

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

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April 01, 2025

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
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CAUCUS PACKET

April 01, 2025

Bill Number	Short Title	Committee	Date	Action
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Committee on Commerce

Chairman: Jeff Weninger, LD 13

Analyst: Paul Benny

Vice Chairman: Michael Way, LD 15

Intern: Aaryan Dravid

[SB 1024](#)^(BSI) state agencies; payments; cryptocurrency

SPONSOR: ROGERS, LD 7

COM	3/25/2025	DP	(6-4-0-0)
(No: AGUILAR, VILLEGAS, CAVERO, CONNOLLY)			

[SB 1087](#)^(BSI) residential contractor assessments; recovery fund

SPONSOR: HOFFMAN, LD 15

COM	3/25/2025	DP	(5-3-0-2)
(No: AGUILAR, VILLEGAS, CONNOLLY Abs: CAVERO, BLACKMAN)			

[SB 1094](#)^(BSI) business; discrimination prohibition; social criteria

SPONSOR: HOFFMAN, LD 15

COM	3/25/2025	DP	(6-3-0-1)
(No: AGUILAR, VILLEGAS, CONNOLLY Abs: CAVERO)			

[SB 1494](#)^(BSI) common expense liens; foreclosure; amount

SPONSOR: MESNARD, LD 13

COM	3/25/2025	DPA	(8-2-0-0)
(No: VILLEGAS, CONNOLLY)			

Committee on Education

Chairman: Matt Gress, LD 4

Analyst: Chase Houser

Vice Chairman: James Taylor, LD 29

Intern: Lane Nelson

[SB 1493](#)^(BSI) DCS; school visits; identification requirements

SPONSOR: FARNSWORTH, LD 10

ED	3/25/2025	DP	(12-0-0-0)
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[SB 1659](#)^(BSI) state board; allegations of misconduct

SPONSOR: BOLICK, LD 2

ED	3/25/2025	DP	(11-0-0-1)
(Abs: GARCIA)			

Committee on Federalism, Military Affairs & Elections

Chairman: John Gillette, LD 30

Analyst: Joel Hobbins

Vice Chairman: Rachel Keshel, LD 17

Intern: Sam Robinson

[SB 1001](#)^(BSI) early ballots; identification; tabulation
SPONSOR: MESNARD, LD 13
FMAE 3/26/2025 DP (4-2-0-1)
(No: HERNANDEZ L, GARCIA Abs: MÁRQUEZ)

Committee on Government

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

[SB 1164](#)^(BSI) immigration laws; local enforcement
SPONSOR: PETERSEN, LD 14
GOV 3/26/2025 DP (4-3-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, SIMACEK, MÁRQUEZ)

[SB 1529](#)^(BSI) municipal housing; preapproved design
SPONSOR: PETERSEN, LD 14
GOV 3/26/2025 DP (5-1-1-0)
(No: FINK Present: KESHEL)

[SB 1649](#)^(BSI) legislative appointments; qualifications
SPONSOR: PETERSEN, LD 14
GOV 3/26/2025 FAILED (2-4-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS P, SIMACEK, MÁRQUEZ, BLACKMAN Abs: FINK)
GOV 3/26/2025 DP ON RECON (4-3-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, SIMACEK, MÁRQUEZ)

Committee on Health & Human Services

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

[SB 1072](#)^(BSI) medical boards; complaints; time limit
SPONSOR: PETERSEN, LD 14
HHS 3/24/2025 DP (7-4-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, LIGUORI, LUNA-NÁJERA Abs: WENINGER)

[SB 1377](#)^(BSI) authorized recipients; donated medicine; information
SPONSOR: MESNARD, LD 13
HHS 3/24/2025 DP (11-0-0-1)
(Abs: GRESS)

Committee on Judiciary

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

[SB 1462](#)^(BSI) computer-generated pictorial representations; unlawful disclosure
SPONSOR: MESNARD, LD 13
JUD 3/26/2025 DP (8-1-0-0)
(No: KOLODIN)

Committee on Land, Agriculture & Rural Affairs

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

[SB 1212](#)^(BSI) biosolids; land application; immunity
SPONSOR: DUNN, LD 25
LARA 3/24/2025 DP (5-3-1-0)
(No: PESHAKAI, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON Present: KESHEL)

Committee on Natural Resources, Energy & Water

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

[SB 1236](#)^(BSI) ~~government anti-identification procedures; technical correction~~
(Now: storm water)
SPONSOR: PETERSEN, LD 14
NREW 3/25/2025 DP (6-4-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

[SB 1520](#)^(BSI) ~~water protection; technical correction~~
(Now: rural groundwater)
SPONSOR: DUNN, LD 25
NREW 3/25/2025 DPA (6-4-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

[SB 1530](#)^(BSI) groundwater storage facility; withdrawals; area
SPONSOR: PETERSEN, LD 14
NREW 3/25/2025 DP (6-3-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI Abs: LIGUORI)

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 1053](#)^(BSI) wildlife; firearms discharge; structures; distance
SPONSOR: ROGERS, LD 7
PSLE 3/24/2025 DP (7-6-1-1)
(No: AUSTIN, CREWS, SIMACEK, MÁRQUEZ, VOLK, ABEYTIA Abs:
TSOSIE Present: KOLODIN)

Committee on Regulatory Oversight

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

[SB 1510](#)^(BSI) budget unit; vacant positions; reporting
SPONSOR: FINCHEM, LD 1
RO 3/25/2025 DP (3-2-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ C)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

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

House: COM DP 6-4-0-0

SB 1024: state agencies; payments; cryptocurrency

Sponsor: Senator Rogers, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Provides a means for a state agency to accept cryptocurrency as a method of payment.

History

Transaction privilege tax (TPT) is a gross receipts tax levied for the privilege of conducting business in Arizona and is imposed under 16 business classifications. Statute requires businesses to pay TPT to ADOR by the 20th day of the following month after the tax is incurred. All TPT payments must be made to ADOR by bank draft, check, cashier's check, money order, cash or electronic funds (A.R.S. §§ [42-5008](#), [42-5014](#), [42-5018](#)).

Individual and corporate income tax is levied on taxable income. Income tax may be paid in installments or in one payment, as prescribed. Corporate income tax can be paid by electronic funds transfer and individual income tax can be paid by check, cashier's check, certified check, money order, U.S. currency or by the application of an overpayment from a prior tax return (A.R.S. §§ [43-1011](#), [43-1111](#)).

Provisions

1. Allows a state agency to enter into an agreement with a cryptocurrency service provider to provide a method for accepting cryptocurrency as a payment method of, and to accept cryptocurrency as a method of payment for, fines, civil penalties, rent, rates, taxes, fees, charges, revenue, financial obligations and special assessments to pay any amount due to that agency or the state. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the agreement to:
 - a) govern the terms and conditions on which cryptocurrency as a means of payment can be accepted or declined; and
 - b) provide the manner in and conditions on which a cryptocurrency service provider must pay the state by means of cryptocurrency or United States dollars. (Sec. 1)
3. Specifies a state agency may pay any service fees specified in the agreement for the cryptocurrency transaction or may require a person that pays with cryptocurrency to pay the service fees associated with the cryptocurrency transaction. (Sec. 1)
4. Asserts the person that pays with cryptocurrency is liable for all portions of the payment until the state agency has received final and unconditional payment of the full amount due from the cryptocurrency service provider for the cryptocurrency transaction. (Sec. 1)
5. Allows the Department of Revenue (DOR) to enter into an agreement with a cryptocurrency service provider to accept cryptocurrency for remittances of TPT and municipal tax. (Sec. 2)
6. Allows remittances for a tax, interest and penalties to be paid to DOR in the form of cryptocurrency if DOR enters into agreement with a cryptocurrency service provider. (Sec. 3)
7. Defines *cryptocurrency* and *cryptocurrency service provider*. (Sec. 1)
8. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 3)
9. Contains a delayed effective date of January 1, 2026. (Sec. 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: RAGE DP 4-3-0-0 | 3rd Read 16-14-0-0

House: COM DP 5-3-0-2

SB 1087: residential contractor assessments; recovery fund

Sponsor: Senator Hoffman, LD 15

Caucus & COW

Overview

Reduces the amount that the Registrar of Contractors (ROC) can charge for an initial or renewal biennial assessment by 50% when the amount in the Residential Contractors' Recovery Fund (Recovery Fund) exceeds \$15,000,000.

History

The [ROC](#) licenses and regulates residential and commercial contractors, investigates complaints against contractors and is authorized to suspend or revoke licenses, conduct hearings, issue citations and assess civil penalties. The ROC is permitted to charge application and license fees for the issuance and renewal of specified biennial contracting licenses. Statute requires an applicant for an initial or renewal contractor license to pay an assessment that cannot exceed \$600 which is deposited in the Recovery Fund ([Title 32, Chapter 10, A.R.S.](#)).

The Recovery Fund is administered by the ROC for the benefit of claimants damaged by an act, representation, transaction or conduct of a licensed residential contractor that is in violation of statutory rules or regulations relating to contractors. The following claimants are eligible for awards from the Recovery Fund for damages to a residential real property that is damaged by the failure of a residential contractor to adequately build or improve a residential structure or appurtenance: 1) individuals that own and occupy or intend to occupy the residential real property; 2) a limited liability company that owns the residential real property and the property is occupied by one of the company's members; 3) a revocable living trust that owns the residential real property and whose trustors occupy or intend to occupy the residential real property; 4) a planned community or condominium owners' association; and 5) a lessee that occupies or intends to occupy the residential real property and contracts directly with a residential contractor or indirectly with a subcontractor. An award from the Recovery Fund cannot exceed the actual damages suffered by the claimant. The maximum amount an individual claimant can be awarded from the Recovery Fund is \$30,000 (A.R.S. §§ [32-1132](#), [32-1132.01](#)).

According to JLBC, the [Recovery Fund](#) year-end balance, FY 2024, is \$27,569,100.

Provisions

1. Reduces biennial assessment amount that is paid into the Recovery Fund to:
 - a) \$370 for an initial license; and
 - b) \$270 for a license renewal. (Sec. 1)
2. Stipulates the biennial assessments are reduced by 50% if the Recovery Fund balance exceeds \$15,000,000 at the end of a fiscal year and are reinstated to the full amounts when the balance is less than \$10,000,000 at the end of a subsequent fiscal year. (Sec. 1)

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

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

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

House: COM DP 6-3-0-1

SB 1094: business; discrimination prohibition; social criteria

Sponsor: Senator Hoffman, LD 15

Caucus & COW

Overview

Precludes a financial institution, insurer or credit reporting agency from discriminating based on political affiliation or other social credit or impact criteria.

History

A *financial institution* is a bank, trust company, savings and loan association, credit union, consumer lender, international banking facility or financial institution holding company under the jurisdiction of the Department of Insurance and Financial Institutions. An *insurer* includes a person engaged in the business of making contracts of insurance. A *credit reporting agency* is a person that regularly engages in the practice of assembling or evaluating consumer credit information on consumers for the purpose of furnishing consumer reports to third parties (A.R.S. §§ [6-101](#), [20-104](#), [44-1691](#)).

The Equal Credit Opportunity Act ([ECOA](#)) prohibits discrimination in any aspect of a credit transaction. It applies to any extension of credit, including extensions of credit to small businesses, corporations, partnerships, and trusts. The ECOA prohibits discrimination based on race, color, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, age, the applicant's receipt of income derived from any public assistance program or the applicant's exercise, in good faith, of any right under the Consumer Credit Protection Act.

Provisions

1. Prohibits a financial institution, an insurer and a credit reporting agency from discriminating against an individual based on:
 - a) political affiliation; or
 - b) other social credit, environmental, social justice or governmental score or similar values-based or impact criteria. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies the prohibition does not interfere with the ability for a financial institution, an insurer or a credit reporting agency to discontinue or refuse to conduct business with a person when the action is necessary for the physical safety of the employees. (Sec. 1)
3. Stipulates that a financial institution may offer investments, products or services to a potential customer or investor that include subjective standards if the standards are fully disclosed and explained to the potential customer or investor before entering a contract. (Sec. 1)
4. Declares that the practice of discrimination based on social credit, environmental, social justice and governmental score is a matter of statewide concern and threatens the rights, proper privileges and general welfare of the state and its inhabitants. (Sec. 1)

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

First Regular Session

Senate: GOV DPA 5-2-0-0 | 3rd Read 24-5-1-0

House: COM DPA 8-2-0-0

SB 1494: common expense liens; foreclosure; amount

Sponsor: Senator Mesnard, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Increases the time-period and the monetary threshold relating to home foreclosure for assessment delinquency.

History

A planned community association (Association) applies a common expense lien to a property for any assessment levied against that property from the time the assessment becomes due. The Association board of directors must exercise reasonable efforts to communicate with the member, provide outlined written notice to the member at least 30 days before authorizing collection and offer a reasonable payment plan before filing a foreclosure action. A common expense lien is extinguished six years after the full amount of the assessment becomes due unless proceedings to enforce the common expense lien are instituted. The Association's common expense lien may be foreclosed in the same manner as a mortgage on real estate if the owner has been and remains delinquent in the payment of assessments for a period of one year or in the amount of \$1,200, whichever occurs first, as determined on the date the action is filed ([A.R.S. § 33-1807](#)).

Common expense lien means the lien for assessments, authorized charges for late payment of assessments, reasonable collection fees and costs incurred or applied by the Association and reasonable attorney fees and costs that are incurred with respect to those assessments, if the attorney fees and costs are awarded by a court. *Member expenses* means fees, charges, late charges and monetary penalties or interest and are not enforceable as common expense liens (A.R.S. §§ [33-1802](#) and [33-1807](#)).

Provisions

1. Increases, from one year to two years, the period of time in which a person must be delinquent in the payment of assessments allowing an Association to foreclose a common expense lien. (Sec.1)
2. Increases, from \$1,200 or more to \$10,000 or more, the amount in which a person must be delinquent in the payment of assessments allowing an Association to foreclose a common expense lien. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Commerce

1. Specifies that the homeowner who has been and remains delinquent in the payment of any assessments or portion of the assessment for the specified period of time or monetary amount may be foreclosed by the association.



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First Regular Session

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

House: ED DP 12-0-0-0

SB 1493: DCS; school visits; identification requirements

Sponsor: Senator Farnsworth, LD 10

Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes identification requirements for an Arizona Department of Child Safety (DCS) caseworker who visits a child at school for an interview.

History

Statute tasks DCS with investigating reports of child abuse and neglect and employing child safety workers. DCS child safety workers must have a valid fingerprint clearance card and certify that they are not awaiting trial on nor have ever been convicted of specified criminal offenses in any jurisdiction. A child safety worker may not interview a child without the prior written consent of the child's parent, guardian or custodian unless: 1) the child initiates contact with the worker; 2) the child is the subject or sibling of, or is living with a child who is the subject of, an abuse or abandonment investigation; or 3) the interview is conducted under initial screening, safety assessment and investigation protocols. Statute requires child safety workers to be trained and demonstrate competency in the duty to protect the legal rights of children and families from the time of initial contact through treatment, the legal rights of parents and impact and intervention practices as specified (A.R.S. §§ [8-451](#) and [8-802](#)).

Provisions

1. Instructs a school to require and a DCS caseworker to present, when visiting a child at a school for an interview, the DCS caseworker's:
 - a) DCS identification; and
 - b) valid driver license or nonoperating identification license. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. Requires, if the DCS caseworker declines or is unable to provide the prescribed forms of identification, the:
 - a) DCS caseworker to provide the school with the contact information for the DCS office where the caseworker is employed; and
 - b) school to contact the DCS office and verify the caseworker's identification and employment. (Sec. 1, 2)



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Senate: ED DP 6-0-1-0 | 3rd Read 26-1-3-0-0

House: ED DP 11-0-0-1

SB 1659: state board; allegations of misconduct

Sponsor: Senator Bolick, LD 2

Caucus & COW

Overview

Grants a highest ranking school official the ability to request from the State Board of Education (SBE) information relating to allegations that a person engaged in conduct that constitutes grounds for disciplinary action if the person resigned from a school before SBE investigates or takes disciplinary action.

History

SBE oversees investigations of allegations that a certificated person, noncertificated person or person seeking certification engaged in immoral or unprofessional conduct. If SBE finds that a person committed immoral or unprofessional conduct, it must impose disciplinary action, such as: 1) prohibiting the person's employment at a school district or charter school; 2) issuing a letter of censure; 3) suspending the person with conditions; or 4) revoking the person's certificate. Before employing a certificated or noncertificated person, a school district or charter school must search the applicant in the educator information system (A.R.S. §§ [15-203](#), [15-505](#) and [15-550](#)).

If requested by SBE or the Arizona Department of Education (ADE), a school that employed a certificated or noncertificated person who is alleged to have engaged in conduct constituting grounds for disciplinary action must make available the attendance and testimony of witnesses, documents and any physical evidence. SBE may provide information, records or reports relating to the investigation of a certificated or noncertificated person to: 1) a school that currently employs the person or at which the person applied for employment; 2) any third-party entity that contracts with a school to provide educators and to which the person applied for employment; 3) any state agency that received and is investigating an application from the person in order to make a certification or licensure decision; or 4) another state's education agency through which the person holds a certificate or is applying for certification ([A.R.S. § 15-350](#)).

Provisions

1. Allows the highest ranking official of a school or school district to request from SBE information regarding allegations that a certificated or noncertificated person, who resigned from or separated from employment with a school before SBE investigates the allegations or determines whether to take disciplinary action, engaged in conduct that, if true, constitutes grounds for disciplinary action. (Sec. 1)
2. Directs SBE, after verifying the school official's identity, to provide the official or an administrator designated by the official with the requested information. (Sec. 1)
3. Authorizes SBE, if providing the requested information to the school official might impede its ability to investigate the allegations, to:
 - a) deny the official's request; or
 - b) provide the information to the official or designated administrator after completing the investigation. (Sec. 1)
4. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

Senate: JUDE DP 4-3-0-0 | 3rd Read: 17-10-2-0-1

House: FMAE DP 4-2-0-1

SB 1001: early ballots; identification; tabulation

Sponsor: Senator Mesnard, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Authorizes counties to provide for on-site tabulation during the period of early voting and establishes identification and chain of custody requirements for a voter returning their voted early ballot after the Friday before election day.

History

When an elector is required to present a valid form of identification, the elector must present: 1) a valid form of identification bearing the photograph, name and address of the elector that is the same to the information in the precinct register; 2) two differing items containing the name and address of the elector that match the information in the precinct register which can include specified bills, bank statements, insurance cards, tribal enrollment cards and valid id's; or 3) if the address on a valid form of identification does not appear to be the same as that on the precinct register, then it must be accompanied by a specified document from the previous provision ([A.R.S. § 16-579](#)).

Beginning in 2026, a voter may choose to provide identification when presenting their mailed early ballot. In this case the election official must: 1) require the voter to present identification complying with the previously stated requirements; 2) confirm the name and address match between the identification and the voter's registration record; 3) stamp the signed affidavit with a stamp saying *ID verified*, which deems the ballot ready for tabulation and additional signature verification is not required; and 4) maintain a tally of ballots deposited in the secured ballot box and provide a statement sufficient to record and maintain the chain of custody for those ballots ([A.R.S. § 16-579](#)).

Provisions

On-Site Early Voting

1. Authorizes a county to provide for on-site tabulation during the period of early voting. (Sec. 12)
2. Authorizes counties that provide for on-site tabulation of early ballots to conduct the required logic and accuracy testing of the associated vote tabulating equipment within 50 days before election day. (Sec. 2)
3. Clarifies that the revised logic and accuracy timeline for a county's on-site tabulation equipment does not affect the deadlines for performing logic and accuracy testing on other equipment. (Sec. 2)
4. Extends the period of on-site early voting to 7:00 P.M. on the Monday before the election. (Sec. 3)
5. Clarifies that the period of on-site early voting ends at 7:00 P.M. on the Friday before election day if the County Recorder or officer in charge of elections is not able to revise precinct registers and other elections materials for use on election day to indicate:
 - a) which voters have requested an early ballot;
 - b) which voters have already voted; and
 - c) which voters are on the inactive list. (Sec. 3)
6. Adds, to the list of reasons a voter can be removed from the Active Early Voting List, the voter's failure to provide valid identification when dropping off their voted early ballot after 5:00 P.M. on the Friday before election day. (Sec. 4, 6)

☐ Prop 105 (45 votes)

☐ Prop 108 (40 votes)

☐ Emergency (40 votes)

☐ Fiscal Note

Acceptable Methods of Returning an Early Ballot

7. Authorizes a voter to return their voted early ballot by one of the following methods:
 - a) mailing the voted ballot to the County Recorder or officer in charge of elections, which must be received by 7:00 P.M. on election day; or
 - b) depositing it at a designated location in the county. (Sec. 6)
8. Clarifies that after 7:00 P.M. on the Friday before election day, for a voter depositing their voted early ballot at a designated location in the county, the voter must present specified valid identification and sign the signature roster or E-Pollbook before depositing their ballot at the voting location. (Sec. 6)
9. Specifies that if a voter's agent delivers a voter's ballot to any location in the county after 7:00 PM on the Friday before election day, the voter's ballot will only be counted and valid if the voter presents valid identification. (Sec. 6)
10. Requires a person who appears personally at an on-site early voting location during the period of early voting, including the Saturday, Sunday and Monday before election day, to deposit their mailed early ballot, must present valid identification, sign the early voter affidavit, mark their ballot in a manner that their vote cannot be seen and return the voted ballot to the election official. (Sec. 6)
11. Requires, for a county that provides for on-site tabulation during the Saturday, Sunday or Monday before the election:
 - a) the early voter to appear personally at the on-site tabulation location and submit their early ballot and affidavit; and
 - b) the election official allow the early voter to tabulate their ballot on site, in the manner prescribed by law. (Sec. 1)

Chain of Custody

12. Authorizes two election workers, each a differing member of the two largest political parties, to remove early ballots returned at voting locations on election day after the voter's identification is confirmed, provided they complete a chain of custody log maintained at the voting location. (Sec. 10)
13. Specifies the chain of custody log must include the total count of the early ballots being transported. (Sec. 10)
14. Requires, if early ballots are transported as prescribed by this measure, that the early ballots be delivered to a designated receiving site that is an official elections facility and not a third-party location. (Sec. 10)
15. States the chain of custody log for early ballots must be made available for inspection by the public, the political parties, committees representing ballot measures on the ballot and candidates on the ballot within 48 hours after election day. (Sec. 10)
16. Adds the following information that an election official must include in the affidavit that is deposited in the secured ballot box designated for verified early ballots:
 - a) an affirmation that the election official required every voter to present valid identification;
 - b) confirmation that the name and address on the identification presented by voters reasonably appeared to be the same name and address on each voter's early mail affidavit; and
 - c) affirm that any completed early mail affidavit that is not stamped ID Verified will be subject to signature verification. (Sec. 11)
17. Requires each early voting or election day voting location to include a minimum of at least one secure ballot box for a voter to deposit their completed early ballot and at least one secure ballot box for a voter who presents valid identification to deposit their voted early ballot after their envelope has been stamped by the election official. (Sec. 11)
18. Asserts that each type of ballot box must be physically separated and clearly labeled. (Sec. 11)
19. Instructs the election official in charge of the voting location to ensure that a voter who does not present valid identification is not able to deposit their completed early ballot in the ballot box designated for verified early ballots. (Sec. 11)

Early Voting Instructions

20. Modifies the instructions sent to early voters to specify the following options for returning their early ballot:
 - a) mailing it to the office of the County Recorder or officer in charge of elections so that it is received by 7:00 P.M. on election day;

- b) depositing it at a designated location in the County; or
- c) bringing the ballot to a voting location in a county that offers on-site tabulation or after 7:00 P.M. on the Friday before the election. (Sec. 5)

Designation of Voting Locations

- 21. Authorizes the officer in charge of elections, if they are unable to otherwise obtain sufficient voting locations, to request that a public-school serving grade 7 through 12 serve as a voting location and removes language allowing the principal of a school to deny such a request. (Sec. 1)
- 22. Requires all buildings or facilities owned by a county, municipality or school district to serve as a voting location for any state, county or municipal election when requested to do so by the officer in charge of elections. (Sec. 1)

Miscellaneous

- 23. Repeals statute allowing the Board of Supervisors to use emergency voting centers. (Sec. 1)
- 24. Alters the signature cure period and the conditional provisional ballot cure period from 5 business days to 5 calendar days after an election that includes a federal office. (Sec. 7)
- 25. Defines *ID Verified* and *voter's agent*.
- 26. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

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

House: GOV DP 4-3-0-0

SB 1164: immigration laws; local enforcement

Sponsor: Senator Petersen, LD 14

Caucus & COW

Overview

Authorizes state and local officials to cooperate with federal immigration authorities, mandates enforcement of immigration detainers and enables the Attorney General to investigate and enforce compliance with immigration related policies.

History

The United States Attorney General can enter into a written agreement with a state or its political subdivisions to allow qualified officers or individuals of the State to carry out functions of an immigration officer relating to investigation, apprehension or detention of aliens at the expense of the state and to the extent consistent with state and local laws. State officers and employees are subject to the direction and supervision of the U.S. Attorney General and may use federal properties and facilities as outlined by the agreement. State officers and employees working based on the agreement are considered to be acting under the color of federal authority for purposes of determining liability and immunity for civil actions ([8 U.S.C. § 1357](#)).

Provisions

Memorandums of Agreement

1. Authorizes officials or agencies of this state and any political subdivisions of this state to enter into memorandums of agreement (MOAs) with any federal agency for the purpose of enforcing federal immigration laws. (Sec. 1)
2. Restricts officials, state agencies and any other political subdivisions of this state from adopting or enforcing any policy or practice that prohibits cooperation with federal immigration authorities. (Sec. 1)
3. States an official or agency of this state or its political subdivisions cannot be prohibited from using available federal resources, except as provided by federal law, for any public safety purpose relating to the enforcement of state and federal immigration laws. (Sec. 1)
4. Instructs applicable state agencies to consider incentive programs and grants to encourage agreements with federal entities and use federal resources as outlined in this measure. (Sec. 1)
5. Clarifies that this measure and any MOA authorized by this measure do not prevent any law enforcement agency or other political subdivision of this state from enforcing any immigration laws as authorized by federal and state law. (Sec. 1)

Attorney General Investigations

6. Directs the Attorney General to investigate, upon a written request from a Legislator, any municipality, county, agency or public entity suspected of adopting an ordinance or practice that restricts cooperation with federal immigration authorities. (Sec. 1)
7. Prescribes additional powers for the Attorney General and allows the Attorney General to file an action in superior court to enforce compliance with any investigative request or demand. (Sec. 1)
8. States actions filed by the attorney general to enforce compliance with investigative requests or demands must be given precedence over all other cases. (Sec. 1)
9. Instructs the Attorney General to make a written report of findings and conclusions within 30 days after the request is made by a Member of the Legislature, excluding time in which an action to enforce an investigation is pending. (Sec. 1)

☐ Prop 105 (45 votes)

☐ Prop 108 (40 votes)

☐ Emergency (40 votes)

☐ Fiscal Note

Immigration Detainers

10. Instructs a law enforcement agency that has custody of a person subject to a immigration detainer request issued by the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (US ICE) to:
 - a) notify the appropriate Judge that the person is subject to an immigration detainer;
 - b) record in the person's case file that they are subject to an immigration detainer;
 - c) comply with any request made in the immigration detainer; and
 - d) inform the person that they are being held due to an immigration detainer request. (Sec. 1)
11. Requires an immigration detainer request to be a facially sufficient written or electronic request issued by the US ICE using the agency's official form to request another law enforcement agency detain a person based on probable cause that the person is a removable alien under federal law along with a warrant. (Sec. 1)
12. Specifies that an immigration detainer request is deemed facially sufficient if:
 - a) the US ICE form is complete and indicates on its face that the federal immigration official has probable cause to believe that the person is a removable alien; or
 - b) the US ICE form is incomplete but is supported by an affidavit, order or other official documentation that indicates US ICE has probable cause to believe the person is a removable alien and supplies a US DHS I-200 warrant for arrest of alien or US ICE I-205 warrant of removal or deportation or other warrant authorized by federal law. (Sec. 1)
13. States a law enforcement agency is not required to detain a person as prescribed by this measure if the person provides proof of United States citizenship or that the person has lawful immigration status in the United States. (Sec. 1)
14. Clarifies that proof of citizenship includes a driver license issued by this state or similar government issued identification. (Sec. 1)
15. Clarifies that a law enforcement agency that is transferred the custody of a person is not required to perform the immigration detainer related duties imposed by this measure if such duty was performed by the transferring agency. (Sec. 1)
16. Requires a judge who receives notice that a person is subject to an immigration detainer must record this fact in the court record regardless of whether the notice is received after a judgement is entered in the case. (Sec. 1)

Correctional Facilities

17. Instructs the director of all correctional facilities under the control of the state Department of Corrections or a county sheriff's office to enter into agreements with the US ICE to provide temporary housing to persons subject to immigration detainers and for the payment of the costs of housing and detaining. (Sec. 1)
18. Requires the director of a correctional facility to house persons who are subject to immigration detainers, subject to available monies. (Sec. 1)
19. Outlines the components an agreement between a state correctional facility or county jail may include, such as basic ordering agreements and agreements authorized under the United States Code. (Sec. 1)

Civil Enforcement

20. Authorizes the Attorney General to bring an action to enforce the provisions of this measure for appropriate injunctive relief to bring a law enforcement agency or correctional facility into compliance. (Sec. 1)
21. Specifies a civil action to enforce the provisions of this measure may be brought in the superior court of the county in which the defendant is located. (Sec. 1)
22. Allows a taxpayer of this state to request in writing that the Attorney general initiate an action to enforce the provisions of this measure. (Sec. 1)
23. Clarifies that a taxpayer's request can only be made by a taxpayer of the county the law enforcement agency or correctional facility is located within. (Sec. 1)
24. Allows a taxpayer to initiate their own action and at their own expense, with the same effect as if brought by the Attorney General, if the Attorney General fails to initiate an action within 60 days after the taxpayer request is made. (Sec. 1)

25. Authorizes the court to award reasonable costs incurred in obtaining relief to the Attorney General or a taxpayer bringing an action, including court costs, reasonable attorney fees, investigative costs, witness fees and deposition costs. (Sec. 1)

Miscellaneous

26. Defines *correctional facility*, *law enforcement agency* and *law enforcement officer*. (Sec. 1)

27. Contains Legislative findings. (Sec. 2)

28. Contains a retroactivity clause that begins on January 1, 2025. (Sec. 3)

29. Contains a severability clause. (Sec. 4)

30. Entitles this act as the *Arizona Immigration, Cooperation and Enforcement Act (Arizona ICE Act)*. (Sec. 5)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

Senate: RAGE DP 7-0-0-0 | 3rd Read: 27-0-3-0

House: GOV DP 5-1-1-0

SB 1529: municipal housing; preapproved design

Sponsor: Senator Petersen, LD 14

Caucus & COW

Overview

Directs municipalities to establish a preapproved housing design plan program (Program) or standard preapproved housing design plans and outlines requirements.

History

The governing body of a municipality can adopt an ordinance authorizing administrative personnel to review and approve design review plans, site plans, development plans, land divisions, lot line adjustments, lot ties, preliminary plats, final plats and plat amendments without a hearing ([A.R.S. § 9-500.49](#)).

An *accessory dwelling unit* is a self-contained living unit that is on the same lot or parcel as a single-family dwelling of greater square footage than the accessory dwelling unit, that includes its own sleeping and sanitation facilities and that may include its own kitchen facilities ([A.R.S. § 9-461.18](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires municipalities to establish standard, preapproved housing plans or a preapproved housing design plan program. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies the standard preapproved housing design plans developed by a municipality must include at least 3 different elevation options for each class of standard preapproved housing design plan. (Sec. 1)
3. Establishes the following classes of standard preapproved housing design plans:
 - a) for class 1, beginning July 1, 2026, in areas zoned as single-family residential, at least 3 standard preapproved housing design plans for single-family homes ranging in size from 800 to 2,000 square feet or 3 single family home sizes beginning with the minimum home size allowed by the municipality;
 - b) for class 2, beginning January 1, 2027, in areas zoned as single family residential that allow for the development of duplexes, at least 3 standard preapproved housing design plans for duplex homes ranging from 400 to 1,000 square feet per duplex unit;
 - c) for class 3, beginning January 1, 2027, in areas zoned as single-family residential that allow for the development of triplexes, at least 3 standard preapproved housing design plans for triplex homes ranging from 400 to 1,000 square feet per triplex unit;
 - d) for class 4, beginning July 1, 2026, in areas zoned as single-family residential that allow for the development of accessory dwelling units, at least 3 standard preapproved housing design plans for accessory dwelling units for 200, 600 and 1,000 square feet accessory dwelling units. (Sec. 1)
4. Establishes the following requirements for a preapproved housing design plan program:
 - a) municipalities must accept plan submissions for the Program for class 1, 2, 3 and 4 plans;
 - b) municipalities cannot restrict who can submit a preapproved housing plan to the Program;
 - c) municipalities must approve or deny preapproved housing plans through an existing administrative process;
 - d) authorizes a municipality to charge the same fees they would charge an applicant submitting a preapproved class 1, 2, 3 or 4 plan of the same size to applicants who submit a preapproved housing design plan to the Program;
 - e) municipalities must post preapproved Program plans and the contact information of the applicant on their official website;
 - f) municipalities must remove a preapproved housing design plan from their website within 30 days of receiving a request to remove from the applicant;

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☐ Prop 108 (40 votes)

☐ Emergency (40 votes)

☐ Fiscal Note

- g) allows a municipality to include class 1, 2, 3 and 4 preapproved housing design plans developed and approved by the municipality or developed and approved by other municipalities or agencies in Arizona; and
 - h) municipalities must administratively approve and deny applications for class 1, 2, 3 or 4 preapproved housing design plans without discretionary review. (Sec. 1)
5. Clarifies that a municipality posting preapproved housing design plans as part of the Program does not constitute an endorsement of the applicant or the applicant's application for a preapproved housing design plan. (Sec. 1)
 6. Clarifies that a municipality is not responsible for the accuracy of a Program applicant's posted contact information. (Sec. 1)
 7. Authorizes a municipality to require a person or entity to release and indemnify them and their employees and contractors as a condition of using a standard preapproved housing design plan. (Sec. 1)
 8. Defines *accessory dwelling unit*. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

Senate: GOV DPA 4-3-0-0 | 3rd Read 17-10-3-0

House: GOV DP ON RECON 4-3-0-0

SB 1649: legislative appointments; qualifications

Sponsor: Senator Petersen, LD 14

Caucus & COW

Overview

Alters legislative appointment requirements for specified boards.

History

The Arizona Commerce Authority's (ACA) mission is to provide private sector leadership to grow and diversify the Arizona economy to create high quality employment by expanding, attracting and retaining business in the state. The ACA consists of the Governor, a chief executive officer, 17 members appointed by the Governor, Senate President and Speaker of the House of Representatives and specified ex officio members without the power to vote ([A.R.S. § 41-1502](#)).

The Joint Legislative Audit Committee (JLAC) consists of 5 senators appointed by the Senate President and 5 representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House. One senator and one representative must be from their chamber's appropriations committee. Members of JLAC must be selected based on their understanding and interest in legislative audit oversight functions. JLAC is required to do the following:

- 1) oversee audit functions of the Legislature and state agencies;
- 2) appoint an Auditor General subject to a concurrent resolution by the Legislature;
- 3) issue legislative subpoenas;
- 4) require state agencies to comply with findings and directions of committees regarding specified audits; and
- 5) perform specified duties relating to sunset reviews of state agencies ([A.R.S. § 41-1279](#)).

Provisions

Livestock Loss Board

1. Removes the requirement for the member appointed by the Speaker of the House to the Livestock Loss Board to be a livestock auction market owner. (Sec. 1)
2. Removes the following requirements for the member appointed by the Senate President to the Livestock Loss Board:
 - a) be a faculty member at a university under the jurisdiction of the Arizona Board of Regents; and
 - b) have expertise in agricultural and life sciences. (Sec. 1)

Military Affairs Commission

3. Removes the following requirements for members appointed by the Senate President and the Speaker of the House to the Military Affairs Commission:
 - a) represent private property interests in specified areas; or
 - b) represent a community where a military installation is located. (Sec. 2)

Arizona Tea Party Committee

4. Removes the requirement for the member appointed by the Senate President to the Arizona Tea Party Committee to be the director of a nonprofit that has the following:
 - a) a mission of bringing together, empowering and training Tea Party groups; and
 - b) affiliated members that represent diverse geographical locations in the state. (Sec. 3)
5. Removes the following requirements for the members appointed by the Senate President to the Arizona Tea Party Committee:
 - a) represent organizations in the state that promotes the Tea Party governing principles; and

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b) one appointed member reside in a county with a population between 160,000 and 167,000. (Sec. 3)

6. Removes the requirement for the member appointed by the Speaker of the House to the Arizona Tea Party Committee represent an organization in the state that promotes the Tea Party governing principles. (Sec. 3)
7. Allows, instead of requires, the Governor, Senate President or Speaker of the House to select and appoint a replacement member to the Arizona Tea Party Committee from a list submitted by the Committee 60 days prior to the current member's term expiration. (Sec. 3)

Economic Estimates Commission

8. Removes the requirement for the members appointed by the Senate President and Speaker of the House to the Economic Estimates Commission be knowledgeable in the field of economics. (Sec. 4)

Joint Legislative Audit Committee

9. Removes the requirement that members of the Joint Legislative Audit Committee be appointed based on their understanding and interest in legislative auditing and oversight functions. (Sec. 5)

Ombudsman-Citizens Aide Selection Committee

10. Requires that members of the Ombudsman-Citizens Aide Selection Committee be from different political parties instead of each political party. (Sec. 6)
11. Removes the requirement that the member of the Ombudsman-Citizens Aide Selection Committee appointed by the Senate President represent a large business regulated by the State. (Sec. 6)
12. Removes the requirement that the member of the Ombudsman-Citizens Aide Selection Committee appointed by the Speaker of the House represent a small business regulated by the State. (Sec. 6)

Arizona Commerce Authority

13. Specifies that members appointed to the Arizona Commerce Authority by the Senate President and Speaker of the House serve staggered 3-year terms beginning and ending on the third Monday in January. (Sec. 7)

Arizona Water Protection Fund Commission

14. Removes the requirement that members of the Arizona Water Protection Fund Commission have demonstrated interest in natural resources. (Sec. 8)
15. Removes the following requirements for members appointed by the Senate President and Speaker of the House to the Arizona Water Protection Fund Commission:
 - a) represent natural resource conservation districts; and
 - b) be from geographically diverse areas of the state. (Sec. 8)

Theme Park District Boards

16. Removes the requirement that members appointed by the Senate President and Speaker of the House to a Theme Park District Board of Directors reside in the district. (Sec. 9)

Organizing Board of the Upper San Pedro Water District

17. Removes the following requirements for members appointed by the Senate President and Speaker of the House to the Organizing Board of the Upper San Pedro Water District:
 - a) be a qualified elector of the proposed district;
 - b) have an interest in one or more committees in the proposed district. (Sec. 10)

Technical Assistance for Small Business Compliance Advisory Panel

18. Removes the requirement that members appointed by the Senate President and Speaker of the House to the Technical Assistance for Small Business Compliance Advisory Panel own or represent small business stationary advisory sources. (Sec. 11)

Miscellaneous

19. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

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

House: HHS DP 7-4-0-1

SB 1072: medical boards; complaints; time limit

Sponsor: Senator Petersen, LD 14

Caucus & COW

Overview

Requires the Arizona Medical Board (AMB) and the Arizona Board of Osteopathic Examiners in Medicine and Surgery (BOEMS) to take final action on a complaint that is unrelated to protecting the public health and safety within one year of receiving the complaint.

History

The primary duty of the AMB 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. The AMB on its own motion may investigate any evidence that appears to show that a Doctor of Medicine is or may be medically incompetent, guilty of unprofessional conduct or mentally or physically unable safely to engage in the practice of medicine (A.R.S. §§ [32-1403](#) and [32-1451](#)).

Established in 1949, 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 (A.R.S. § [32-1803](#) and [32-1854](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires the AMB and BOEMS or their executive directors if delegated, to take final action on a complaint that is unrelated to protecting the public health and safety within one year after receiving the complaint. (Sec. 1)
2. Declares the complaint administratively closed if the AMB or BOEMS or their respective executive directors has not taken final action on the complaint. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

Senate: HHS DPA 5-0-2-0 | 3rd Read 26-1-3-0

House: HHS DP 11-0-0-1

SB 1377: authorized recipients; donated medicine; information

Sponsor: Senator Mesnard, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Permits authorized recipients, the Arizona Department of Health Services (DHS), the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) and health profession regulatory boards to post on their public website where and how to donate medicine, who is eligible and where to receive donated medicine.

History

[Laws 2021, Chapter 137](#) established requirements and procedures regarding the donation, transfer, receipt and facilitation of donated prescription medication.

Authorized recipient is defined as any entity that has a license or permit in good standing in Arizona and is legally authorized to possess medicine, including a wholesaler, distributor, reverse distributor, repackager, hospital, pharmacy or health care institution.

Eligible patient is an individual who is indigent, uninsured, underinsured or enrolled in a public health benefits program ([A.R.S § 32-1909](#)).

Provisions

1. Permits authorized recipients of donated medicine, DHS, AHCCCS and health profession regulatory boards to post on their public websites:
 - a) where to donate medicine;
 - b) how to donate medicine;
 - c) who qualifies as an eligible patient; and
 - d) how an eligible patient may access donated medicine. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

Senate: JUDE DPA 4-2-0-0 | 3rd Read 28-0-0-2

House: JUD DP 8-1-0-0

SB 1462: computer-generated pictorial representations; unlawful disclosure

Sponsor: Senator Mesnard, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Amends the statute relating to the unlawful disclosure of explicit images to include computer-generated images within its scope.

History

It is a crime to intentionally disclose an image of another identifiable person who is either nude or engaged in specific sexual activities, if the person had a *reasonable expectation of privacy* and the disclosure is intended to harm, harass, intimidate, threaten or coerce that person. Exceptions exist for disclosures related to law enforcement, legal or medical purposes, voluntary public exposure, consent or when content is shared by third parties via certain online platforms. Violations are generally classified as a class 5 felony, but they may rise to a class 4 felony if done electronically or be reduced to a class 1 misdemeanor for threats to disclose without actually doing so ([A.R.S. § 13-1425](#)).

Provisions

1. Adds that the *reasonable expectation of privacy* condition does not apply to images that are computer-generated pictorial representations. (Sec. 1)
2. Defines *computer-generated pictorial representation* as an image that appears to depict an identifiable person but is digitally created or modified using software, AI or editing tools; the definition excludes images made in the public interest, such as for scientific, educational or journalistic purposes. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

Senate: NR DP 5-3-0-0 | 3rd Read 16-12-2-0

House: LARA DP 5-3-1-0

SB 1212: biosolids; land application; immunity

Sponsor: Senator Dunn, LD 25

Caucus & COW

Overview

Outlines requirements regarding the application of biosolids to agricultural lands.

History

The Clean Water Act (CWA) regulates discharges of pollutants into waters of the United States. The CWA establishes a program to require permits for sewer and storm water discharges from developments, construction sites and other built areas in these waters ([33 U.S.C. § 1342](#)).

ADEQ administers the Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program, in conjunction to the Sewage Sludge Program (Program). Additionally, the CWA requires a permit for any disposal of sewage sludge that may result in a pollutant from this sludge entering a water of the United States ([A.R.S. § 49-255.01](#) and [33 U.S.C. § 1345](#)).

ADEQ adopted rules to operate the Program to regulate the disposal of biosolids, which is sewage sludge that is placed on land as a soil amendment, conditioner or fertilizer. Within the Program, exceptional quality biosolids are those that have been treated to meet certain pollutant concentrations, reduce the amount of pathogens carried and reduce the attractiveness for certain organisms (such as flies) that may transport these pathogens ([A.R.S. § 49-255.03](#) and [A.C.C. R18-9-1001](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires the ADEQ Director to adopt rules for the application of biosolids to agricultural lands that are consistent with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards for the use or disposal of sewage sludge and consider outlined factors. (Sec. 4)
2. Stipulates that the ADEQ rules must ensure that the application of biosolids to agricultural lands do not conflict with the water quality requirements of the Program. (Sec. 4)
3. Allows the Agricultural Best Management Practice Committee (Committee) to provide recommendations to ADEQ to adopt rules for the application of biosolids to agricultural lands that are consistent with EPA standards for the use or disposal of sewage sludge. (Sec. 3)
4. Instructs the State Land Commissioner (Commissioner) to require an agricultural lessee of state lands to comply with all applicable local ordinances and state, federal and generally accepted farming practices on state lands, including rules and laws regarding the use of fertilizers, biosolids and soil amendments. (Sec. 1)
5. Declares a person's use of fertilizers, biosolids and soil amendments on state lands subject to an agricultural lease is presumed reasonable if the use complies with the Program and statute relating to the application of biosolids to agricultural lands. (Sec. 1)
6. Prohibits the Commissioner from restricting the use of fertilizers, biosolids and soil amendments as a condition of lease renewal if ADEQ has not made a finding that the lessee's use is in violation of the Program and statute relating to the application of biosolids to agricultural lands. (Sec. 1)
7. Allows the Commissioner to terminate or deny the renewal of any lease if the lessee violates the Program and statute relating to the application of biosolids to agricultural lands requirements. (Sec. 1)
8. Requires an agricultural lessee of state land, on written request, to provide the Commissioner a copy of all applicable permits and registration from ADEQ. (Sec. 1)

☐ Prop 105 (45 votes)

☐ Prop 108 (40 votes)

☐ Emergency (40 votes)

☐ Fiscal Note

9. Exempts the Commissioner, ADEQ, the State Land Trust, the State and any counties, if the Commissioner is in compliance with the outlined requirements, from all liabilities or damages arising from any action relating to the use of fertilizers, biosolids and soil amendments on state lands. (Sec. 1)
10. States that rules adopted in statute relating to the Program may not conflict with EPA standards relating to the application of biosolids to agricultural lands. (Sec. 2)
11. Requires the ADEQ Director or the Director's designee who serves on the Committee to visit in person an agricultural operation that will be affected by the updated rules at least two times during the time period in which the agricultural operation is actively applying biosolids before ADEQ adopts any rules for the application of biosolids to agricultural lands. (Sec. 5)
12. Repeals the ADEQ Director's visitation requirement on January 1, 2028. (Sec. 5)
13. Instructs ADEQ, by December 31, 2025, to provide a report on current staff resources available to implement this legislation and whether additional staff are needed to specified individuals. (Sec. 6)
14. Defines *biosolids*. (Sec. 1, 3 and 4)
15. Makes technical changes. (Sec 2 and 3)

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

Senate: NR DPA/SE 4-3-1-0 | 3rd Read 17-10-3-0

House: NREW DP 6-4-0-0



SB 1236: storm water

Sponsor: Senator Petersen, LD 14
Caucus & COW

Overview

Authorizes stormwater to be recharged into an underground storage facility and for the storer to receive a replenishment credit.

History

Underground Storage Facility

A constructed underground storage facility allows for water to be stored in an aquifer through a constructed device, such as an injection well or percolation basin ([ADWR](#)). To operate a facility a person must hold an Underground Storage Facility Permit issued by the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) via statutorily provided criteria ([A.R.S. § 45-811.01](#)).

Water Storage Permit

The Water Storage Permit administered by ADWR authorizes a permit holder to store water at an underground storage facility or a groundwater savings facility. The permit holder is required to demonstrate its right to use the stored water, to apply for the Water Quality Permit from ADEQ and additional requirements ([A.R.S. § 45-831.01](#)).

Provisions

1. Includes stormwater, that will be recharged in a constructed underground storage facility, as an eligible source of water for an applicant to be issued a water storage permit. (Sec. 1)
2. Authorizes a person with a water storage permit to recharge stormwater within a constructed underground storage facility and subsequently receive a replenishment credit. (Sec. 2)
3. Requires the Director to annually determine the quantity of stormwater recharged by a storer and grant 95% of the total volume of recharged water as replenishment credits. (Sec. 2)
4. Prescribes required accounting of the replenishment credits. (Sec. 2)
5. Permits the use or transfer of replenishment credits to any other eligible entity and offset the storer's replenishment obligation within the same subbasin for any year if certain criteria are met. (Sec. 2)
6. Requires replenishment credits be treated as groundwater and not stored water. (Sec. 2)
7. Allows the Director to issue a water storage permit that is either solely for the storage of stormwater or a combination of water sources. (Sec. 2)
8. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

Senate: NR DPA/SE 4-3-1-0 | 18-10-2-0-0

House: NREW DPA 6-4-0-0

SB 1520: rural groundwater **Sponsor: Senator Dunn, LD 25** **Caucus & COW**

Overview

Establishes the basin management area (BMA), a groundwater management designation, and prescribes its formation requirements, groundwater rights, authorized regulations and operation.

History

Arizona's Groundwater Code, enacted in 1980, prescribed uses of groundwater "...to conserve, protect and allocate its use..." and provide a framework for the comprehensive management and regulation of the withdrawal, transportation, use, conservation and conveyance of rights to use groundwater in this state ([A.R.S. § 45-401](#)).

As part of the management framework, the Code initially designated four Active Management Areas (AMAs) and two Irrigation Non-Expansion Areas (INAs). Currently there are seven AMAs: Phoenix, Pinal, Prescott, Tucson, Santa Cruz, Douglas and Willcox ([ADWR](#)) (A.R.S. §§ [45-411](#), [45-411.03](#)).

Provisions

1. Authorizes a BMA designation to be initiated in any of the following groundwater basins:
 - a) Gila Bend;
 - b) Hualapai Valley; or
 - c) Willcox. (Sec. 1)
2. Outlines the BMA designation can occur through either:
 - a) the designation of the Director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources (Director) and the Director's finding of any provided characteristics; or
 - b) a petition to the Director that is signed by at least 10% of the registered voters within the boundaries of the groundwater basin. (Sec. 1)
3. Provides requirements of a petition for BMA designation. (Sec. 1)
4. Outlines requirements of the Director that apply if the Director's determination initiated the BMA designation. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires the Director to grant a certificate of groundwater rights, within 15 months, to each water user who applies for a certificate of groundwater rights. (Sec. 1)
6. Prescribes the method of calculation to determine the annual volume of water associated with a certificate of groundwater rights in a BMA. (Sec. 1)
7. Mandates ADWR to increase the amount of water entitled to a user via their certificate of groundwater rights if the user has made substantial capital investment before the initiation of the designation of a BMA. (Sec. 1)
8. Requires a landowner, of planned residential or mixed-use developments, be granted a certificate of groundwater rights that is equal to the projected water demand of the development at build out. (Sec. 1)
9. Prohibits new groundwater pumping after the designation of a BMA and provides an exemption if certain conditions are met. (Sec. 1)
10. Prohibits the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) from requiring a user of groundwater to:
 - a) meter any wells located in a BMA; or

☐ Prop 105 (45 votes)

☐ Prop 108 (40 votes)

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☐ Fiscal Note

- b) report the user's groundwater use beyond an annual report to ADWR estimating the groundwater used based on pumping or other similarly reliable and accessible methods. (Sec. 1)
11. Allows a groundwater user to voluntarily acquire and report metering data. (Sec. 1)
 12. Stipulates that the annual report a groundwater user submits to ADWR is a public record. (Sec. 1)
 13. Authorizes a groundwater user's report and corresponding data to be presented as evidence in any court if certain conditions are met and allows the groundwater user to consent to waive this privilege. (Sec. 1)
 14. Outlines the required content of an application for a certificate of groundwater rights. (Sec. 1)
 15. Clarifies what constitutes as *substantial capital investment* for irrigation and non-irrigation users. (Sec. 1)
 16. Outlines required actions if a user is deemed to have made substantial capital investment in facilities associated with a non-irrigation use and meets additional criteria. (Sec. 1)
 17. Requires ADWR to issue a groundwater user who submits evidence of water conservation a receipt of their water conserved and to provide the basin management council with all current and past receipts. (Sec. 1)
 18. Allows a groundwater user with a certificate of groundwater right to:
 - a) use groundwater in excess of the amount allowed by the right in an amount up to 25% of the annual allocation of water granted with the certificate of groundwater use; and
 - b) use less than the amount allowed by the right in one accounting period and use the remaining amount allowed by the right in a succeeding accounting period or periods. (Sec. 1)
 19. Requires the Director to adopt rules for the maintenance of a flexibility account for each certificate of ground water right in a BMA. (Sec. 1)
 20. Mandates ADWR to register a debit or a credit to a groundwater users flexibility account if the user meets provided conditions. (Sec. 1)
 21. Outlines regulations that apply to a person with a certificate of groundwater right that uses a combination of water sources. (Sec. 1)
 22. States that if a certificate of groundwater right is conveyed, in whole or in part, that each acre-foot conveyed carries a proportional share of any debits or credits in the flexibility account for the right. (Sec. 1)
 23. Allows for the sale or conveyance of a credit balance in a flexibility account of an owner of a certificate of groundwater right in a BMA if provided requirements are met. (Sec. 1)
 24. Authorizes an owner of a certificate of groundwater right with a registered credit balance in their flexibility account the ability to extinguish all or a portion of the credit balance and notify the Director to register a deduction of the credit amount extinguished from that owner's flexibility account balance. (Sec. 1)
 25. Outlines permitted actions for an owner of:
 - a) a municipal and industrial certificate of groundwater rights; and
 - b) an agricultural certificate of groundwater rights. (Sec. 1)
 26. Allows for an agricultural certificate of groundwater rights to be converted to a municipal and industrial use and outlines the requirements, procedures and allocation of water volume associated with the conversion. (Sec. 1)
 27. Permits the sale or conveyance of a groundwater right associated with agricultural certificates and municipal and industrial certificates in the same groundwater basin if prescribed requirements are met. (Sec. 1)
 28. Allows the owner of an agricultural certificate to convey land described in the groundwater user's certificate and provides that upon conveyance each acre will carry a proportional share of the annual allocation of groundwater that is granted with the certificate. (Sec. 1)
 29. Provides requirements for the conveyance of an agricultural certificate of groundwater rights. (Sec. 1)
 30. Prohibits the reduction in groundwater right allocation for the transfer of flexibility credits between an irrigation user and livestock industrial user that share common ownership. (Sec. 1)
 31. Outlines requirements for an owner of a certificate of groundwater rights that voluntarily retires all or part of the groundwater rights. (Sec. 1)

32. Prohibits the Director of ADWR or the voters of a BMA to designate a BMA as an AMA or an INA. (Sec. 1)
33. Stipulates that if a BMA is established in an area that was previously an INA that any regulations adopted due to the INA designation are terminated and that all basins in the INA are declared a BMA. (Sec. 1)
34. States this article does not preempt the transportation of groundwater authorized by existing statute. (Sec. 1)
35. Requires a basin management council to be created in each BMA and outlines the council's:
 - a) membership;
 - b) duties;
 - c) authority and jurisdiction;
 - d) meeting requirements; and
 - e) prohibited actions. (Sec. 1)
36. Provides goals for the BMA and basin management council. (Sec. 1)
37. Includes basin management council in the definition of *eligible entity* as it pertains to the Water Supply Development Revolving Fund. (Sec. 2)
38. Repeals the Willcox AMA and supplants the Willcox BMA. (Sec. 3)
39. Requires the Director of ADWR to file an order designating the Willcox AMA as repealed and supplanted by the Willcox BMA and outlines further requirements of the order. (Sec. 3)
40. Repeals the section repealing the Willcox AMA on January 1, 2026. (Sec. 3)

Amendments

Committee on Natural Resources, Energy and Water

1. Clarifies that current groundwater withdrawal is the reason for certain events in one of the Director's findings that can be used to designate a BMA. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the Director of ADWR, prior to an election for the designation of a BMA, to hold a series of public meetings with certain criteria. (Sec. 1)
3. Provides specific data required to be presented by the Director at public meetings during the BMA designation process. (Sec. 1)
4. Alters what is included in substantial capital investment for irrigation users.
5. Alters the authorized regulations that a basin management council can adopt in the BMA management plan. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

Senate: NR DP 4-3-1-0 | 3rd Read 16-11-1-3-0

House: NREW DP 6-3-0-1

SB 1530: groundwater storage facility; withdrawals; area

Sponsor: Senator Petersen, LD 14

Caucus & COW

Overview

States the process of a recovery well permit application if an applicant does not submit a separate hydrologic study for a recovery well.

History

In accordance with existing law, a person who holds any long-term storage credits or who can recover water on an annual basis can only recover the water stored in accordance with a stored water permit. The recovery of stored water must not damage other land and water users, and an impact analysis may be required ([ADWR](#)).

Before recovering any water from a well, the person will apply for and be approved for a [certificate](#) from the Director. This certificate is provided if it has been determined that recovering this stored water will not unreasonably increase damage to the land or other water users. If the well is located in an active management area, certain criteria applies ([A.R.S 45-834.01](#)).

Provisions

1. States if a recovery well permit applicant doesn't submit a separate hydrologic study to the Director, the Director will assume the recovery well is located within the area of impact of stored water if the well is within one mile of any of the following:
 - a) the exterior boundary of a constructed underground storage facility basin or other water storage infrastructure;
 - b) the middle line of a drainage channel within the storage area of a managed underground storage facility or;
 - c) the exterior boundary of a district that has received a permit to operate as a groundwater savings facility. (Sec.1)
2. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec.1)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

Senate: JUDE DP 4-2-1-0 | 3rd Read 17-10-3-0

House: PSLE DP 7-6-1-1

SB 1053: wildlife; firearms discharge; structures; distance

Sponsor: Senator Rogers, LD 7

Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows the discharge of a shotgun or archery equipment from a distance greater than one-eighth mile of an occupied building without the owner's permission.

History

It is unlawful for a person to discharge a firearm while taking wildlife within one-fourth mile of an occupied building without the owner or resident's consent. Private landowners or lessees who desire to prohibit hunting on heir lands without permission must post that such lands are closed to hunting using notices or signboards. The notices or signboard must meet all of the following: 1) be at least 8 inches by 11 inches with plain legible wording in capital and bold-faced lettering at least 1 inch high; 2) contain the words *no trespassing* and *no hunting*; 3) be conspicuously placed on a structure or post at all points of vehicular access, at all property or fence corners and at intervals of not more than one-fourth mile along the property boundary (A.R.S. §§ [17-304](#) and [17-309](#)).

Provisions

1. Allows the discharge of a shotgun from a distance greater than one-eighth mile of an occupied building without the owner or resident's permission. (Sec. 3)
2. Prohibits the discharge of archery equipment while taking wildlife within one-eighth mile of an occupied building without the owner or resident's permission. (Sec. 3)
3. States that there is a presumption that a discharge of a firearm or archery equipment within the outlined applicable limits is without consent. (Sec. 3)
4. Permits the presumption to be rebutted by evidence that the owner or occupant granted any of the following:
 - a) written consent for hunting or for the discharge of a firearm or archery equipment on the property on a form with specified information;
 - b) verbal consent for hunting or for the discharge of a firearm or archery equipment on the property; or
 - c) posted consent by posting a sign on a conspicuous location notifying the public that hunting or the discharge of a firearm or archery equipment is allowed on the property. (Sec. 3)
5. Removes a county's ability to adopt an ordinance or rule restricting the discharge of a firearm within one-fourth mile of an occupied structure without the owner's consent. (Sec. 1)
6. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 3)
7. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 3 and 4)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

Senate: APPROP DPA 7-3-0-0 | 3rd Read 18-9-3-0

House: RO DP 3-2-0-0

SB 1510: budget unit; vacant positions; reporting

Sponsor: Senator Finchem, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Modifies the list of information for the annual report collected from each *budget unit* by the Arizona Department of Administration (ADOA) for submission to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee (JLBC) and the Governor's Office of Strategic Planning and Budgeting (OSPB).

History

By October 1 annually, statute requires ADOA to submit a report to JLBC and OSPB containing information for each budget unit's full-time equivalent (FTE) positions and the total amount of salaries for each budget unit. The report must include information for the prior fiscal year delineated by retirement system, employee tier and fund source. A budget unit is defined as a department, commission, board, institution or other state agency that receives, expends or disburses state monies or incurs state obligations. Excluded are the Arizona Board of Regents (ABOR), universities under ABOR's jurisdiction, and community colleges ([A.R.S. § 41-708](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires ADOA to collect from each budget unit to include in the annual report, a list of all FTE positions that have been vacant at least 150 days. (Sec. 1)
2. Directs each budget unit to eliminate FTE positions each fiscal year that have been vacant more than 150 days, regardless of any other law to the contrary. (Sec. 2)
3. Adjusts the budget unit's allocated FTE positions to reflect the eliminated FTE positions. (Sec. 2)
4. Defines *budget unit* and states that it does not include the Arizona State Department of Corrections, the Department of Public Safety, ABOR, the universities under ABOR and community colleges. (Sec. 2)

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