. ICE or the U.S. Customs and Border Protection must be immediately notified (A.R.S. § 11-1051).

Arizona county, city and town (municipality) and other political subdivision officials and agencies may not be prohibited from sending, receiving or maintaining information relating to the immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual or exchanging that information with any federal, state or local government entity for the following official purposes: 1) determining eligibility for any public benefit, service or license provided by any federal, state, local or other political subdivision of Arizona; 2) verifying any claim of residence if it is required under Arizona laws or a judicial order issued pursuant to a civil or criminal proceeding in Arizona; 3) if the person is an alien, determining whether the person is in compliance with the federal registration laws of the Federal Immigration and Nationality Act; and 4) compliance with federal laws (A.R.S. § 11-1051).

Provisions
1. Requires a *county detention facility*, on a daily basis or on request of the U.S. ICE, to transmit the name, address, date of birth, gender and social security number of a person arrested for outlined offenses. (Sec. 1)
2. Directs a *county detention facility*, on request of U.S. ICE, to provide:
   a. a photograph and physical description of a person arrested for the outlined offenses; and
   b. access to the person arrested for an interview. (Sec. 1)
3. Instructs a *county detention facility* to comply with and honor any requests made by U.S. ICE. (Sec. 1)
4. Stipulates that this Act does not apply to a *county detention facility* where a U.S. ICE agent is stationed at or has an approved employee to conduct immigration and customs screening of detained individuals. (Sec. 1)
5. Defines *county detention facility*. (Sec. 1)

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

SB 1051: engineers; alterations; commercial space
Sponsor: Senator Rogers, LD 7
Caucus & COW

Overview

Creates an exemption to Board of Technical Registration (BTR) compliance requirements for nonregistrants to make an interior nonstructural alteration of an individual unit of a commercial space.

History

The BTR is required to adopt and enforce standards of qualification for engineers, architects, assayers, geologists, land surveyors, landscape architects, home inspectors and alarm agents. BTR determines whether applicants are qualified for registration or certification and conduct exams and investigations (A.R.S. § 32-106).

Currently, a non-registrant who designs an addition or alteration to certain one- or two-story buildings or structures in which the floor area does not exceed 3,000 square feet is exempt from BTR compliance requirements. A non-registrant is allowed to exceed the 3,000 square foot limitation and still be exempt from BTR compliance requirements for a one-time single addition, itself not exceeding 1,500 square feet (A.R.S. § 32-144).

Provisions

1. Allows a non-registrant who designs additions or alterations to certain one- or two-story buildings or structures in which the floor area does not exceed 3,000 square feet to exceed the square foot limit for an interior nonstructural alteration of an individual unit of a commercial space if that individual unit does not exceed 3,000 square feet. (Sec. 1)

2. 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: RAGE DPA/SE 4-2-1-0 | 3rd Read 17-12-1-0
House: RO DP 3-2-0-0

SB 1237: state employees; remote work; prohibition
Sponsor: Senator Petersen, LD 14
Caucus & COW

Overview

Prohibits any full-time State of Arizona employee (FTE) from working remotely. Authorizes a supervisor to allow a sick FTE to work remotely.

History

Arizona's *Telework Program* began initially as a pilot program in the 1990s as a means to improve Arizona's air quality through alternate travel mode and travel reduction measures (A.R.S. § 49-588). All agencies, boards and commissions were authorized to phase in a telecommuting program administered by the Arizona Department of Commerce Energy Office (Executive Order 93-4). Later the program was placed under the Arizona Department of Administration. The most recent change in 2003 mandates that every state agency, board and commission implement the Telework Program with a goal of 20% of employees in Maricopa County actively participating (Executive Order 2003-11). Prior to March 2020, fewer than 10% of State employees worked remotely. As of December 31, 2024, 15,909 employees, 41% percent of the State of Arizona workforce worked remotely, either full-time from a virtual office or on a periodic telecommuting schedule. (Arizona's Connected Workforce).

Provisions

1. Prevents an FTE from working remotely, except as authorized by a supervisor when the FTE employee is sick. (Sec. 1)
2. Directs each state agency to require an FTE perform all job duties at the agency's office during regular work hours. (Sec. 1)
3. States that an FTE performing site visits, inspections or other services at a location other than the state agency's office is exempt from the prohibition against working remotely if the FTE is providing the services during regularly scheduled work hours. (Sec. 1)
4. Establishes that virtual meetings and conference calls are not remote work. (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 6-0-1-0 | 3rd Read 28-0-2-0
House: TI DPA/SE 6-0-0-1

SB 1370: ~~commercial motor vehicles; civil penalties~~
S/E: civil penalties; commercial motor vehicles
Sponsor: Senator Payne, LD 27
Caucus & COW

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB 1370

Overview

Permits a driver of a vehicle with a total length of 40 feet or width of 10 feet or more, when making a right or left turn, to deviate from the lane into which the driver is making the turn that avoids contact with another person or vehicle. Reduces penalties for violations on registration and weighing requirements to civil penalties instead of misdemeanors.

History

The driver of a vehicle intending to turn must do so as follows:

1) for a right turn, both the approach for a right turn and a right turn must be made as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway; or
2) for a left turn, the driver of a vehicle intending to turn left must approach the turn in the extreme left-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in the direction of travel of the vehicle. If practicable the driver must make the left turn from the left of the center of the intersection and must make the turn to the left lane immediately available for the driver's direction of traffic (A.R.S. § 28-751).

A driver of a vehicle is guilty of a class 3 misdemeanor who either knowingly fails or refuses to stop and submit the vehicle and load to a weighing, or knowingly fails or refuses when directed by an officer on a weighing of the vehicle to stop the vehicle and otherwise comply with regulation (A.R.S. § 28-1102).

A person who operates, moves or leaves standing on a highway a vehicle or a vehicle carrying or transporting cargo in violation of an envelope permit is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor (A.R.S. § 28-1151).

A motor carrier must not operate in this state a motor vehicle involved in interstate or foreign commerce or require or allow a driver to operate a motor vehicle involved in interstate or foreign commerce beyond the scope of the motor carrier's registration. A person in violation is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor (A.R.S. § 28-5242).

Provisions

1. Allows the driver of a vehicle or combination of vehicles with a total length of at least 40 feet or a total width of at least 10 feet, to the extent necessary, to deviate from the lane into which the driver is making a right or left turn that avoids contact with another person or vehicle. (Sec. 2)

2. Subjects a driver, who knowingly fails or refuses to stop and submit the vehicle and load to a weighing or knowingly fails or refuses when directed by an officer on a weighing of the vehicle to stop the vehicle, to a civil penalty of $250, rather than being guilty of a class 3 misdemeanor. (Sec. 4)

3. Lowers the penalty for a person operating, moving or leaving standing on a highway a vehicle or a vehicle carrying or transporting cargo in violation of an envelope permit by subjecting the person to a civil penalty of $750, rather than being guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor. (Sec. 5)

4. Asserts a motor carrier involved in interstate or foreign commerce that violates registration requirements is subject to a civil penalty of $500, rather than being guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor. (Sec. 10)

5. Expands the definition of *commercial motor vehicle*. (Sec. 6, 7)

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

6. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1, 6, 7, 9)
7. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 3, 4, 6-9)

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

Senate: PS DP 4-3-0-0 | 3rd Read 17-12-1-0
House: TI DP 4-2-0-1

SCM 1002: vision zero; transportation planning
Sponsor: Senator Werner, LD 4
Caucus & COW

Overview

Urges the President, and the Congress of the United States to eliminate Vision Zero and instead promote transportation solutions that prioritize sound engineering methods, reliable safety outcomes, flexibility and engineering innovation.

History

Vision Zero is a strategy to eliminate all traffic fatalities and severe injuries, while increasing safe and healthy equitable mobility for all. It was first implemented in Sweden in the 1990s and is now implemented in multiple cities across Europe and in some major American cities.

Vision Zero uses the Safe System Approach which involves:

1) preventing crashes;
2) improving human behavior;
3) controlling speeding;
4) sharing responsibility; and
5) reacting based on crash history.

Provisions

1. Urges the President and Congress of the United States to eliminate Vision Zero and the safe systems approach to transportation planning and funding, and instead promote transportation solutions that prioritize sound engineering methods, reliable safety outcomes, flexibility and engineering innovation without compromising individual freedoms or economic efficiency.

2. Urges the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona to transmit copies of this Memorial to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and each Member of Congress from the State of Arizona.

☐ 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 DPA 4-3-0-0 | 3rd Read 17-11-2-0
House: WM DP 5-4-0-0

SB 1050: GPLET; notice; abatement period
Sponsor: Senator Leach, LD 17
Caucus & COW

Overview

Imposes additional posting requirements on a government lessor's public database for Government Property Lease Excise Tax (GPLET) leases, development agreements and notices. Prohibits the abatement of GPLET revenues specified for school districts.

History

Within 30 days of entering a lease for the occupancy of a government property improvement, the government lessor must record a memorandum of the lease in the office of the county recorder in the county in which the government property is located and submit to the county treasurer copies of the lease or an abstract of the lease. The government lessor also must maintain a public database by county, city or town or post its lease agreements on a county, city or town website in locations where the government property leases are subject to property tax (A.R.S. § 42-6202).

On or before February 15 each year, the county treasurer is required to submit a report to the Department of Revenue (DOR) and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee of all returns and payments received for the preceding calendar year regarding leases of government property improvements owned by the government lessor (A.R.S. § 42-6204).

A.R.S. § 42-6209 allows for a city or town to abate property tax on a property for eight years after the certificate of occupancy is issued on a government property improvement.

Provisions

1. Requires, within 30 days, each government lessor to include any GPLET leases in the lessor's public database. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires a government lessor to post its GPLET leases and development agreements on its website. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires, for every lease and development agreement, the government lessor's database to include the following minimum information:
   a. the county assessor's parcel number;
   b. the legal description and situs address of the property and the property type;
   c. the name of the lessee and the county recording number of the lease;
   d. the time period in which the lease or development agreement is subject to abatement and excise tax, if applicable;
   e. the amount of all other taxes, rents or fees the lessee is required to remit to the government lessor or other taxing jurisdictions during the lease or abatement period;
   f. links to all lease and development agreements and the corresponding government lessor notices; and
   g. a link to the current map of the city's or town's central business district and redevelopment areas. (Sec. 1)
4. Adds the county assessor's parcel number of the government property improvement to the government lessor's GPLET return submitted to the county treasurer. (Sec. 2)
5. Requires the Department of Revenue to post the annual GPLET report, submitted by the county treasurer, on its website within 30 days after receipt. (Sec. 2)
6. Includes community college districts to the jurisdictions that must receive the required notification of a proposed government property improvement located in a slum or blighted area and the estimated amount of the property tax revenue that a jurisdiction will forego during the term of the lease and abatement period. (Sec. 3)

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

7. Requires the government lessor to include in its notice to the governing bodies of the affected jurisdictions the estimated amount of the property tax revenue the county, city, town, school district and, if applicable, community college district will forego during the term of the lease and abatement period. (Sec. 4)

8. Prohibits the abatement of GPLET revenues designated for school districts. (Sec. 4)

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

Senate: FIN DPA 6-0-1-0 | 3rd Read 29-0-1-0-0
House: WM DP 9-0-0-0

SB 1120: assessor's valuations; special districts; petitions
Sponsor: Senator Mesnard, LD 13
Caucus & COW

Overview

Specifies that *real and personal property* and *total assessed valuation* is used during the process to establish a fire, community park maintenance, sanitary district or hospital special taxing district.

History

For the creation of a fire district, community park maintenance district, sanitary district or hospital district, a person proposing the creation of a district is required to provide a legal description of the area proposed for inclusion in the district to the county assessor. The county assessor is required to provide to the person proposing the district a detailed list of all taxable properties in the proposed area. The person is then required to submit a district impact statement to the county Board of Supervisors (BOS). For the purposes of district creation, the county assessors map and the assessed valuation of properties at the time the district impact statement was submitted are sufficient for any required maps and for determining the assessed valuations required for district creation. The district impact statement must contain: 1) a legal description of the boundaries of the proposed district, a map and general description of the area included in the district which is sufficiently detailed to permit property owners to determine if there property is within the proposed district; 2) a detailed list of taxable properties provided by an assessor; and 3) an estimate of the *assessed valuation* within the proposed district (A.R.S. § 48-261).

BOS is required to schedule a public meeting, between 30 and 60 days after receiving the district impact statement, and the county clerk is required to mail the details of the hearing to every owner of taxable property within the proposed district. If in the hearing BOS determines the creation of the new district would promote public health, comfort, convenience, necessity or welfare, BOS is required to approve the district impact statement and authorize the circulation of pensions. The petitions must be signed by owners of more than half of the taxable property and the collective owners of more than half of the *assessed valuation* in the proposed district. Property exempt from property tax is not considered in determining *assessed valuation* and the owners of the exempt property are ineligible to sign the petition (A.R.S. §§ 48-261 and 48-262).

Provisions

1. Specifies that property refers to *real and personal property*. (Sec. 1,3,4)
2. Specifies that *assessed valuation* is the *total assessed valuation*. (Sec. 1,3)
3. Requires *assessed value* to be used for district creation, petitions and boundary. (Sec. 1)
4. Outlines that for the article *District Creation and Boundary Changes*:
   a) the *assessed value* is the full cash value if the property was assessed by the Department of Revenue unless otherwise provided by law; and
   b) the *assessed valu*e is the limited property value if the property was assessed by the county assessor unless otherwise provided by law. (Sec. 2)
5. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1,3,4)

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

SB 1221: China; public funds; divestment
Sponsor: Senator Mesnard, LD 13
Caucus & COW

Overview
Prohibits a publicly managed fund from holding investment in the People's Republic of China (China), the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese military and any company owned by China, domiciled, incorporated or headquartered within China, controlled by the government of China or its military. Outlines requirements on publicly managed funds relating to Chinese companies and investment.

History
The State Board of Investment consists of five members and is chaired by the State Treasurer. The Board must hold regular monthly meetings and keep an accurate record of its proceedings. Additionally, the Board is directed to review investments of treasury monies, serve as trustee of any pension prefunding plan investment accounts and may order the State Treasurer to sell any of their securities (A.R.S. § 35-311).

The State Board of Investment, the Arizona State Retirement System Board and the Board of Trustees of the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System must each adopt a policy and submit a copy of the policy to specified persons, regarding countries currently designated by the United States Department of State as state sponsors of terrorism. The policy must include:

1) the procedure to identify United States companies that are in violation of section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act;
2) the process for communicating with the companies and appropriate federal officials, including this state's congressional delegation, regarding its findings; and
3) the process for divestment from the companies that are identified (A.R.S. § 35-392).

Provisions

1. Stipulates a publicly managed fund may not hold an investment in:
   a) China;
   b) a company that is owned by China;
   c) a company that is domiciled, incorporated or headquartered within China;
   d) a company that is controlled by the government of China, the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese military or any instrumentality of the government of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese Communist Party or the Chinese military; or
   e) a company that is majority-owned by an entity controlled by the government of China, the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese military or any instrumentality of the government of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese Communist Party or the Chinese military. (Sec. 1)
2. Exempts from the prohibition a company that solely has a subsidiary or affiliate with China, the Chinese Communist Party or the Chinese military. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires, on the effective date, a publicly managed fund to immediately begin divestment of any prohibited holdings or investments. (Sec. 1)
4. States a publicly managed fund must complete total divestment as soon as financially prudent but not later than one year after the effective date. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires each publicly managed fund in order to identify the prohibited holdings or investments, to do at least one of the following:

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

a) review publicly available information regarding the companies and investments, including information provided by nonprofit organizations, research firms and governmental entities;
b) contact asset managers and fund managers contracted by a publicly managed fund that invest in companies and in funds that are owned by or are domiciled within China or whose primary affairs are conducted within China;
c) contact institutional investors that have divested from or engaged with companies that are owned by or are domiciled within China or whose primary affairs are conducted within China; or
d) retain an independent research firm to identify companies that are direct or indirect investment holdings of the publicly managed fund and that are owned by or are domiciled within China or whose primary affairs are conducted within China. (Sec. 1)

6. States that a publicly managed fund is not required to divest holdings or prohibited investments if less than 1% of the value of the total holdings or investments of the fund are made up of investments in Chinese companies and the cost to the publicly managed fund of divesting from the prohibited holdings or investments over the next five years is more than 1% of the value of the total holdings or investments otherwise prohibited. (Sec. 1)

7. Stipulates that the prohibition on publicly managed funds does not inhibit, conflict with, impede or otherwise interfere with any required financial safeguards, fiduciary requirements or other sound investment criteria that a publicly managed fund is subject to, including any obligations with respect to choice of asset managers, investment funds or investments for fund investment portfolios. (Sec. 1)

8. Specifies each publicly managed fund and any person acting on behalf of the publicly managed fund:
a) are exempt from any conflicting statutory or common law obligation or fiduciary duties with respect to choice of asset managers, investment funds or investments;
b) are subject to actions against public entities or public employees regarding immunity for acts and omissions; and
c) are indemnified and held harmless by this state from claims, demands, suits, actions, damages, judgments, costs, charges and expenses, including attorney fees, and against all liability, losses and damages because of a decision to sell, redeem, divest or withdraw holdings of a restricted company. (Sec. 1)

9. Stipulates that if any requirement on publicly managed funds or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect any other requirements or application that can be given effect without the invalid requirement or application, and to this end the requirements of this section are severable. (Sec. 1)

10. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1)

11. Contains a purpose statement. (Sec. 2)

12. Contains an applicability clause. (Sec. 3)

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

Senate: FIN DP 5-0-2-0: 3rd Read 29-0-1-0
House: WM DP 8-1-0-0

SB 1224: property tax; limited property value
Sponsor: Senator Mesnard, LD 13
Caucus & COW

Overview
Includes, for purposes of determining a property's limited cash value, property that previously qualified for the property valuation protection option and that no longer qualifies.

History
Current law requires the limited property value to be established at a level or percentage of full cash value that is comparable to other properties of the same or similar use or classification for property that has been modified by construction, demolition or destruction since the preceding valuation year such that the total value of the modification is 15% or more of the full cash value (A.R.S § 42-13302).

The Arizona Constitution allows for a property valuation protection option (Option) on a on a person's primary residence for a resident of this this state who is 65 years or older and meets required income limits. If the county assessor approves the Option, the value of the primary residence shall remain fixed as long as the owner remains eligible. To remain eligible, the county assessor shall require a qualifying resident to reapply for the Option every three years. If title to the property is conveyed to any person who does not qualify for the Option, the Option terminates and the property reverts to its current full cash value. (Ariz. Const. art. 9. § 18)

Provisions
1. Expands when a Rule B valuation is applied to include the following circumstances:
   a. a property that previously qualified for the Option and the title was conveyed to a person that does not qualify or the current owner no longer qualifies or did not reapply for the Option; and
   b. a property that previously qualified for a statutory valuation and no longer qualifies. (Sec. 1)
2. Defines *statutory valuation*. (Sec. 1)

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