

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

CAUCUS AGENDA

February 04, 2025

Bill Number	Short Title	Committee	Date	Action
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Committee on Natural Resources, Energy & Water

Chairman: Gail Griffin, LD 19

Vice Chairman: Chris Lopez, LD 16

Analyst: Corbin Wright

Intern: Lane Nelson

[HB 2084](#)^(BSI) domestic water improvement districts; hauling

SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 1/28/2025 DPA (6-4-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2086](#)^(BSI) water improvements program; water hauling

SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 1/28/2025 DP (6-4-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HB 2088](#)^(BSI) subsequent AMA; director; removal

SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 1/28/2025 DP (5-4-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI Abs: CARTER P)

[HB 2089](#)^(BSI) subsequent AMA; voters; removal

SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 1/28/2025 DP (5-4-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI Abs: CARTER P)

[HB 2103](#)^(BSI) appropriation; Colorado River Compact; defense

SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 1/28/2025 DP (10-0-0-0)
APPROP 1/29/2025 DP (14-0-0-4)
(Abs: GUTIERREZ, NGUYEN, TRAVERS, BLACKMAN)

[HB 2202](#)^(BSI) subsequent AMA; previously nonirrigated land

SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 1/28/2025 DP (5-4-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI Abs: CARTER P)

[HB 2203](#)^(BSI) historical water use; subsequent AMA

SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 1/28/2025 DP (5-4-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI Abs: CARTER P)

[HB 2570](#)_(BSI) temporary non-expansion area
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 1/28/2025 DP (6-4-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

[HCM 2003](#)_(BSI) stormwater; groundwater; recharge; urging support
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 1/21/2025 DP (5-3-0-2)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, LIGUORI Abs: PESHAKAI, CARTER P)

[HCR 2016](#)_(BSI) reinstatement; WIFA monies
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 1/21/2025 DP (6-2-0-2)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS Abs: PESHAKAI, CARTER P)

[HB 2551](#)_(BSI) grandfathered right; Willcox AMA; extension
SPONSOR: DIAZ, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 1/28/2025 DP (6-4-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHAKAI, LIGUORI)

Committee on Land, Agriculture & Rural Affairs

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

[HB 2090](#)_(BSI) acting in concert; evidence; exceptions
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
LARA 1/27/2025 DP (4-3-0-2)
(No: PESHAKAI, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON Abs: BIASIUCCI,
MARTINEZ)

[HB 2091](#)_(BSI) land division; applicant submissions; review
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
LARA 1/27/2025 DP (8-0-0-1)
(Abs: MARTINEZ)

[HB 2092](#)_(BSI) land divisions; disclosure affidavit; recording
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
LARA 1/27/2025 DP (8-0-0-1)
(Abs: MARTINEZ)

[HB 2093](#)_(BSI) subdivided lands; violations; civil penalties
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
LARA 1/27/2025 DP (8-0-0-1)
(Abs: MARTINEZ)

[HB 2094](#)_(BSI) real estate; definition of contiguous
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
LARA 1/27/2025 DPA (7-0-1-1)
(Abs: MARTINEZ Present: SANDOVAL)

Committee on Commerce

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

[HB 2193](#)_(BSI) captive insurers; certificate of dormancy
SPONSOR: LIVINGSTON, LD 28 HOUSE
COM 1/28/2025 DP (10-0-0-0)

[HB 2371](#)_(BSI) planning; home design; restrictions; prohibition
SPONSOR: BIASIUCCI, LD 30 HOUSE
COM 1/28/2025 DP (8-2-0-0)
(No: VILLEGAS, CONNOLLY)

[HB 2626](#)_(BSI) manufactured housing; certification; compliance
SPONSOR: WENINGER, LD 13 HOUSE
COM 1/28/2025 DP (10-0-0-0)

Committee on Education

Chairman: Matt Gress, LD 4

Vice Chairman: James Taylor, LD 29

Analyst: Chase Houser

Intern: Lane Nelson

[HB 2170](#)_(BSI) individualized education programs; dyslexia diagnosis
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
ED 1/28/2025 DP (12-0-0-0)

[HB 2172](#)_(BSI) parent training; schools; K-8 students
SPONSOR: WILLOUGHBY, LD 13 HOUSE
ED 1/28/2025 DPA (11-0-0-1)
(Abs: FINK)

[HB 2375](#)_(BSI) children with disabilities; evaluation; deadline
SPONSOR: CARTER P, LD 4 HOUSE
ED 1/28/2025 DPA (7-5-0-0)
(No: GUTIERREZ, HERNANDEZ L, SIMACEK, GARCIA, ABEYTIA)

[HB 2610](#)_(BSI) school districts; board members; superintendent
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
ED 1/28/2025 DPA (12-0-0-0)

Committee on Federalism, Military Affairs & Elections

Chairman: John Gillette, LD 30

Vice Chairman:

Analyst: Joel Hobbins

Intern: Sam Robinson

[HB 2004](#)_(BSI) voter registration cards; mailing limitation
SPONSOR: GILLETTE, LD 30 HOUSE
FMAE 1/29/2025 DP (5-0-2-0)
(Present: MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

[HB 2030](#)_(BSI) impersonation; veteran; armed forces
SPONSOR: BLACKMAN, LD 7 HOUSE
FMAE 1/29/2025 DPA (6-0-1-0)
(Present: MÁRQUEZ)
FMAE 1/29/2025 DPA ON RECON (6-0-1-0)
(Present: KOLODIN)

[HB 2376](#)_(BSI) county candidates; clean elections pamphlet
SPONSOR: CARTER P, LD 4 HOUSE
FMAE 1/29/2025 DP (7-0-0-0)

[HB 2390](#)_(BSI) justices of the peace; online signature
SPONSOR: CARTER N, LD 15 HOUSE
FMAE 1/29/2025 DP (6-1-0-0)
(No: HERNANDEZ L)

[HB 2673](#)_(BSI) early ballots; deadlines; foreign money
SPONSOR: KOLODIN, LD 3 HOUSE
FMAE 1/29/2025 DPA (4-3-0-0)
(No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

[HCR 2002](#)_(BSI) voting centers; precinct voting
SPONSOR: KESHEL, LD 17 HOUSE
FMAE 1/22/2025 DP (4-3-0-0)
(No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

[HCR 2013](#)_(BSI) early ballots; deadlines; foreign money
SPONSOR: KOLODIN, LD 3 HOUSE
FMAE 1/29/2025 DPA (4-3-0-0)
(No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

Committee on Government

Chairman: Walt Blackman, LD 7
Analyst: Joel Hobbins

Vice Chairman: Lisa Fink, LD 27
Intern: Sam Robinson

[HB 2023](#)_(BSI) municipal general plan; adoption
SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE
GOV 1/22/2025 DP (7-0-0-0)

[HB 2099](#)_(BSI) governor; attorney general; duties; immigration
SPONSOR: MARTINEZ, LD 16 HOUSE
GOV 1/29/2025 DP (4-3-0-0)
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

Committee on Health & Human Services

Chairman: Selina Bliss, LD 1
Analyst: Ahjahna Graham

Vice Chairman: Ralph Heap, LD 10
Intern: Ashley Bills

[HB 2001](#)_(BSI) behavioral health; temporary licensure; graduates
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
HHS 1/27/2025 DP (10-2-0-0)
(No: MATHIS, PINGERELLI)

[HB 2179](#)_(BSI) marijuana; advertising; restrictions
SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE
HHS 1/27/2025 DP (12-0-0-0)

Committee on International Trade

Chairman: Tony Rivero, LD 27
Analyst: Luca Moldovan

Vice Chairman: Michele Peña, LD 23
Intern: Kylee Lyon

[HB 2404](#)_(BSI) commerce authority; board of directors
SPONSOR: RIVERO, LD 27 HOUSE
IT 1/29/2025 DP (9-0-0-1)
(Abs: CAVERO)

Committee on Judiciary

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

[HB 2108](#)_(BSI) communications from inmate; victims' right
SPONSOR: BIASIUCCI, LD 30 HOUSE
JUD 1/29/2025 DP (9-0-0-0)

[HB 2112](#)_(BSI) internet pornography; minors; age verification
SPONSOR: KUPPER, LD 25 HOUSE
JUD 1/29/2025 DPA (6-3-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA)

[HB 2114](#)_(BSI) sexual conduct; minor; classification; sentence
SPONSOR: NGUYEN, LD 1 HOUSE
JUD 1/29/2025 DP (6-2-1-0)
(No: CONTRERAS L, GARCIA Present: KOLODIN)

[HB 2207](#)_(BSI) child sex trafficking; juvenile defendants
SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE
JUD 1/29/2025 DPA (9-0-0-0)

[HB 2343](#)_(BSI) legal document preparers; license requirements
SPONSOR: HENDRIX, LD 14 HOUSE
JUD 1/29/2025 DP (8-0-0-1)
(Abs: GARCIA)

[HB 2611](#)_(BSI) aggravated assault; accomplices; classification
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
JUD 1/29/2025 DP (5-4-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, KOLODIN, GARCIA)

[HCR 2041](#)_(BSI) congressional term limits; convention
SPONSOR: MONTENEGRO, LD 29 HOUSE
JUD 1/29/2025 DP (6-3-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS L, GARCIA, POWELL)

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

[HB 2221](#)_(BSI) law enforcement; defunding; prohibition
SPONSOR: MARSHALL, LD 7 HOUSE
PSLE 1/27/2025 DP (8-7-0-0)
(No: TSOSIE, AUSTIN, CREWS, SIMACEK, MÁRQUEZ, VOLK,
ABEYTIA)

Committee on Rules

Chairman: Laurin Hendrix, LD 14

Vice Chairman: Neal Carter, LD 15

Analyst:

Intern:

[HM 2001](#)^(BSI) governor's budget; update; resubmittal
SPONSOR: LIVINGSTON, LD 28 HOUSE

Committee on Transportation & Infrastructure

Chairman: Leo Biasiucci, LD 30

Vice Chairman: Teresa Martinez, LD 16

Analyst: Luca Moldovan

Intern: Kylee Lyon

[HB 2235](#)^(BSI) signs; lane use; civil penalty
SPONSOR: MARTINEZ, LD 16 HOUSE
TI 1/29/2025 DPA (6-1-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P)

Committee on Ways & Means

Chairman: Justin Olson, LD 10

Vice Chairman: Nick Kupper, LD 25

Analyst: Vince Perez

Intern: Douglas Dexter

[HB 2118](#)^(BSI) TPT; sourcing; business location; receipt
SPONSOR: CARTER N, LD 15 HOUSE
WM 1/29/2025 DP (6-3-0-0)
(No: BLATTMAN, SANDOVAL, LUNA-NÁJERA)

[HB 2155](#)^(BSI) income tax; subtraction; adoption expenses
SPONSOR: KESHEL, LD 17 HOUSE
WM 1/29/2025 DP (5-3-1-0)
(No: SANDOVAL, CREWS, LUNA-NÁJERA Present: BLATTMAN)

[HB 2515](#)^(BSI) truth in taxation; bonds; notices
SPONSOR: OLSON, LD 10 HOUSE
WM 1/29/2025 DPA (9-0-0-0)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: NREW DP 6-4-0-0

HB 2084: domestic water improvement districts; hauling
Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19
Caucus & COW

Overview

Adds water delivery systems through water hauling and waterworks, as defined, as authorized improvement projects for both the establishment and undertaking of a County Improvement District (CID).

History

Residents in a community in an unincorporated area of a county may choose to form a CID to fund infrastructure improvements including roadway paving, water or sewer services, street lighting, transportation or pedestrian infrastructure and community parks ([A.R.S. § 48-909](#)).

The improvements being undertaken by the CIDs are paid for by the issuance of an improvement bond in the name of the district and represent the cost and expense of the work or improvement constructed. The bond is paid for through a fund which is an accumulation of special assessments placed on the properties within the CID. All sums collected from the special assessments shall be placed in the special fund and shall be used for no other purpose than payment of the principal and interest of the bonds ([A.R.S. § 48-933](#)).

Provisions

1. Adds standpipes to the list of facilities in the definition of waterworks. (Sec. 1)
2. Adds waterworks and domestic water delivery system for the purpose of delivering water through water hauling to the list of projects that are eligible for the establishment of a CID. (Sec. 2)
3. Adds wells and standpipes to the list of projects the CID may undertake. (Sec. 3)
4. Outlines that the delivery of water through water hauling is included to the existing language on water delivery for domestic purposes. (Sec. 3)
5. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2 and 3)

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

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

House: NREW DP 6-4-0-0

HB 2086: water improvements program; water hauling

Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Adds water hauling and tanks for storing water delivered through water hauling to the list of projects that are eligible for financial assistance from a County Board of Supervisors (BOS) water improvement program.

History

Currently a BOS may establish a program to allow gifts, grants and donations for the purpose of providing financial assistance to qualified owners of residential real property for making improvements to an existing drinking water well or providing for a water delivery system for the residence.

The BOS shall designate a county agency, department or division to operate the program but may also designate a private, nonprofit corporation. The BOS are prohibited from using general county monies for grants under this program ([A.R.S. § 11-254.09](#)).

Provisions

1. Adds water hauling for water delivery to the list of eligible programs. (Sec. 1)
2. Adds acquiring or installing storage tanks for water delivered through water hauling to the list of projects that a recipient's grant must be used toward. (Sec. 1)

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

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

House: NREW DP 5-4-1-0

HB 2088: subsequent AMA; director; removal

Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Enables the Director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources (Director) to remove an area from a subsequent active management area (AMA) if the Director determines that an area no longer meets the criteria to be included in an AMA.

History

The Director can designate an area that is not originally included in an AMA as a subsequent AMA. The Director must periodically review all areas that are included within the AMA to determine whether the areas meet any of the following criteria:

- 1) active management practices are necessary to preserve the existing groundwater for future needs;
- 2) land subsidence or fissuring is endangering property or potential groundwater storage capacity; or
- 3) use of groundwater is resulting in actual or threatened water quality degradation.

If the Director proposed to designate a subsequent active management area the Director will hold a public hearing to consider if an order is necessary to declare the area an AMA and to consider the boundaries and subbasins of the proposed area.

Reasonable notice of the hearing will be given by the Director through publication once each week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of the counties of which the proposed AMA is located. The notice will contain the time and place of the hearing, the legal description and a map clearly outlining the land in the proposed AMA. This hearing must take place no less than thirty days and no later than 60 days after the first publication of the notice. This hearing allows for any persons to speak for or against the proposed AMA ([A.R.S. § 45-413](#)).

Within 30 days of the hearing, the Director will make and file, in the Director's office, written findings considered during the hearing, if the Director makes the decision to declare an area an AMA the Director will make and file an order designating it as an AMA. These findings and order will be published with the same criteria as previous publication criteria. All data compiled by the director, a transcript of the hearing, a copy of the findings and a map identifying the lands included in the AMA are public records. The findings and order of the Director are subject to rehearing or review and a true copy will be filed in the office of the county recorder of the county or counties in which the AMA is located ([A.R.S. § 45-414](#)).

Provisions

1. Allows the Director to remove the subsequent AMA designation if upon determination that an area no longer meets the criteria for inclusion as a subsequent AMA. (Sec 1)
2. Requires the Director make and file an order designating the area as outside of an active management area if the Director decides to remove an area from a subsequent AMA. (Sec 3)
3. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec 1, 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

House: NREW DP 5-4-1-0

HB 2089: subsequent AMA; voters; removal
Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19
Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows for a petition and a vote for the removal of a subsequent active management area (AMA).

History

Currently, a groundwater basin that was not included within an initial AMA may be designated an AMA on petition by 10 percent of the registered voters who reside in the boundaries of the proposed AMA. The Director of Arizona Water Resources (Director) along with the clerk of the board of supervisors or county election officer will transmit a map of the groundwater basin to the county recorder of each county in the proposed AMA is located. This map will be scaled to show where the boundaries of the groundwater basin crosses the boundaries of county voting precincts, the Director will also transmit all other factual data concerning the boundaries that may determine registered voters for the county. Any registered voter in the county whose residency lies within the proposed AMA will be allowed to vote ([A.R.S. §45-415](#)).

The ballot will be worded "should the (insert name of basin) groundwater basin be designated an active management area?" Followed by "yes" or "no". All election related expenses are responsibilities of the counties involved on a proportional basis considering the number of registered voters of the county that are residents of the groundwater basin ([A.R.S. § 45-415](#)).

Provisions

1. Permits 10 percent of the registered voters within the boundaries of a subsequent AMA to file a petition to remove the subsequent AMA designation. (Sec 1)
2. Allows registered voters an opportunity to remove the subsequent AMA designation after 10 years of designation as a subsequent AMA. (Sec 1)
3. Requires the petition be filed within 180 days before the next general election. (Sec 1)
4. Mandates that within 60 days of receipt of a notice of petition to remove a subsequent AMA, the Director will examine the groundwater condition in the basin and do one of the following:
 - a) maintains that the need for a groundwater basin as a subsequent AMA still exists. The Director will file an order in the county records office and the Board of supervisors will cancel the election on whether to remove the subsequent AMA.
 - b) allows the director to determine if the AMA designation is no longer necessary and may file an order in the county recorder's office. If the director files this order, or does not file this order, the county board of supervisors will hold the election on whether to remove the subsequent AMA.
5. Requires that whatever party prevails on the appeal, the Director shall file in the office of the county recorder where subsequent AMA is located a new order that is consistent with the position of the prevailing party. (Sec 1)
6. Designates any order that is sent to a county board of supervisors with jurisdiction in a subsequent AMA must be sent to all county board of supervisors in the jurisdiction of the subsequent AMA. (Sec 1)
7. Establishes that on election ballots a removal of a subsequent AMA will be worded "Should the subsequent active management area designation be removed from the (name of basin)?" (Sec 1)
8. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec 1)

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

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

House: NREW DP 10-0-0-0 | APPROP DP 14-0-0-4

HB 2103: appropriation; Colorado River Compact; defense

Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Appropriates monies from the state General Fund (GF) to the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR).

History

ADWR is tasked with the management, conservation and regulation of Arizona's water resources. ADWR's Director is authorized to act on behalf of state on issues associated with the Colorado River (A.R.S. §§ [45-103](#) and [45-107](#)).

The [Colorado River Compact of 1922](#) allocated 7.5 million acre feet (MAF) per year to the Upper Basin and Lower Basin respectively, with the Lower Basin given the right to increase its use by one MAF per year. The [Boulder Canyon Project Act of 1928](#) divided the Lower Basin waters with an allocation of 2.8 MAF per year to Arizona.

Provisions

1. Appropriates \$1,000,000 from the GF in fiscal year 2026 to the ADWR for the purposes of defending and enforcing the state's allocation of Colorado River water under the Colorado River Compact of 1922. (Sec. 1)

Prop 105 (45 votes)

Prop 108 (40 votes)

Emergency (40 votes)

Fiscal Note



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: NREW DP 5-4-1-0

HB 2202: subsequent AMA; previously nonirrigated land

Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows a person in a subsequent active management area (AMA) that possesses an irrigation grandfathered right to irrigate land that was not previously irrigated, only if the land meets certain requirements and the person does not exceed their volume of awarded groundwater from the irrigation grandfathered right.

History

A person who owns land which was irrigated in whole or in part with groundwater at any time during the five years preceding the date of the notice of the initiation of designation procedures or the call for the election for subsequent active management areas, which is capable of being irrigated and which has not been retired from irrigation has the right to use groundwater for the irrigation of such land ([A.R.S § 45-465](#)).

Irrigate is defined as *to apply water to two or more acres of land to produce plants or parts of plants for sale or human consumption, or for use as feed for livestock, range livestock or poultry, as such terms are defined in section [3-1201](#) (A.R.S. § 45-402)*.

Provisions

1. Adds that upon the Director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources' (ADWR) determination of irrigation grandfathered rights, a person in a subsequent AMA may irrigate land that was not previously irrigated if certain conditions apply. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the eligible land be adjacent to a farm unit or parcel that was previously subject to irrigation. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires the irrigation of the eligible land not cause the person to exceed the volume of groundwater awarded in that person's irrigation grandfathered right. (Sec. 1)
4. Contains a retroactivity clause of August 30, 2022. (Sec. 6)
5. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5)

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

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: NREW DP 5-4-1-0

HB 2203: historical water use; subsequent AMA
Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19
Caucus & COW

Overview

Extends the time period that is used when determining eligibility for continued groundwater use or volume of groundwater use for an active management area (AMA) or subsequent AMA designation.

History

After the initiation of the procedures for designating a subsequent AMA or for the call of an election to establish an AMA an irrigation user is only permitted to irrigate on land that was irrigated at any time during the five years preceding the beginning of the designation process.

This limitation exists until either the Director of the Department of Water Resources (ADWR) makes a final determination or the results of the election to establish the AMA are certified ([A.R.S. § 45-416](#)).

Type 1 non-irrigation grandfathered rights are associated with retired irrigated land and in a subsequent AMA have the right to withdraw the lesser of three acre-feet per acre per year or the average annual amount of groundwater used per acre during the five years prior to when the land was retired ([A.R.S. § 45-463](#)).

A person who owns land from which groundwater was being withdrawn and used for non-irrigation purposes as of the date of AMA designation can have a Type 2 non-irrigation grandfathered right which can look at the five years preceding the designation to determine the right to withdraw ([A.R.S. § 45-464](#)).

Provisions

1. Increases the number of years prior to a designation of a subsequent AMA or AMA that are used to determine eligibility for both irrigation and non-irrigation groundwater rights from five years to ten years. (Sec. 1,2, 3, 4, 5 and 6)
2. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6)
3. Contains a retroactivity clause of August 30, 2022. (Sec. 7)

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

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: NREW DP 6-4-0-0-0

HB 2570: temporary non-expansion area
Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19
Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes a process for designating a temporary non-expansion area (TNA) in places outside of an active management area (AMA) or irrigation non-expansion area (INA) and outlines a process and timeline for designating such an area.

History

There are two ways communities can actively regulate and manage groundwater usage:

- 1) local landowners can petition the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) Director to designate an irrigation non-expansion area (INA) for one or more groundwater basins or sub-basins. The ADWR Director will do so upon determining that there is insufficient groundwater to provide a reasonably safe supply for irrigating cultivated lands at current withdrawal rates and establishing an AMA is unnecessary ([A.R.S. § 45-432](#)). Once designated, those lands that were irrigated at any time during the five years preceding its creation can be irrigated. Non-exempt wells must be metered and well owners must submit annual reports to ADWR ([A.R.S. § 45-437](#)); and
- 2) local landowners can petition their county board of supervisors to designate an AMA for one or more groundwater basins or sub-basins. If the petitioners meet a certain statutory threshold, an election will be called ([A.R.S. § 45-415](#)). If the voters approve designating an AMA, the ADWR Director must establish a management goal and a timeline for achieving that goal and promulgate an initial management plan for that area. The management goal and any management plans can only be adopted after public hearings ([A.R.S. § 45-570](#)). Additionally, once this AMA is designated, a groundwater users advisory council (GUAC) will be formed to advise the AMA's area director and make recommendations on programs and policies ([A.R.S. § 45-421](#)). Each GUAC consists of five members who are appointed by the Governor and serve six-year terms ([A.R.S. § 45-420](#)).

Provisions

Designation Process

1. Allows the designation of a temporary non-expansion area in locations outside of an INA or AMA to be initiated by a petition to the ADWR Director signed by both of the following:
 - a) at least half of the irrigation users of groundwater within the boundaries of the groundwater basin or subbasin specified in the petition; and
 - b) at least 10 percent of the registered voters residing within the boundaries of the groundwater basin or subbasin specified in the petition. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the form of the petition to be substantially similar to an initiative petition except that the county recorder will perform the duties required of the Secretary of State. (Sec. 1)
3. Prohibits the petition from being accepted more than 180 days after the application for the petition is submitted. (Sec. 1)
4. Instructs the ADWR Director, after receiving a petition signed by registered voters, to transmit the petition to the county recorder of each county in which the groundwater basin or sub-basin is located for verification. (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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5. Directs the ADWR Director, upon verification that a sufficient number of persons have signed the petition, to hold a public meeting to describe the boundaries of the proposed TNA, data on groundwater levels within the proposed area and the effect of establishing this area. (Sec. 1)
6. Requires the ADWR Director to provide reasonable notice of the time and location of the meeting, legal description and map of all lands in the proposed TNA and other information deemed necessary. (Sec. 1)
7. Requires the meeting be held at a location in the county in which the major portion of the proposed TNA is located within 60 days of when the notice is first published. (Sec. 1)
8. Directs ADWR to notify the appropriate county recorders when the public meeting is complete and requires the county boards of supervisors to call for an election on the question of designating a TNA. (Sec. 1)
9. Mandates that this election be conducted similar to a mail ballot election for a special district except that the only eligible voters are registered voters who reside inside the proposed TNA. (Sec. 1)
10. Clarifies that when the proposed TNA is in more than one county, the respective counties will cooperate in administering the election. (Sec. 1)
11. Stipulates that the TNA will be established if the majority of persons voting on the question approve its formation and instructs the ADWR Director to file a map of the TNA with the appropriate county recorder(s). (Sec. 1)
12. Specifies that a TNA may include more than one groundwater subbasin but may not be smaller than a groundwater subbasin or include only a portion of that subbasin. (Sec. 1)

Prohibitions on Irrigation and Limitations on Drilling Wells

13. Limits, once designation procedures begin, an irrigation user to irrigating acres that were irrigated any time in the ten years preceding the start of designation procedures and declares that this limitation remains effective until an election is held on declaring a proposed TNA. (Sec. 1)
14. Establishes the following limitations once a TNA is established:
 - a) limits irrigating lands with groundwater to those lands that were irrigated at any time during the ten years preceding the start of designating procedures; and
 - b) clarifies that lands not irrigated during this ten-year period are considered under irrigation if the ADWR Director determines that substantial capital investment has been made to prepare the lands for irrigation; and
 - c) prohibits additional lands from being irrigated with groundwater for ten years after the TNA's establishment; and
 - d) prohibits a person from withdrawing groundwater from a non-exempt well in an amount greater than the person's highest level of annual withdrawal in any one of the ten years preceding the date of the initiation of designation; and
 - e) forbids ADWR from issuing a drilling card authorizing the drilling of a well in a TNA except under the following circumstances provided that a notice of intent to drill is first filed with ADWR:
 - i. deepening an existing well;
 - ii. drilling or causing to be drilled a replacement well;
 - iii. a new well that will be used as a recovery well; or
 - iv. an exempt well. (Sec. 1)
15. Declares that upon the completion of the ten-year period, the prohibitions on irrigating with groundwater and limitations on well drilling no longer apply. (Sec. 1)

Review of Groundwater

16. Instructs ADWR, at the end of the ten-year period, to review the status of groundwater and estimate the amount of any change in groundwater levels in the TNA and submit a report of its findings to the

Governor, Senate President and Speaker of the House and provide a copy to the Secretary of State.
(Sec. 1)

Miscellaneous

17. Defines irrigation user of groundwater. (Sec. 1)
18. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 2)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: NREW DP 5-3-0-2

HCM 2003: stormwater; groundwater; recharge; urging support

Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

States the Legislature's interest in having the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) and the Arizona State Land Department (ASLD) focus on increasing groundwater recharge through groundwater recharge infrastructure projects.

History

[Laws 2022, Chapter 33](#) directed the State Land Commissioner and Director of ADWR to identify at least six acceptable facilities for creating additional water storage facilities on State Trust Lands and to submit a report on their activities, findings and recommendations by December 31, 2021.

The [published report](#) in 2021 states that ADWR identified 331 potential underground water storage sites and provides a list of these locations as well as a detailed [map](#) of their locations across the state.

Provisions

1. States the Legislature's interest in having the Arizona Department of Water Resources and the State Land Department focus on increasing groundwater recharge through groundwater recharge infrastructure projects.

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

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: NREW DP 6-2-0-2

HCR 2016: reinstatement; WIFA monies
Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19
Caucus & COW

Overview

States the Legislature's commitment to reinstating the full appropriation for the Water Infrastructure Finance Authority's (WIFA) Long Term Water Augmentation Fund (LTWAF).

History

[Laws 2022, Chapter 366](#) made a 3-year commitment of \$1,000,000,000 to the (LTWAF) through the means of:

- a) a transfer of \$334,000,000 in FY 2023 from a diversion of the State's transaction privilege tax, and;
- b) appropriations of \$333,000,000 from the General Fund in FY 2024 and FY 2025.

The [FY 2024 general appropriations act](#) reduced the FY 2024 appropriation to \$189,200,000.

The [FY 2025 general appropriations act](#) contained no funding from the General Fund for the Fund deposit line item.

Provisions

1. States the Legislature's commitment to reinstating the full appropriation to the WIFA's LTWAF.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

House: NREW DP 6-4-0-0

HB 2551: grandfathered right; Willcox AMA; extension

Sponsor: Representative Diaz, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

An emergency measure that extends the deadline for a person to claim a grandfathered right to withdraw or receive and use groundwater in the Willcox active management area (AMA).

History

Persons seeking to use groundwater are required to apply for a certificate of grandfathered right no later than 15 months after the date of the designation of the AMA with the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR). Grandfathered rights are withdrawal rights based on historic pumping, five-year period preceding the call for the election or the five-year period preceding the designation of the AMA ([A.R.S. § 45-476](#)).

On December 19, 2024, the director issued a Findings, Decision and Order to designate the Willcox Groundwater Basin as a subsequent AMA. This is open to irrigation users who irrigate only those acres of land within the Willcox AMA, which were legally irrigated at any time during the five years proceeding October 23, 2024 ([A.R.S. § 45-416](#)).

The current deadline to apply for a certificate of grandfathered right is April 8, 2026. Any person who does not apply before this deadline waives and relinquishes any right to withdraw or receive groundwater from this AMA.

Provisions

1. Declares a person claiming the right to withdraw or receive and use groundwater in the Willcox AMA, in accordance with a grandfathered right will file an application with the ADWR no later than 21 months after the date of the designation of the AMA. (Sec. 1)
2. Repeals on January 1, 2027. (Sec. 1)
3. Contains a retroactivity clause of January 8, 2025. (Sec. 2)
4. 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

House: LARA DP 4-3-0-2

HB 2090: acting in concert; evidence; exceptions

Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19
Caucus & COW

Overview

Details instances that alone do not constitute unlawful acting in concert.

History

Currently, a county board of supervisors (BOS) may adopt land division ordinances to split a parcel of land into five or fewer lots, parcels or fractional interests, each of which is ten acres or smaller. A land division application may be approved if certain statutory requirements are met. If an application does not comply with the requirements, the application may still be approved if the applicant confirms that no building or use permit will be issued until the lot, parcel or fractional interest complies with all statutory requirements. A BOS may also grant a variance to any of the requirements ([A.R.S. § 11-831](#)).

Statute expressly prohibits a person or group of persons acting in concert to attempt to avoid the land division or subdivision laws by acting in concert to divide a parcel of land into six or more lots or lease or sell subdivided lots by using a series of owners or conveyances. Either the county where the division occurred or the Arizona Department of Real Estate (ADRE), but not both, can enforce this prohibition. Unlawful acting in concert, with respect to the sale or lease of subdivided lots, requires proof that the real estate licensee or other licensed professional knew or should have known that property which the licensee listed or acted in any capacity as agent was subdivided land. A familial relationship alone is not sufficient to constitute unlawful acting in concert (A.R.S. §§ [11-831](#), [32-2181](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits a person or group of persons acting in concert to attempt to avoid the land division or subdivision laws by acting in concert to divide within a 10-year period a parcel of land into six or more lots or lease or sell six or more subdivided lots by using a series of owners or conveyances. (Sec. 1 and 2)
2. States that an application to split a parcel of land must be approved if the applicant signs an affidavit acknowledging that the county where the land division occurred or the ADRE may investigate or enforce the prohibition against acting in concert to unlawfully divide within a 10-year period a parcel of land into six or more lots or parcels. (Sec. 1)
3. Specifies, as it relates to subdivision laws, that the following alone are not sufficient to constitute unlawful acting in concert:
 - a) a familial relationship;
 - b) a well share agreement;
 - c) a road maintenance agreement; and
 - d) for a county with a population of less than 500,000 persons the use or referral of the same licensed engineer or registered contractor. (Sec. 1 and 2)
4. 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

House: LARA DP 8-0-0-1

HB 2091: land division; applicant submissions; review
Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19
Caucus & COW

Overview

Instructs an applicant for a building permit for new construction of a residential single-family home and an applicant for a land division to identify ownership interests in the property.

History

Currently, a county board of supervisors (BOS) may adopt land division ordinances to split a parcel of land into five or fewer lots, parcels or fractional interests, each of which is 10 acres or smaller. A land division application may be approved if certain statutory requirements are met. If an application does not comply with the requirements, the application may still be approved if the applicant confirms that no building or use permit will be issued until the lot, parcel or fractional interest complies with all statutory requirements. A BOS may also grant a variance to any of the requirements ([A.R.S. § 11-831](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires an applicant for a building permit for new construction of a residential single-family home and an applicant for a land division to identify ownership interests in the property. (Sec. 1 and 2)
2. Provides that an application to split a parcel of land must be approved if the applicant provides an answer to the following two questions:
 - a) "Do you or any corporation or limited liability corporation that you are a member, manager or owner of or an independent contractor for own or represent any property that is in the same tax parcel map or subdivision as the lots, parcels or fractional interests that are the subject of this application?"; and
 - b) "Have you or any corporation or limited liability corporation that you are a member, manager or owner of or an independent contractor for divided, sold or leased any property within the last ten years that is in the same tax parcel map or subdivision as the lots, parcels or fractional interests that are the subject of this application?" (Sec. 2)
3. Adds attestation language to be included in an application for a land division. (Sec. 2)
4. Specifies that compliance is not essential to the public interest for lots, parcels or fractional interests that have been included with a previous public report approved within the last 10 years where the applicant attests there are no material changes altering the facts of the report. (Sec. 3)
5. Excludes, from statutory compliance requirements, lots, parcels or fractional interests if all the following criteria are met:
 - a) are owned by a financial institution as a result of foreclosure;
 - b) are being sold by or on behalf of the financial institution by a real estate licensee; and
 - c) have been included with a previous public report that was approved within the last 10 years and no material changes have occurred within the report. (Sec. 3)
6. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1 and 2)

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

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: LARA DP 8-0-0-1

HB 2092: land divisions; disclosure affidavit; recording
Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19
Caucus & COW

Overview

Modifies the information required in an affidavit of disclosure and related procedures.

History

Current law requires a seller of five or fewer parcels of non-subdivided land, located in an unincorporated area of a county, and any subsequent seller, to furnish an affidavit of disclosure to the buyer at least seven days before the property is transferred. The buyer has the right to rescind a sale within five days of receiving the affidavit. The affidavit must be recorded at the same time the deed is recorded. Subsequent affidavits supersede any previously recorded affidavits.

Statute outlines the information an affidavit of disclosure must contain, including the legal description of the property, a list of services and utilities currently provided to the property, if the property meets county zoning requirements and if the use of the property is subject to any limitations.

If the seller is a trustee of a subdivision trust, the beneficiary of the trust is required to provide the disclosure affidavit. The seller must provide a notarized certification, under penalty of perjury, that the information provided is true, complete and correct ([A.R.S. § 33-422](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires that an affidavit of disclosure be completed by the seller and contain all the information specified by statute. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows a licensed escrow agent, if requested by the seller, to record the affidavit of disclosure. (Sec. 1)
3. Describes the responsibilities of a subsequent seller and licensed escrow agent relating to completing and recording a subsequently executed affidavit. (Sec. 1)
4. Specifies that a licensed escrow agent who records an affidavit is not liable for inaccurate information or omissions of material facts. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires an affidavit of disclosure to include information on:
 - a) a private well registration requirement and completion report;
 - b) the type of on-site wastewater treatment facility and date of last inspection; and
 - c) whether the seller is a trustee, personal representative of an estate or conducting a mortgage foreclosure. (Sec. 1)
6. Requires the beneficiary of the subdivision trust to provide the disclosure affidavit if the seller is a trustee of a subdivision trust. (Sec. 1)
7. Specifies that a seller or subsequent seller does not include a personal representative acting on behalf of an estate selling the property. (Sec. 1)

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

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: LARA DP 8-0-0-1

HB 2093: subdivided lands; violations; civil penalties

Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Specifies that the civil penalty for a subdivider or agent who engages in unlawful practice with respect to the sale or lease of subdivided lands applies to each lot where a violation occurs.

History

Currently, a subdivider or agent who violates statute or any rule adopted by the Real Estate Commissioner (Commissioner) or who engages in unlawful practices with respect to the sale or lease of subdivided lands can be assessed a civil penalty by the Commissioner of no more than \$2,000 for each infraction. An infraction that concerns more than one lot in a subdivision is a single infraction ([A.R.S. § 32-2185.09](#)).

A *subdivider* is any person who offers for sale or lease six or more lots, parcels or fractional interests in a subdivision, causes land to be subdivided into a subdivision or develops a subdivision. A subdivider is not a public agency or officer authorized by statute to create subdivisions ([A.R.S. § 32-2101](#)).

Provisions

1. Specifies that the maximum civil penalty for a subdivider or agent who engages in unlawful practice with respect to the sale or lease of subdivided lands is up to \$2,000 for each lot where a violation occurs. (Sec. 1)
2. Removes the specification that an infraction that concerns more than one lot in a subdivision is a single infraction. (Sec. 1)

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

House: LARA DPA 7-0-1-1

HB 2094: real estate; definition of contiguous

Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19

Caucus & COW

Overview

Modifies the definition of *contiguous* to include lots or parcels of land that are separated by a private road or street.

History

Contiguous, as it relates to real estate laws, is defined as any lot, parcel or fractional interest that shares a common boundary or point. *Contiguous* does not include lots, parcels or fractional interests that are separated by: 1) a barrier; or 2) a road, street or highway established by Arizona or any agency or political subdivision that has been designated by the federal government as an interstate highway or has been regularly maintained ([A.R.S. § 32-2101](#)).

Provisions

1. Modifies the definition of *contiguous* to include lots, parcels or fractional interests that are separated by a private road or street. (Sec. 1)
2. Adds that *contiguous* does not include lots, parcels or fractional interests that are separated by a public road, street or highway that has been dedicated to and accepted by Arizona or any political subdivision. (Sec. 1)
3. Removes the specification that *contiguous* does not include lots, parcels or fractional interests separated by a road, street or highway that has been used continuously by the public for at least the last five years. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Land, Agriculture & Rural Affairs

1. Reinstates the specification that *contiguous* does not include lots, parcels or fractional interests separated by a road, street or highway that has been used continuously by the public for at least the last five years.

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: COM DP 10-0-0-0

HB 2193: captive insurers; certificate of dormancy **Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28** **Caucus & COW**

Overview

Provides requirements for a captive insurer to apply for a certificate of dormancy.

History

Captive insurance serves as a form of self-insurance where the captive insurer is owned by the insured and provides insurance to its non-insurance parent company. A *captive insurer* is any pure captive insurer, agency captive insurer, group captive insurer or protected cell captive insurer that is formed, licensed and domiciled in this state. A captive insurer may only insure commercial property and casualty, surety and life and disability risks.

An applicant for a captive insurer license must submit a nonrefundable fee to DIFI and submit a license renewal fee when the captive insurer files an annual report detailing the insurer's financial condition. The director of the Department of Insurance and Financial Institutions (DIFI) may not issue a captive insurance license unless the insurer possesses and maintains prescribed minimum capital and surplus (A.R.S. §§ [20-1098.03](#), [20-1098.07](#)).

Provisions

1. Allows a captive insurer to apply to DIFI for a certificate of dormancy if they:
 - a) are domiciled in this state; and
 - b) meet the definition of dormancy captive insurer. (Sec. 5)
2. Defines *dormant captive insurer* as a captive insurer that has both:
 - a) ceased transacting the business of insurance, including issuing insurance policies; and
 - b) no outstanding liabilities associated with the business of insurance or has not issued any insurance policy before filing an application for a certificate of dormancy. (Sec. 1)
3. Specifies *dormant captive insurer* does not include a captive risk retention group. (Sec. 1)
4. Asserts a certificate of dormancy is subject to renewal every five years and expires unless renewed. (Sec. 5)
5. Delineates requirements for a captive insurer that is issued a certificate of dormancy. (Sec. 5)
6. Allows the surrender of a certificate of dormancy by submitting an application to DIFI. (Sec. 5)
7. Prohibits the dormant captive insurer from issuing insurance policies or conducting the business of insurance until DIFI approves the application to surrender. (Sec. 5)
8. Instructs DIFI to revoke a certificate of dormancy if the insurer no longer meets the definition of dormant captive insurer. (Sec. 5)
9. Authorizes DIFI to adopt rules and procedures to implement certificate of dormancy provisions. (Sec. 5)
10. Adds, in satisfying the requirement to hold at least one annual meeting, the option to hold the meeting with its board of managers (Sec. 2)
11. Specifies the captive insurer must pay the license renewal fee between July 1 and September 1 of each year, rather than upon filing of the prescribed annual report. (Sec. 2)
12. Reduces the minimum unimpaired paid-in capital and surplus that a protected cell captive insurer must possess and maintain for licensure from \$500,000 to \$250,000. (Sec. 3)

Prop 105 (45 votes)

Prop 108 (40 votes)

Emergency (40 votes)

Fiscal Note

13. Requires a captive insurer that is formed as a limited liability company to have at least one member of its board of managers be an Arizona resident. (Sec. 4)
14. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 4)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: COM DP 8-2-0-0

HB 2371: planning; home design; restrictions; prohibition
Sponsor: Representative Biasiucci, LD 30
Caucus & COW

Overview

Prescribes municipal restrictions relating to home design and development standards for single-family homes.

History

Current statute requires each municipality's planning agency and governing body to prepare and adopt, in coordination with the Arizona State Land Department, a comprehensive, long-range general plan for the development of the municipality. The general plan must include a statement of community goals and development policies, including maps and plan proposals ([A.R.S. § 9-461.05](#)).

A municipal planning agency cannot require as part of a subdivision regulation or zoning ordinance that a subdivider or developer establish an association. A municipality may require a subdivider or developer to establish an association to maintain private, common or community owned improvements that are approved and installed as part of a preliminary plat, final plat or specific plan. A municipality cannot require that an association be formed or operated other than for the maintenance of common areas or community owned property. ([A.R.S. § 9-461.15](#))

Municipalities, in order to conserve and promote the public health, safety and general welfare, may adopt zoning ordinances that: 1) regulate the use of buildings, structures and land between agriculture residence, industry and business; 2) regulate the location, height, bulk, number of stories and size of buildings and structures, the size and use of lots, yards, courts and other open spaces, the percentage of a lot that may be occupied by a building or structure, access to incident solar energy and the intensity of land use; 3) establish requirements for off-street parking and loading; 4) establish and maintain building setback lines; and 5) establish floodplain and age-specific community zoning districts and districts of historical significance ([A.R.S. § 9-462.01](#)).

Provisions

Home Design

1. Prohibits a municipality from interfering with a home buyer's right to choose the features, amenities, structure, floor plan and interior and exterior design of a home. (Sec. 1)
2. Prohibits a municipality from requiring:
 - a) a shared feature or amenity that would require certain associations to maintain or operate the feature or amenity, unless required by federal law;
 - b) screening, walls or fences; and
 - c) private streets or roads. (Sec. 1)
3. Specifies the home design provisions:
 - a) do not supersede applicable building codes, fire codes or public health and safety regulations;
 - b) do not apply to lots or parcels that are located on tribal land, land in a high noise or accident potential zone of a military airport or ancillary military facility; and
 - c) apply to developments constructed after the effective date. (Sec. 1)

Home Size

4. Prohibits municipalities from adopting or enforcing any code, ordinance, regulation or other requirement establishing:

- a) minimum lot sizes that are greater than 1,500 square feet for new developments that are 5 or more acres in size and that will be platted and located in an area zoned for single-family residential;
 - b) minimum square footage or dimensions for a single-family home that are greater than the minimum square footage or dimensions the municipality requires for any other type of dwelling unit;
 - c) maximum or minimum lot coverage for a single-family home and any accessory structures;
 - d) minimum building setbacks for a single-family home that are greater than 5 feet from the side lot lines and 10 feet from the front and rear lot lines; and
 - e) design, architectural or aesthetic elements for a single-family home except for a single-family home on land that is designated as a district of historical significance or an area that is designated as historic on the national register of historic places. (Sec. 1)
5. Allows a municipality to enforce adopted minimum lot sizes greater than 1,500 square feet where multiple lots smaller than 5 acres with existing dwelling units are aggregated together. (Sec. 1)
6. Specifies the home size provisions:
- a) do not supersede applicable building codes, fire codes, minimum parking requirements or public health and safety regulations;
 - b) do not apply to lots or parcels that are located on tribal land, land in a high noise or accident potential zone of a military airport or ancillary military facility; and
 - c) apply to developments constructed after the effective date in a municipality with a population of more than 70,000 persons that is designed as an urban area or in a municipality that is located on tribal land. (Sec. 1)
7. Defines *fire code* and *fire code official*. (Sec. 1)

Miscellaneous

8. Includes language relating to Legislative findings and determinations regarding housing shortages, municipal restrictive regulations, property rights and preemption of further regulating a property owner's right to use their property. (Sec. 1)
9. Cites this act as the *Arizona Starter Homes Act*. (Sec. 2)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: COM DP 10-0-0-0

HB 2626: manufactured housing; certification; compliance

Sponsor: Representative Weninger, LD 13

Caucus & COW

Overview

Specifies manufacturers must be certified and demonstrate their ability to comply with statutory requirements relating to manufactured housing.

History

The Arizona Department of Housing (ADOH) licenses manufactured home and factory-built building dealers, installers and manufacturers, issues installation permits for manufactured homes and/or factory-built buildings and conducts installation inspections for installation permit holders. Established within the ADOH, the Office of Manufactured Housing is responsible for maintaining and enforcing quality and safety standards for, and installation of, manufactured homes, factory-built buildings, mobile homes and accessory structures ([A.R.S. § 41-4002](#)).

Statute outlines the duties of the ADOH, including issuing a certificate to indicate compliance with the construction and installation requirements relating to manufactured housing ([A.R.S. § 41-4004](#)).

Statute outlines the duties of the 9-member Board of Manufactured Housing which includes adopting rules relating to the inspection of the installation of manufactured homes, mobile homes, factory-built buildings and accessory structures and establish and maintain licensing standards and bonding requirements for all manufacturers of manufactured homes and factory-built buildings ([A.R.S. § 41-4010](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires manufacturers to be certified and demonstrate their ability to comply with statutory requirements relating to manufactured housing. (Sec. 1)
2. Removes the requirement for the ADOH to issue a certificate to indicate compliance with statutory installation requirements. (Sec. 1, 2)

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

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: ED DP 12-0-0-0

HB 2170: individualized education programs; dyslexia diagnosis

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

Overview

Requires the individualized education program (IEP) of a child with a specific learning disability to indicate whether the child has been diagnosed with dyslexia.

History

A *child with a disability* is a child who: 1) is between the ages of 3 and 21; 2) has been evaluated in accordance with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA); and 3) is found to have a disability and requires special education and related services. State law, in accordance with the IDEA, lists the following disability categories that qualify a child as a child with a disability: 1) autism; 2) developmental delay; 3) emotional disability; 4) hearing impairment; 5) other health impairments; 6) specific learning disability; 7) mild, moderate or severe intellectual disability; 8) multiple disabilities; 9) multiple disabilities with severe sensory impairment; 10) orthopedic impairment; 11) preschool severe delay; 12) speech/language impairment; 13) traumatic brain injury; and 14) visual impairment. Federal regulations define *specific learning disability* as a disorder in the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or using language that may manifest itself in the imperfect ability to listen, think, speak, read, write, spell or do mathematical calculations, such as dyslexia ([34 C.F.R. § 300.8](#)) ([A.R.S. § 15-761](#)).

An IEP is a written statement for each child with a disability that is developed in accordance with the IDEA. Federal regulations detail how an IEP must be developed, the duties of the IEP team and the components of the IEP. Among other requirements, an IEP must contain a statement of: 1) the child's present levels of academic achievement and functional performance; 2) measurable annual goals; 3) the child's progress towards meeting the annual goals; and 4) the special education, related services and supplementary aids and services to be provided ([34 C.F.R. § 300.320](#)).

All school districts and charter schools are required to develop policies to provide special education to all children with disabilities. Children with disabilities must receive special education programming commensurate with their abilities and needs. If appropriate to meet the child's needs and ensure access to general education, specially designed instruction that meets the child's IEP may be delivered in a variety of education settings ([A.R.S. § 15-763](#)).

Provisions

1. Mandates the IEP of a child found to need special education and related services due to a specific learning disability to indicate whether the child has been diagnosed with dyslexia. (Sec. 1)

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: ED DPA 11-0-0-1

HB 2172: parent training; schools; K-8 students
Sponsor: Representative Willoughby, LD 13
Caucus & COW

Overview

Instructs the Arizona Department of Education (ADE) to develop a webpage for parent training programs and resources regarding child sex trafficking and internet crimes against children. Directs public schools that serve kindergarten or the 1st-8th grades to provide information about the training programs and resources, including an alternative training program for guardians who lack internet access.

History

School district governing boards, in consultation with parents, teachers and administrators, are required to adopt a policy that promotes parental involvement. Statute details the components that must be included in the policy and allows the policy to include prescribed components, such as: 1) efforts to encourage parenting skills development; 2) efforts to encourage access to community and support services; and 3) identification of opportunities for parents to participate in classroom instruction ([A.R.S. § 15-102](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires ADE to develop a webpage for parent training programs and resources that includes:
 - a) at least one free training program that includes instruction on child sex trafficking and internet crimes against children;
 - b) educational materials and resources related to preventing child sex trafficking and internet crimes against children; and
 - c) information in a printable format for guardians who lack internet access, including information about how guardians may access training in alternative formats through public schools. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows ADE to use a free training program provided by the Arizona Department of Homeland Security, if available. (Sec. 1)
3. Mandates each school provide:
 - a) hard copy information about the training program and available resources to each student's guardian at the beginning of each school year or when the student transfers to the school; and
 - b) a training program and related materials in the best feasible alternative format, as determined by the school, for any guardian who lacks internet access. (Sec. 1)
4. Specifies the hard copy information about the training program and available resources provided by a school must include:
 - a) a statement that, to enhance child safety awareness, the guardian is strongly encouraged to complete the training program at least annually;
 - b) a description of the free training program, including information about how to access the training program; and
 - c) information about training programs provided by the school in an alternative format for guardians who lack internet access. (Sec. 1)
5. Defines *school* as a school district or charter school that provides instruction in kindergarten or any of the 1st-8th grades. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Education

<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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1. Deletes the requirement for the ADE webpage to include information in a printable format for guardians who lack internet access.
2. Directs each school to provide the information, rather than specifically hard copy information, about the training program and available resources upon request of a guardian.
3. Allows, rather than requires, a school to provide the information about the training program and available resources at the beginning of each school year or when a student transfers.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: ED DPA 7-5-0-0

HB 2375: children with disabilities; evaluation; deadline

**Sponsor: Representative Carter P, LD 4
Caucus & COW**

Overview

Establishes 15 calendar days as the timeframe in which a home school district must begin an evaluation or provide a parent written notice of refusal if a parent requests an evaluation on or after May 1st and before September 1st.

History

Before a child who is suspected of having a disability is placed in a special education program, the child must be evaluated in accordance with the Individuals with Disabilities Act (IDEA). An initial evaluation is used to determine whether a child has a disability and the nature and extent of the special education and related services the child needs. A charter school or school district must notify the parent of the parent's option to consent to or refuse the initial evaluation. Federal regulations require the initial evaluation to be conducted within 60 days after receiving parental consent (34 C.F.R. §§ [300.15](#), [300.301](#)).

State Board of Education rules require a public educational agency (PEA), if the parent requests an evaluation, to either begin the evaluation by reviewing existing data or provide prior written notice refusing to conduct the requested evaluation within a reasonable amount of time not to exceed *15 school days* of receipt of the request ([A.A.C. R7-2-401](#)).

After an initial evaluation and in accordance with the IDEA, a reevaluation may not occur more than once annually, unless the parent and PEA agree otherwise. However, a reevaluation must be completed at least every three years if the PEA determines that the educational or related services needs of the child warrant a reevaluation, or if the child's parent or teacher requests a reevaluation, unless the parent and the PEA agree that a reevaluation is unnecessary ([A.R.S. § 15-766](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires a home school district, if a parent submits a written request to the child's home school district for an evaluation in accordance with the IDEA on or after May 1st and before September 1st, to begin the evaluation or provide the parent written notice of refusal to conduct the requested evaluation within 15 calendar days of receipt of the request. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Education

1. Requires a home school district to begin or refuse the evaluation within 15 calendar days if a parent requests an evaluation on or after May 1st and before August 15th, rather than before September 1st.

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: ED DPA 12-0-0-0

HB 2610: school districts; board members; superintendent

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

Overview

Requires, if a school district is placed in receivership, the school district superintendent to be terminated for cause and the school district governing board (governing board) members to be removed.

History

The State Board of Education (SBE) has jurisdiction over all petitions requesting that a school district be placed in receivership or that a fiscal crisis team be appointed due to the school district's alleged insolvency or gross mismanagement. If, after a public meeting in which the school district has the opportunity to respond to the allegations, SBE finds that the school district is insolvent or has engaged in gross mismanagement, SBE may place the school district in receivership and appoint a receiver.

Once appointed, a receiver must begin an investigation of the school district's financial affairs. Within 120 days of appointment, the receiver is required to submit a detailed report that includes a financial improvement plan and budget that details how the school district will eliminate any continued gross mismanagement and achieve financial solvency. The financial improvement plan approved by SBE may authorize the receiver to: 1) override any decisions by the governing board or school district superintendent; 2) attend all governing board and administrative staff meetings; 3) supervise the day-to-day activities of school district staff; 4) place on extended leave, suspend or terminate for cause the school district superintendent or chief financial officer without providing a severance or buyout package; 5) authorize the transfer of pupils to other school districts; 6) appoint a chief educational officer, chief fiscal officer and independent public accountant; 7) reorganize the school district's financial accounts, management and budgetary systems; 8) establish school district fiscal guidelines and a system of internal controls; and 9) cancel or renegotiate most contracts.

After review and approval by SBE, the receiver must take all necessary steps to implement the financial improvement plan and budget. Statute details the requirements a school district must meet to be removed from receivership ([A.R.S. § 15-103](#)).

Provisions

School District Superintendent

1. Mandates the financial improvement plan for a school district placed in receivership to require the receiver to terminate for cause the school district superintendent. (Sec. 1)
2. Prohibits, if SBE places the school district in receivership, the receiver from providing a severance or buyout package to the school district superintendent. (Sec. 1)
3. Allows a school district superintendent who is terminated to file an appeal with SBE within 30 days after receiving notice of the termination. (Sec. 1)

Governing Board Members

4. Mandates, if SBE places a school district in receivership, the county school superintendent in which the school district is located to:
 - a) remove each of the school district's governing board members; and
 - b) fill the governing board vacancies. (Sec. 2)
5. Prohibits the county school superintendent from accepting names from the governing board for consideration when filling the governing board vacancies. (Sec. 2)

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6. Makes a person ineligible for election to a governing board if the person has been removed from a governing board by the county school superintendent due to the school district being placed in receivership. (Sec. 1)

Miscellaneous

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

Amendments

Committee on Education

1. Specifies that if the school district SBE places into receivership is located in two or more counties, each vacancy must be filled by the county school superintendent of the county in which the removed governing board member resided.
2. Declares a person is ineligible to hold an elective or appointive state, county, city, town or precinct office in Arizona and may not be issued a certificate of election or commission if the person:
 - a) is removed as a governing board member by the county school superintendent due to the school district being placed in receivership; or
 - b) resigned as a governing board member up to one month before the school district was placed in receivership.
3. Directs the county treasurer to register warrants in the total amount of \$2,500,000 that are issued by a school district in receivership and approved by the receiver, regardless of whether there are sufficient monies in the school district's account.
4. States it is the Legislature's intent that warrants registered are funded by basic state aid payments to the school district.
5. Repeals the requirement for the county treasurer to register warrants as specified on January 1, 2027.
6. Prohibits the Arizona Department of Education (ADE) from considering the cash balance or budget carryforward of a school district that is placed in receivership in the third quarter of FY 2025 when calculating the school district's budget capacity until March 2025.
7. Repeals the prohibition for ADE on January 1, 2027.
8. Adds an emergency clause.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: FMAE DP 5-0-2-0

HB 2004: voter registration cards; mailing limitation

Sponsor: Representative Gillette, LD 30

Caucus & COW

Overview

Prohibits County Recorders from providing voter registration cards to a voter with a mailing address outside the state unless they are a uniformed or overseas voter or not served by a United States Post Office in Arizona.

History

As established by The Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA), federal law allows absent uniformed voters and overseas voters to vote even when they are not currently residing in the United States. To qualify as an *absent uniformed voter* an individual must be a member of a uniformed service or the merchant marines or their spouse or dependent who is absent from their place of residence due to active duty or merchant marine service but are otherwise qualified to vote. Overseas voters include an absent uniformed service voter who is not in the U.S. on election day due to active duty or a person residing outside of the U.S. and is qualified or would be qualified to vote in the last place they lived in the U.S. ([52 U.S.C. § 20310](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits a County Recorder from providing voters with an initial or updated voter registration card if their mailing address is outside of the state. (Sec. 1)
2. Creates exemptions for UOCAVA voters and state residents not served by a United States Post Office in Arizona. (Sec. 1)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: FMAE DPA 6-0-1-0

HB 2030: impersonation; veteran; armed forces
Sponsor: Representative Blackman, LD 7
Caucus & COW

Overview

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

History

A person convicted of a first-time felony offense must be sentenced within the following range:

- 1) for a class 4 felony, between 1 and 3.75 years depending on mitigating and aggravating circumstances;
- 2) for a class 3 felony, between 2 and 8.75 years depending on mitigating and aggravating circumstances;
- 3) for a class 2 felony, between 3 and 12.5 years depending on mitigating and aggravating circumstances ([A.R.S. § 13-702](#)).

Provisions

1. Specifies a person commits *impersonation of a veteran of the armed forces* if the person knowingly pretends to be a veteran with the intent to induce another to submit to their pretended authority or to rely on the person's pretended official acts, while doing any of the following:
 - a) attempting to obtain employment or government contracts, secure votes, campaign contributions or political advantages or claiming veteran benefits;
 - b) wearing, displaying or claiming entitlement to any award in any branch of the United States armed forces;
 - c) falsifying or altering military documents, including certificates of release or discharge and personnel files; or
 - d) falsely wearing, for personal benefit, any combat-related or special skills badges and tabs not lawfully earned through military service. (Sec. 1)
2. Clarifies that it is not a defense that the veteran the person pretended to be does not actually exist or that the pretended veteran did not actually possess the authority claimed. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires a person serving as a state, county, municipal or district elected official at the time of conviction to be removed from office within 10 days after sentencing. (Sec. 1)
4. Classifies *impersonation of a veteran of the armed forces* as a class 4 felony. (Sec. 1)
5. Classifies *impersonation of a veteran of the armed forces* as a class 3 felony if the offense involves a benefit with a value of between \$5,000 and \$10,000. (Sec. 1)
6. Classifies *impersonation of a veteran of the armed forces* as a class 2 felony if the offense involves a benefit with a value of at least \$50,000. (Sec. 1)
7. Specifies a person convicted of a class 2 felony offense in violation of this law, except for inmate work, temporary release for compassionate leave or early release credits otherwise established by law, is ineligible for suspension of a sentence, probation, pardon or release from confinement on any basis until the sentence imposed by the court has been served or the sentence commuted. (Sec. 1)
8. Entitles this act as the *Master Sergeant Orlando Dona Valor Act*. (Sec. 2)

Amendments

Committee on Federalism, Military Affairs & Elections

1. Specifies a person commits *impersonating a veteran* if, with the intent to obtain a benefit or to further a political campaign, the person:

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- a) pretends to be a veteran of any branch of the armed services;
 - b) pretends to be a recipient of a decoration, medal, badge or tab that was not lawfully earned through military service;
 - c) pretends to have graduated from a military school or to have obtained a rating or military occupational specialty;
 - d) falsely claims attendance at specified academies or schools;
 - e) pretends to be a *combat veteran*;
 - f) falsifies military documents or records; or
 - g) pretends to receive a characterization of discharge that they did not receive.
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.
 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.
 4. Requires an elected official who is convicted of *impersonating a veteran* to be removed from office within 10 calendar days after sentencing.
 5. Exempts actors and actresses playing a veteran in a production intended for entertainment.
 6. Exempts homeless individuals who solicit donations for less than \$50.
 7. Classifies *impersonating a veteran* as a class 1 misdemeanor.
 8. Specifies *impersonating a veteran* is a class 5 felony if the benefit obtained with the value of between \$5,000 and \$9,999.
 9. Specifies *impersonating a veteran* is a class 4 felony if the benefit obtained is \$10,000 or more or if the person impersonates a veteran in furtherance of a campaign for political office.
 10. Defines *combat veteran*.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: FMAE DP 7-0-0-0

HB 2376: county candidates; clean elections pamphlet

**Sponsor: Representative Carter P, LD 4
Caucus & COW**

Overview

Instructs the Citizens Clean Elections Commission (Commission) to include the names of countywide candidates in their official Voter Education Guide.

History

Citizens Clean Elections Act

The Arizona Constitution recognizes the reserved power of the people to propose laws and amendments to the constitution. Measures proposed in this manner comprise the people's power of initiative, commonly referred to as the *citizen's initiative*. In 1998, Arizona voters approved [Proposition 200](#), a citizen's initiative that established the Commission and a voluntary system for the public funding of election campaigns for candidates who agree to limit their fund raising and spending. Part of the duties of the Commission involves the education of voters. Prior to every statewide primary and general election, the Commission must publish a pamphlet, titled the Voter Education Guide, providing information on the candidates running for statewide and legislative offices ([Art. IV Part 1 § 1, Constitution of Arizona, A.R.S. § 16-956](#)).

Proposition 105 and the Conditions for Enactment

In 1998, Arizona's voters approved [Proposition 105](#), a constitutional amendment that prohibits the Legislature from repealing measures approved by the voters and specifies the Governor cannot veto such measures. The Legislature may amend voter approved language, but only if an amendment receives a three-fourths vote of each chamber and it furthers the purposes of the underlying measure ([Art. IV Part 1 § 1, Constitution of Arizona](#)).

Provisions

1. Adds candidates for countywide offices to the list of candidates that must be included in the Commission's official Voter Education Guide issued prior to primary and general elections. (Sec. 1)
2. Contains a Proposition 105 clause.

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature

First Regular Session

House: FMAE DP 6-1-0-0

HB 2390: justices of the peace; online signature

Sponsor: Representative Carter N, LD 15

Caucus & COW

Overview

Allows justices of the peace to collect their nomination petition signatures via E-QUAL.

History

E-QUAL is a secure internet portal that the Secretary of State maintains for qualified electors to sign nomination petitions. The Secretary of State is required to maintain this system for candidates for statewide and federal legislative offices, judicial offices requiring a nomination petition, municipal offices, county offices, office of the clerk of the superior court and precinct committeemen (A.R.S. §§ [16-316](#), [16-317](#), [16-318](#), [16-319](#), [SOS Website](#)).

A nomination paper is a form filed with the appropriate office by a person, declaring their intent to become a candidate for a particular political office. The nomination papers for a justice of the peace must contain a number of qualified signatures equal to at least 1 percent but not more than 10 percent of the number of qualified signers in the precinct in which they are running. A qualified signer is a qualified elector who is: 1) a registered member of the political party from which the candidate is seeking nomination; 2) a member of a party not entitled to continued representation; or 3) registered as an independent (A.R.S. §§ [16-311](#), [16-321](#), [16-322](#)).

Provisions

1. Adds *justices of the peace* to the list of offices that the Secretary of State is required to provide an internet portal for, where qualified electors can sign their nomination petitions. (Sec. 1)

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ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: FMAE DPA 4-3-0-0

HB 2673: early ballots; deadlines; foreign money

Sponsor: Representative Kolodin, LD 3

Caucus & COW

Overview

Modifies the procedures for adding and retaining voters on the Active Early Voting List, alters deadlines for the return of early ballots beginning in 2027, establishes requirements for the verification of early ballots and prohibits foreign contributions in Arizona's elections.

History

Requests for an Early Ballot

Arizona law allows voters to make a request to be included on a list of voters to receive a ballot by mail for any election for which the county voter registration roll is used. This list is called the Active Early Voting List (AEVL) and is maintained by the County Recorders. Voters on this list will automatically receive an early ballot for all elections they are eligible to vote in. However, an AEVL participant who fails to cast an early ballot in at least one candidate election over the course of two consecutive election cycles will be removed from the list unless the voter responds to the official notice of removal. An *election cycle*, generally, refers to the two year period beginning on January 1 in the year after a statewide general election ([A.R.S. § 16-544](#)).

In Florida, a request to receive a vote-by-mail ballot is deemed sufficient for that voter to receive a vote-by-mail ballot for all elections through the end of the calendar year of the next regularly scheduled general election. The voter may, however, designate only certain elections during this time period for which the voter would like to receive a vote-by-mail ballot. A Florida voter can make such a request in person, in writing, by telephone or through the county supervisor of election's website ([F.S.A. § 101.62](#)).

'Late Early' Ballots

The term '*late early* ballot' refers to instances where a voter returns their mailed early ballot on election day. *Late early* ballots are often processed last by counties since they are subject to signature verification and curing deadlines. Arizona law allows voters to return their voted early ballot to any polling place within their county by 7:00 P.M. on election day. In the 2024 general election, the Secretary of State reported an estimated 264,554 *late early* ballots. This number includes 210,039 *late early*s in Maricopa County alone, Arizona's largest voting jurisdiction ([AZ SOS](#)).

Florida law requires vote-by-mail ballots to be received by the election's office by 7:00 P.M. on election day to be counted. A postmark does not extend this deadline. A Florida voter may return their vote-by-mail ballot to a secure ballot drop box at any early voting site during voting hours. However, a voter cannot return their voted mail ballot at an election day polling place. If a voter still has their voted mail ballot on election day, it must be delivered directly to the election's office no later than 7:00 P.M. to be counted (F.S.A. §§ [101.67](#), [101.69](#)).

Provisions

Deadlines for Returning an Early Ballot

1. Establishes, beginning in 2027, the following acceptable means of returning a voter's voted ballot and affidavit:
 - a) depositing the voted ballot and affidavit in a secure receptacle at any early voting location in the county by 7:00 P.M. on the Friday before election day;
 - b) delivering the voted ballot and affidavit by mail to the office of the County Recorder or officer in charge of elections by 7:00 P.M. on election day; or
 - c) hand delivering the voted ballot and affidavit to the office of the County Recorder or officer in charge of elections before 7:00 P.M. on election day. (Sec. 4)

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2. Clarifies that the office of the County Recorder or officer in charge of elections is the only valid location at which an early ballot may be hand delivered on election day. (Sec. 4)

Active Early Voting List

3. Instructs the County Recorders to issue a unique voter ID number to each voter on AEVL. (Sec. 2)
4. Classifies early voter ID numbers as personal identifying information, and as such, not a public record. (Sec. 2)
5. Directs the County Recorders or officers in charge of elections, upon receipt of a voter's request to be included on AEVL, to verify the voter's identity and address using the voter's early voter ID number. (Sec. 2)
6. Specifies, if a voter makes a request to be included on AEVL and has not been previously issued an early voter ID number, the County Recorder or officer in charge of elections must compare the signature on the request form with the voter's signature in their registration record to verify the request is from the voter. (Sec. 2)
7. Instructs the County Recorder or officer in charge of elections to reject a voter's application to be included on AEVL if they are unable to verify the voter's identity and address. (Sec. 2)
8. Directs the County Recorder or officer in charge of elections to move a voter to inactive status if the notice sent to an AEVL voter prior to an election is returned as undeliverable. (Sec. 2)
9. Requires a voter to confirm their address each election cycle to remain on AEVL and receive an early ballot for the elections during that election cycle. (Sec. 2)
10. Instructs the County Recorders to allow a voter to confirm their address by telephone, in writing or online and requires the County Recorders provide for at least two of these methods of confirmation. (Sec. 2)

Form of an Early Ballot & Affidavit

11. Requires the early ballot affidavit to include a space for voters to write their early voter ID number that can be concealed by the voter when delivered or mailed to the County Recorder. (Sec. 3)
12. Includes certain required statements for early ballot instructions prior to 2027 and beginning in 2027. (Sec. 3)

Verification of Early Ballots

13. Requires the County Recorder or officer in charge of elections, upon receipt of a voter's early ballot and mail affidavit, to conduct signature verification and compare the early voter ID number on the envelope with the elector's name and address in their registration record and on the early ballot security envelope. (Sec. 5)
14. Removes language concerning procedures for the comparison and verification of signatures. (Sec. 6)
15. Instructs signature evaluators to compare the early voter ID number on the envelope to the voter's name and address in their registration record and on the early ballot security envelope. (Sec. 6)
16. Authorizes an envelope to be opened and the early ballot counted if the early voter ID number matches the name and address in the voter's registration record and on the early ballot security envelope. (Sec. 6)
17. Specifies, if the early voter ID number does not match the name or address in the voter's registration record, early ballot curing procedures must be followed. (Sec. 6)
18. Prohibits the envelope from being opened or the ballot from being counted if the envelope cannot be verified. (Sec. 6)

Prohibition on Foreign Contributions in Elections

19. Prohibits a foreign government from knowingly giving, and a person, entity or committee from knowingly accepting or using, any monies or in-kind goods or services that are contributed by a foreign government or *foreign nongovernmental source* to influence the outcome of an election on a ballot measure. (Sec. 7)
20. Requires a person, entity or committee that is required to file a campaign finance report to certify under penalty of perjury in such reports that they have not accepted or used monies or in-kind goods or services from a foreign government or foreign nongovernmental entity. (Sec. 7)
21. Prohibits an Arizona government entity from using monies or in-kind goods or services donated, either directly or indirectly, by a foreign government or a *foreign nongovernmental source* for election administration. (Sec. 1)

22. Instructs a person or vendor that provides services to a government entity for election administration purposes to submit a certification to the Secretary of State that includes a dated, sworn statement, under penalty of perjury, that the person is not knowingly the recipient of donations from a foreign source. (Sec. 1)
23. Specifies, if a person obtains information that was unknown to them at the time of the initial certification, the person must update the initial certification within five business days to reflect the new information and submit a new sworn statement. (Sec. 1)
24. Specifies that a person who is required to submit a certification to the Secretary of State must update the certification annually. (Sec. 1)
25. Clarifies that this prohibition and certification requirement does not apply to an organization or person who is providing a facility for use as a voting location. (Sec 1)
26. Instructs Arizona's government entities to prepare, and the Secretary of State to report, a quarterly list of any person or vendor that provides election administration services to that government entity. (Sec. 1)
27. Directs the Secretary of State to notify any government entity that fails to file a required quarterly report by email and inform that entity about possible enforcement actions. (Sec. 1)
28. Directs the Secretary of State to maintain records of all sworn certifications and to publicly post the certifications on their website. (Sec. 1)
29. Prohibits a government entity from entering into or continuing an agreement with a person or vendor who fails to submit a required certification or submits an inaccurate certification to the Secretary of State. (Sec. 1)
30. Specifies an agreement between a person or vendor and a government entity is invalidated if the person or vendor fails to submit a required certification or submits an inaccurate certification to the Secretary of State. (Sec. 1)
31. Makes a person or entity liable for a civil penalty, to be paid to the first successful litigant, in the amount of three times the money paid or contracted to be paid by the government entity when the person or vendor knowingly fails to provide an accurate initial or updated certification. (Sec. 1)
32. Specifies that the controlling person of any vendor is jointly and severally liable for any civil penalty for failure to knowingly provide an accurate initial or updated certification. (Sec. 1)
33. Entitles a qualified elector of Arizona or any state officer acting in their official capacity to bring a civil action to enjoin a violation of the prohibition on foreign contributions in elections provisions or to enforce such provisions. (Sec. 1)
34. Entitles a prevailing claimant in a civil action described above to injunctive relief, specifies damages and costs and attorney fees. (Sec. 1)
35. Clarifies that the remedies, duties, prohibitions and penalties prescribed by this measure are in addition to all other causes of action, remedies and penalties prescribed by law. (Sec. 1)
36. Clarifies that a foreign government, for the purposes of this measure, does not include federally recognized sovereign tribal nations. (Sec. 1, 7)
37. Defines *foreign nongovernmental source* and *person*. (Sec. 1, 7)

Miscellaneous

38. Defines *election cycle* as the period between a general election and the subsequent general election. (Sec. 2)
39. Defines *voter's signature on the voter's registration form*, *signature of the elector on or in the elector's registration record* and substantially similar phrases. (Sec. 2)
40. Entitles this act as the *Florida-Style Election Act*. (Sec. 8)

Amendments

Committee on Federalism, Military Affairs & Elections

1. Removes provisions relating to early voter ID numbers.
2. Repeals provisions allowing the Board of Supervisors to establish emergency voting locations.

3. Requires a public school to serve as a polling place for city, county or state elections when requested to do so by the officer in charge of elections.
4. Allows the County Recorder or officer in charge of elections to operate on-site early voting locations during the Saturday, Sunday and Monday before election day.
5. Allows the Board of Supervisors or officer in charge of elections to conduct logic and accuracy testing for the electronic tabulating equipment used for on-site tabulation within 50 days before election day.
6. Outlines the procedure and method by which a person may confirm their address to remain on AEVL.
7. Modifies the instructions included with a voter's early ballot.
8. Makes technical and conforming changes.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: FMAE DP 4-3-0-0

HCR 2002: voting centers; precinct voting
Sponsor: Representative Keshel, LD 17
Caucus & COW

Overview

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

History

Election Precincts

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

Voting Locations

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

On-Site Early Voting Locations

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

Provisions

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

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

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: FMAE DPA 4-3-0-0

HCR2013: early ballots; deadlines; foreign money

**Sponsor: Representative Kolodin, LD 3
Caucus & COW**

Overview

Modifies the procedures for adding and retaining voters on the Active Early Voting List, alters deadlines for the return of early ballots beginning in 2027, establishes requirements for the verification of early ballots and prohibits foreign contributions in Arizona's elections.

History

Requests for an Early Ballot

Arizona law allows voters to make a request to be included on a list of voters to receive a ballot by mail for any election for which the county voter registration roll is used. This list is called the Active Early Voting List (AEVL) and is maintained by the County Recorders. Voters on this list will automatically receive an early ballot for all elections they are eligible to vote in. However, an AEVL participant who fails to cast an early ballot in at least one candidate election over the course of two consecutive election cycles will be removed from the list unless the voter responds to the official notice of removal. An *election cycle*, generally, refers to the two year period beginning on January 1 in the year after a statewide general election ([A.R.S. § 16-544](#)).

In Florida, a request to receive a vote-by-mail ballot is deemed sufficient for that voter to receive a vote-by-mail ballot for all elections through the end of the calendar year of the next regularly scheduled general election. The voter may, however, designate only certain elections during this time period for which the voter would like to receive a vote-by-mail ballot. A Florida voter can make such a request in person, in writing, by telephone or through the county supervisor of election's website ([F.S.A. § 101.62](#)).

'Late Early' Ballots

The term '*late early* ballot' refers to instances where a voter returns their mailed early ballot on election day. *Late early* ballots are often processed last by counties since they are subject to signature verification and curing deadlines. Arizona law allows voters to return their voted early ballot to any polling place within their county by 7:00 P.M. on election day. In the 2024 general election, the Secretary of State reported an estimated 264,554 *late early* ballots – or early ballots returned on election day. This number includes 210,039 *late early*s in Maricopa County alone, Arizona's largest voting jurisdiction ([AZ SOS](#)).

Florida law requires vote-by-mail ballots to be received by the election's office by 7:00 P.M. on election day to be counted. A postmark does not extend this deadline. A Florida voter may return their vote-by-mail ballot to a secure ballot drop box at any early voting site during voting hours. However, a voter cannot return their voted mail ballot at an election day polling place. If a voter still has their voted mail ballot on election day, it must be delivered directly to the election's office no later than 7:00 P.M. to be counted (F.S.A. §§ [101.67](#), [101.69](#)).

Provisions

Deadlines for Returning an Early Ballot

1. Establishes, beginning in 2027, the following acceptable means of returning a voter's voted ballot and affidavit:
 - a) depositing the voted ballot and affidavit in a secure receptacle at any early voting location in the county by 7:00 P.M. on the Friday before election day;
 - b) delivering the voted ballot and affidavit by mail to the office of the County Recorder or officer in charge of elections by 7:00 P.M. on election day; or
 - c) hand delivering the voted ballot and affidavit to the office of the County Recorder or officer in charge of elections before 7:00 P.M. on election day. (Sec. 4)

<input type="checkbox"/> Prop 105 (45 votes) <input type="checkbox"/> Prop 108 (40 votes) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency (40 votes) <input type="checkbox"/> Fiscal Note
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2. Clarifies that the office of the County Recorder or officer in charge of elections is the only valid location at which an early ballot may be hand delivered on election day. (Sec. 4)

Active Early Voting List

3. Instructs the County Recorders to issue a unique voter ID number to each voter on AEVL. (Sec. 2)
4. Classifies early voter ID numbers as personal identifying information, and as such, not a public record. (Sec. 2)
5. Directs the County Recorders or officers in charge of elections, upon receipt of a voter's request to be included on AEVL, to verify the voter's identity and address using the voter's early voter ID number. (Sec. 2)
6. Specifies, if a voter makes a request to be included on AEVL and has not been previously issued an early voter ID number, the County Recorder or officer in charge of elections must compare the signature on the request form with the voter's signature in their registration record to verify the request is from the voter. (Sec. 2)
7. Instructs the County Recorder or officer in charge of elections to reject a voter's application to be included on AEVL if they are unable to verify the voter's identity and address. (Sec. 2)
8. Directs the County Recorder or officer in charge of elections to move a voter to inactive status if the notice sent to an AEVL voter prior to an election is returned as undeliverable. (Sec. 2)
9. Requires a voter to confirm their address each election cycle to remain on AEVL and receive an early ballot for the elections during that election cycle. (Sec. 2)
10. Instructs the County Recorders to allow a voter to confirm their address by telephone, in writing or online and requires the County Recorders provide for at least two of these methods of confirmation. (Sec. 2)

Form of an Early Ballot & Affidavit

11. Requires the early ballot affidavit to include a space for voters to write their early voter ID number that can be concealed by the voter when delivered or mailed to the County Recorder. (Sec. 3)
12. Includes certain required statements for early ballot instructions prior to 2027 and beginning in 2027. (Sec. 3)

Verification of Early Ballots

13. Requires the County Recorder or officer in charge of elections, upon receipt of a voter's early ballot and mail affidavit, to conduct signature verification and compare the early voter ID number on the envelope with the elector's name and address in their registration record and on the early ballot security envelope. (Sec. 5)
14. Removes language concerning procedures for the comparison and verification of signatures. (Sec. 6)
15. Instructs signature evaluators to compare the early voter ID number on the envelope to the voter's name and address in their registration record and on the early ballot security envelope. (Sec. 6)
16. Authorizes an envelope to be opened and the early ballot counted if the early voter ID number matches the name and address in the voter's registration record and on the early ballot security envelope. (Sec. 6)
17. Specifies, if the early voter ID number does not match the name or address in the voter's registration record, early ballot curing procedures must be followed. (Sec. 6)
18. Prohibits the envelope from being opened or the ballot from being counted if the envelope cannot be verified. (Sec. 6)

Prohibition on Foreign Contributions in Elections

19. Prohibits a foreign government from knowingly giving, and a person, entity or committee from knowingly accepting or using, any monies or in-kind goods or services that are contributed by a foreign government or *foreign nongovernmental source* to influence the outcome of an election on a ballot measure. (Sec. 7)
20. Requires a person, entity or committee that is required to file a campaign finance report to certify under penalty of perjury in such reports that they have not accepted or used monies or in-kind goods or services from a foreign government or foreign nongovernmental entity. (Sec. 7)
21. Prohibits an Arizona government entity from using monies or in-kind goods or services donated, either directly or indirectly, by a foreign government or a *foreign nongovernmental source* for election administration. (Sec. 1)

22. Instructs a person or vendor that provides services to a government entity for election administration purposes to submit a certification to the Secretary of State that includes a dated, sworn statement, under penalty of perjury, that the person is not knowingly the recipient of donations from a foreign source. (Sec. 1)
23. Specifies, if a person obtains information that was unknown to them at the time of the initial certification, the person must update the initial certification within five business days to reflect the new information and submit a new sworn statement. (Sec. 1)
24. Specifies that a person who is required to submit a certification to the Secretary of State must update the certification annually. (Sec. 1)
25. Clarifies that this prohibition and certification requirement does not apply to an organization or person who is providing a facility for use as a voting location. (Sec 1)
26. Instructs Arizona's government entities to prepare, and the Secretary of State to report, a quarterly list of any person or vendor that provides election administration services to that government entity. (Sec. 1)
27. Directs the Secretary of State to notify any government entity that fails to file a required quarterly report by email and inform that entity about possible enforcement actions. (Sec. 1)
28. Directs the Secretary of State to maintain records of all sworn certifications and to publicly post the certifications on their website. (Sec. 1)
29. Prohibits a government entity from entering into or continuing an agreement with a person or vendor who fails to submit a required certification or submits an inaccurate certification to the Secretary of State. (Sec. 1)
30. Specifies an agreement between a person or vendor and a government entity is invalidated if the person or vendor fails to submit a required certification or submits an inaccurate certification to the Secretary of State. (Sec. 1)
31. Makes a person or entity liable for a civil penalty, to be paid to the first successful litigant, in the amount of three times the money paid or contracted to be paid by the government entity when the person or vendor knowingly fails to provide an accurate initial or updated certification. (Sec. 1)
32. Specifies that the controlling person of any vendor is jointly and severally liable for any civil penalty for failure to knowingly provide an accurate initial or updated certification. (Sec. 1)
33. Entitles a qualified elector of Arizona or any state officer acting in their official capacity to bring a civil action to enjoin a violation of the prohibition on foreign contributions in elections provisions or to enforce such provisions. (Sec. 1)
34. Entitles a prevailing claimant in a civil action described above to injunctive relief, specifies damages and costs and attorney fees. (Sec. 1)
35. Clarifies that the remedies, duties, prohibitions and penalties prescribed by this measure are in addition to all other causes of action, remedies and penalties prescribed by law. (Sec. 1)
36. Clarifies that a foreign government, for the purposes of this measure, does not include federally recognized sovereign tribal nations. (Sec. 1, 7)
37. Defines *foreign nongovernmental source* and *person*. (Sec. 1, 7)

Miscellaneous

38. Defines *election cycle* as the period between a general election and the subsequent general election. (Sec. 2)
39. Defines *voter's signature on the voter's registration form*, *signature of the elector on or in the elector's registration record* and substantially similar phrases. (Sec. 2)
40. Entitles this act as the *Florida-Style Election Act*. (Sec. 8)
41. Requires the Secretary of State to submit the proposition to the voters at the next general election.
42. Becomes effective if approved by the voters and on proclamation of the Governor.

Amendments

Committee on Federalism, Military Affairs & Elections

1. Repeals provisions allowing the Board of Supervisors to establish emergency voting locations.
2. Requires a public school to serve as a polling place for city, county or state elections when requested to do so by the officer in charge of elections.
3. Allows the Board of Supervisors or officer in charge of elections to conduct logic and accuracy testing for the electronic tabulating equipment used for on-site tabulation within 50 days before election day.
4. Allows the County Recorder or officer in charge of elections to operate on-site early voting locations during the Saturday, Sunday and Monday before election day.
5. Directs the County Recorder to use a random number generator to assign early voter ID numbers.
6. Outlines the methods by which a County Recorder may provide an early voter ID number to a voter.
7. Allows a voter to request a replacement early voter ID number if the voter believes their current early voter ID number is compromised.
8. Requires a voter to engage in an affirmative act to verify their address.
9. Outlines the methods by which the County Recorder may provide for a voter to confirm the voter's address.
10. Revises the early voting instructions sent to early voters.
11. Makes early ballot envelopes a public record after processing and tabulation of early ballots is complete.
12. Makes technical and conforming changes.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: GOV DP 7-0-0-0

HB 2023: municipal general plan; adoption
Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1
Caucus & COW

Overview

Authorizes the governing body of a municipality to submit a new general plan if the municipality is within population and growth rate requirements.

History

General plans are a statement by municipalities of land development policies, which may include maps, graphs and information about objectives, principals and standards for local growth and redevelopment. A municipality's general plan is adopted by resolution of their governing body. General plans are effective for up to 10 years after initial adoption and ratification. On or before the 10th anniversary of a general plan, the governing body must either readopt the plan or adopt a new general plan. Any city or town with a population greater than 2,500, but less than 10,000, with a population growth rate exceeding 2%, and any city or town with a population greater than 10,000 must submit each new general plan that is adopted to the voters for ratification (A.R.S. §§ [9-461](#), [9-461.06](#)).

Provisions

1. Allows the governing body of a city or town with a population greater than 2,500 persons, but less than 10,000 persons, and with a population growth rate not exceeding an average of 2% per year, to submit a new general plan to the voters for ratification. (Sec. 1)
2. Permits voter ratification of the general plan through a regularly scheduled municipal election or a special election that is scheduled at least 120 days after the governing body's adoption of the plan. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes a technical change. (Sec 1)

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

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: GOV DP 4-3-0-0

HB 2099: governor; attorney general; duties; immigration
Sponsor: Representative Martinez, LD 16
Caucus & COW

Overview

Directs the Governor and Attorney General to execute and assist the federal government with all actions and programs relating to federal immigration laws.

History

The statutory powers and duties of the Governor include acting as the sole official means of communicating between other governments and the State of Arizona, directing the Attorney General to appear on behalf of the state for any legal proceedings affecting the state and the ability to require the Attorney General to assist the county attorney in the discharge of their duties ([A.R.S. § 41-101](#)).

The Attorney General serves as the chief legal officer of the state. The statutory duties and powers of the Attorney General include acting as legal advisor to state departments, compromising or settling actions and claims against or by the state and representing political subdivisions, school districts and municipalities in suits to enforce state or federal statutes pertaining to antitrust, restraint of trade or price-fixing activities or conspiracies ([A.R.S. § 41-192](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires the Governor and Attorney General to enforce, administer and cooperate with federal actions, orders and programs that relate to the enforcement of federal immigration laws. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2)

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

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: HHS DP 10-2-0-0

HB 2001: behavioral health; temporary licensure; graduates

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

Overview

Requires the Arizona Board of Behavioral Health Examiners (BBHE) to issue temporary licenses to behavioral health graduates who are in the process of applying for an associate level license.

History

BBHE is authorized to establish and maintain standards of qualifications and performance for licensed behavioral health professionals in the areas of counseling, marriage and family therapy, social work and addiction counseling and to regulate the practice of licensed behavioral health professionals for protection of the public (A.R.S. § [32-3253](#)).

BBHE, by rule, may prescribe a procedure for issuing temporary licenses. At minimum, these rules must include the following: 1) a person issued a temporary license may practice behavioral health only under direct supervision of a licensee; 2) a temporary license expires on the date specified by BBHE and not more than one year after the date of issuance; 3) a temporary license may contain restrictions as to time, place and supervision that the board deems appropriate; 4) the board may summarily revoke a temporary license without a hearing; and 5) the board's denial of a licensure application terminates a temporary license (A.R.S. § [32-3279\(C\)](#)).

An individual is not eligible for a temporary license if the individual: 1) is the subject of a complaint pending before any state behavioral health regulatory entity; 2) has had a license or certificate to practice a health care profession suspended or revoked by any state regulatory entity; 3) has a criminal history or history of disciplinary action by a state behavioral health regulatory entity unless BBHE determines the history is not of sufficient seriousness to merit disciplinary action; or 4) has been previously denied a license by BBHE ([A.A.C. R4-6-306](#)).

Direct client contact is the performance of therapeutic or clinical functions related to the applicant's professional practice level of psychotherapy that includes diagnosis, assessment and treatment and may include psychoeducation for mental, emotional and behavioral disorders based primarily on verbal or nonverbal communications and intervention with, and in the presence of, one or more clients, including through the use of telehealth (A.R.S. § [32-3251](#)).

Direct supervision means responsibility and oversight for all services provided by a supervisee (A.A.C. [R4-6-101](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires BBHE to issue a temporary license to an applicant who:
 - a) has completed their course of study in either social work, counseling, marriage and family therapy or addiction counseling and graduated from a regionally accredited institution of higher education; and
 - b) is in the process of applying for an associate level license if the person's activities are performed under qualified direct supervision during their course of study or internship. (Sec. 1)
2. Authorizes temporary licenses to be valid for 90 days after the person's date of graduation. (Sec. 1)
3. Allows a licensee to apply any direct client contact work experience obtained during the temporary licensure timeframe toward their direct client contact work experience required for licensure. (Sec. 1)

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: HHS DP 12-0-0-0

HB 2179: marijuana; advertising; restrictions
Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1
Caucus & COW

Overview

Establishes advertising restrictions and warning label requirements for marijuana establishments and nonprofit medical marijuana dispensaries effective on July 1, 2026. Contains a Proposition 105 clause.

History

Advertising is any public communication in any medium that offers or solicits a commercial transaction involving the sale, purchase or delivery of marijuana or marijuana products ([A.R.S. § 36-2850](#)).

A marijuana establishment or nonprofit medical marijuana dispensary may engage in advertising. An advertising platform may host advertising only if the following apply: 1) the advertising is authorized by a marijuana establishment or nonprofit medical marijuana dispensary; and 2) the advertising accurately and legibly identifies the marijuana establishment or nonprofit medical marijuana dispensary responsible for the advertising content by name and license number or registration number.

Any advertising involving direct, individualized communication or dialogue must use a method of age affirmation to verify that the recipient is 21 years of age or older before engaging in communication or dialogue. User confirmation, birth date disclosure or similar registration methods may be used to affirm age.

A marijuana establishment or nonprofit medical marijuana dispensary that violates these measures is subject to disciplinary action by the Arizona Department of Health Services (DHS). Enforced by the Attorney General (AG), an individual or entity other than a marijuana establishment or nonprofit medical marijuana dispensary that advertises marijuana or marijuana products must pay a civil penalty of \$20,000 per violation to the Smart and Safe Arizona Fund in addition to any other penalty imposed by law ([A.R.S. 36-2859](#)).

Marijuana establishments may not do any of the following:

- 1) package or label marijuana or marijuana products in a false or misleading manner;
- 2) manufacture or sell marijuana products that resemble the form of a human, animal, insect, fruit, toy or cartoon; or
- 3) sell or advertise marijuana or marijuana products with names that resemble or imitate food or drink brands marketed to children or advertise marijuana or marijuana products to children ([A.R.S. 36-2860](#)).

Provisions

- 1. Specifies that only a marijuana establishment or nonprofit medical marijuana dispensary may market, promote, sponsor, advertise or authorize advertising for marijuana, products containing tetrahydrocannabinol, intoxicating cannabinoids or marijuana paraphernalia in accordance with the advertising restrictions. (Sec. 1)
- 2. Prohibits a marijuana establishment or nonprofit medical marijuana dispensary from doing any of the following:
 - a) advertising marijuana or marijuana products to individuals who are under 21 years of age, including advertising products with names that resemble or imitate food or drink brands that are marketed to children;
 - b) advertising with images or likeness of toys, cartoons and animated or fictional characters, including Santa Claus, that are designed to appeal to or encourage individuals who are under 21 years of age;

<input checked="" 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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- c) advertising with images or visual representations of the consumption of the marijuana or marijuana product;
 - d) advertising with the potency or tetrahydrocannabinol levels of the marijuana or marijuana product;
 - e) advertising in a way that primarily appeals to individuals who are under 21 years old such that the advertising has a special attractiveness to individuals who are under 21 years old beyond general attractiveness for individuals over the age of 21;
 - f) advertising at, on or within airports, public transportation shelters, public buses, public trains, public shuttles or public trams; and
 - g) advertising any health-related statement or statement regarding the effects of marijuana consumption that is known to be untrue. (Sec. 1)
3. Prohibits a marijuana establishment or nonprofit medical marijuana dispensary from doing any of the following unless at least 73.6% of the audience is expected to be at least 21 years of age:
 - a) advertising electronically via social media or on a website; and
 - b) sponsoring any sporting event with acknowledgement that includes images of, visual depictions of or references to marijuana, including the leaf or bud of the marijuana plant or any marijuana product. (Sec. 1)
 4. Requires all advertising for marijuana or marijuana products to contain the conspicuous and legible warning: *"Do not use marijuana if you are under 21 years of age or pregnant. Keep marijuana out of reach of children."* (Sec. 1)
 5. Requires all printed warnings for marijuana or marijuana products to occupy at least 10% of the advertising area and be in black font on a white background. (Sec. 1)
 6. Prohibits a billboard advertisement for marijuana or marijuana products to be placed within 1,000 radial feet of any:
 - a) child care center;
 - b) church;
 - c) substance abuse recovery facility;
 - d) public park or playground; or
 - e) public or private school that provides instruction to students in preschool, kindergarten programs or any of grades 1-12. (Sec. 1)
 7. Provides a person in violation of the billboard advertising restrictions 30 days to comply with all requirements, upon notification of noncompliance by the AG. (Sec. 1)
 8. Clarifies that for circumstances beyond the control of the billboard operator that may prevent the removal within the 30-day timeframe, the advertisement must be removed as soon as it is safely and legally possible. (Sec. 1)
 9. Subjects a person who does not comply with the billboard advertising requirements to civil penalties and disciplinary action. (Sec. 1)
 10. Adds that an advertising platform may host advertising only if the advertising contains a printed warning that complies with the marijuana label requirement. (Sec. 1)
 11. States that a marijuana establishment or nonprofit medical marijuana dispensary that violates the advertising restrictions has seven days to comply, upon notification by DHS or AG. (Sec. 1)
 12. Subjects a marijuana establishment or nonprofit medical marijuana dispensary that is found to be in violation of the marijuana advertising regulations by the AG to disciplinary action by DHS. (Sec. 1)
 13. Requires, rather than allows the AG to enforce the marijuana advertising regulations. (Sec.1)
 14. Clarifies that advertising for marijuana or marijuana products does not include a communication that is targeted only to the established customer base of a marijuana establishment or nonprofit medical marijuana dispensary. (Sec. 1)

15. Contains an effective date of July 1, 2026. (Sec. 2)
16. Contain a Proposition 105 clause. (Sec. 3)
17. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: IT DP 9-0-0-1

HB 2404: commerce authority; board of directors

Sponsor: Representative Rivero, LD 27

Caucus & COW

Overview

Expands the Arizona Commerce Authority's (ACA) Board of Directors (Board) to include the Chairpersons of the Senate Finance Committee and of the House of Representatives International Trade Committee, or its successor committees, or the Chairpersons' designees.

History

The mission of the ACA is to provide private sector leadership in growing and diversifying the economy of this state, creating high quality employment in this state through expansion, attraction and retention of businesses and marketing this state for the purpose of expansion, attraction and retention of businesses.

The ACA is currently governed by a Board consisting of 29 members, as follows:

- 1) the Governor, who serves as chairperson;
- 2) the Chief Executive Officer;
- 3) 17 private sector business leaders;
- 4) the President of the Senate;
- 5) the Speaker of the House of Representatives;
- 6) the president of the Arizona Board of Regents (ABOR);
- 7) the president of each state university under the jurisdiction of ABOR;
- 8) one president of a community college, appointed by a statewide organization of community college presidents;
- 9) the chairperson of the Governor's council on small business, or its successor;
- 10) the chairperson of the workforce Arizona council;
- 11) one member of the rural business development advisory council;
- 12) the president of a statewide organization of incorporated cities and towns; and
- 13) the president of a statewide organization of county boards of supervisors ([A.R.S. § 41-1502](#)).

Provisions

1. Adds, as ex officio members without the power to vote, to the Board:
 - a) the Chairperson of the Senate Finance Committee, or its successor committee, or the Chairperson's designee; and
 - b) the Chairperson of the House of Representatives International Trade Committee, or its successor committee, or the Chairperson's designee. (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

House: JUD DP 9-0-0-0

HB 2108: communications from inmate; victims' right
Sponsor: Representative Biasiucci, LD 30
Caucus & COW

Overview

Broadens the forms of communication, from the inmate to the victim and the victim's household, that the Arizona Department of Corrections (DOC) must forbid.

History

Pursuant to [A.R.S. § 13-4411.01](#), victims have the right to request to not receive mail from a defendant, during a defendant's incarceration. Statute outlines the notice request form language to be sent; the form is to be sent to the victim within 15 days after a defendant is sentenced. This victims' right is enforced by DOC placing sanctions, including reduction or denial of earned release credits and review of all outgoing mail, on the defendant if he chooses to ignore the mail restrictions. Similar provisions are made against juvenile defendants ([A.R.S. § 8-329.01](#)).

Provisions

1. Broadens *mail to any communication*, for the purpose of not receiving inmate communications. (Sec. 1-3)
2. Defines *communication*. (Sec. 1-3)
3. Makes conforming and technical changes. (Sec. 1-3)

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

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: JUD DPA 6-3-0-0

HB 2112: internet pornography; minors; age verification

Sponsor: Representative Kupper, LD 25
Caucus & COW

Overview

Adds a new chapter to Title 18 of the Arizona Revised Statutes mandating age verification for online access to *sexual material that is harmful to minors* (pornography).

History

[A.R.S. Title 18](#) relates to information technology, including chapters on government information technology; governmental reporting of information; the property technology sandbox; and network access, services and security.

Provisions

1. Requires commercial entities that knowingly and intentionally distribute material on a website, of which more than one-third is pornography, to use reasonable methods to verify that users are 18 years or older. (Sec. 1)
2. Directs said entities to verify age by requiring users to either:
 - a) provide digital identification; or
 - b) utilize a commercial age verification system, that may use either government-issued identification or transactional data. (Sec. 1)
3. Prohibits those who perform the age verification from retaining any identifying information on individuals. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires the aforesaid entities to display mandatory notices on their websites describing the harms of pornography and containing contact information for a helpline. (Sec. 1)
5. Specifies that this Act does not apply to news organizations. (Sec. 1)
6. Specifies that this Act does not apply to internet service providers, search engines or cloud service providers — provided they are not creating the pornographic content. (Sec. 1)
7. Permits the Attorney General to bring actions to enjoin a violation, recover a civil penalty and obtain other relief the court considers appropriate. (Sec. 1)
8. Permits any private person, if the Attorney General does not file a claim against an entity in violation of this Act, to bring a qui tam action to enforce this Act. (Sec. 1)
9. Outlines procedures for the bringing of a qui tam action to enforce this Act. (Sec. 1)
10. Authorizes a court to impose civil penalties against an entity in violation of this Act, in an amount of up to:
 - a) \$10,000 per day for failure to comply with age verification;
 - b) \$10,000 per instance of retaining identifying user data;
 - c) \$250,000 if one or more minors accesses pornography due to the entity's violation of the age verification requirements of this Act. (Sec. 1)
11. Outlines factors that a court must consider when determining the amount of a civil penalty to be imposed. (Sec. 1)
12. Permits the attorney general or qui tam plaintiff to recover reasonable attorney fees and costs. (Sec. 1)

Prop 105 (45 votes)

Prop 108 (40 votes)

Emergency (40 votes)

Fiscal Note

13. Defines:

- a) *commercial entity*;
- b) *digital identification*;
- c) *distribute*;
- d) *minor*;
- e) *news-gathering organization*;
- f) *publish*;
- g) *sexual material that is harmful to minors*; and
- h) *transactional data*. (Sec. 1)

Amendments

Committee on Judiciary

1. Prohibits a user's identifying information from being directly or indirectly transmitted to any government entity.
2. Removes the requirement that pornographic websites display mandatory notices on their websites describing the harms of pornography and containing contact information for a helpline.
3. Revises the enforcement mechanism of this Act; a right of action is granted to the parents or guardians of a minor who accesses pornography from a website in violation of this Act, and the provisions for the Attorney General or a qui tam plaintiff to bring an action are removed.
4. Provides that the penalties against an entity in violation of this Act are to be awarded to a successful plaintiff.



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: JUD DP 6-2-1-0

HB 2114: sexual conduct; minor; classification; sentence

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

Overview

Establishes that an individual is guilty of a class 4 felony if he is over the age of 20 and engages in sexual conduct with a minor who is between 15-17 years old.

History

Sexual conduct with a minor who is at least 15 years of age is a class 6 felony if the defendant is over 18 years of age ([A.R.S. §§ 13-705; 13-1405](#)). If the minor is under 15 years of age, it would be considered a dangerous crime against children (DCAC), and sexual conduct with a minor then would result in a class 2 felony. Statute specifies that a DCAC can be subject to increased prison sentences and special provisions regarding the defendant's eligibility for probation or early release ([A.R.S. § 13-705](#)).

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

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

Provisions

1. Asserts that an individual is guilty of a class 4 felony if he is over the age of 20 and engages in sexual conduct with a minor who is at least 15 years of age. (Sec. 1)
2. Applies a mandatory 1-year jail sentence to an individual with this charge, if he is placed on probation. (Sec. 1)

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: JUD DPA 9-0-0-0

HB 2207: child sex trafficking; juvenile defendants

Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1

Caucus & COW

Overview

Exempts minor victims of child sex trafficking, who are themselves convicted of sex trafficking, from being sentenced to natural life imprisonment.

History

Child sex trafficking is a criminal offense generally relating to child prostitution that can be committed in a number of different ways. Almost all forms of this offense are classified as class 2 felonies. The only form of child sex trafficking that is not a class 2 felony involves a defendant who is at least 18 years old engaging in prostitution with a minor between 15 and 17 years old whom he did not know or have reason to know was a minor. If a person is convicted of a class 2 felony for child sex trafficking, he is subject to a mandatory sentence of natural life imprisonment without eligibility for any form of release ([A.R.S. §§ 13-3212; 13-720](#)).

Provisions

1. Establishes that a person convicted of a class 2 felony for child sex trafficking is not to be sentenced to natural life if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that said person was:
 - a) less than 18 years old during the commission of the offense; and
 - b) a victim of child sex trafficking, perpetrated by another individual, prior to committing the offense for which he is convicted. (Sec. 1)
2. Contains an intent clause. (Sec. 2)
3. Contains a Proposition 105 clause. (Sec. 3)

Amendments

Committee on Judiciary

1. Establishes that no person younger than 18 years old may be sentenced to natural life if convicted of child sex trafficking, regardless of his having been sex trafficked or not.

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: JUD DP 8-0-0-1

HB 2343: legal document preparers; license requirements

Sponsor: Representative Hendrix, LD 14

Caucus & COW

Overview

Grants certified legal document preparers the ability to apply credit from a continuing education program to both their state agency license renewal requirements and their continuing legal education (CLE) activity requirements.

History

Pursuant to [A.R.S. § 12-112.01](#), state bar members can earn dual credit for state agency license renewal requirements and their annual CLE requirements if they attend a qualifying continuing education program. To be eligible, the continuing education program must:

- 1) consist of an organized program of learning;
- 2) deal with matters directly related to the law;
- 3) follow an agenda; and
- 4) be accompanied by substantive or practical written materials or exercises.

Provisions

1. Permits *certified legal document preparers* to earn and apply dual credit, toward both their state agency license renewal requirements and annual CLE requirements, from the same continuing education activity. (Sec. 1)

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

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: JUD DP 5-4-0-0

HB 2611: aggravated assault; accomplices; classification

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

Overview

Classifies committing *assault* against a person, when aided by two or more accomplices, as *aggravated assault*.

History

Under the current criminal code, a person commits *assault* by doing any of the following:

- 1) intentionally, knowingly or recklessly causing any physical injury to another person;
- 2) intentionally placing another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent physical injury; or
- 3) knowingly touching another person with the intent to injure, insult or provoke such person ([A.R.S. § 13-1203](#)).

Additionally, *aggravated assault* is a separate offense that occurs when a person commits assault as defined in [A.R.S. § 13-1203](#), but additional circumstances outlined in statute are met. These circumstances include, among others, the level of injury caused to the victim, the defendant's use of a deadly weapon or the victim being physically bound. Aggravated assault can range from a class 2 felony to a class 6 felony depending on the nature of the offense ([A.R.S. § 13-1204](#)).

Provisions

1. Broadens aggravated assault to include committing assault against a person if the assailant is aided by two or more accomplices who are actually present. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. Makes it a class 4 felony to commit aggravated assault when aided by two or more accomplices. (Sec. 1, 2)
3. Blends overlapping versions of A.R.S. § 13-1204. (Sec. 1-3)
4. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2)
5. Designates this legislation with the short title *Preston's Law*. (Sec. 4)

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

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: JUD DP 6-3-0-0

HCR 2041: congressional term limits; convention **Sponsor: Representative Montenegro, LD 29** **Caucus & COW**

Overview

Establishes that Arizona is calling for an Article V Convention to propose a Constitutional amendment to the United States (US) Constitution, to add term limits to Congress.

History

[Article V of the US Constitution](#) sets procedures for amending the Constitution. Article V establishes two methods for proposing amendments to the Constitution: 1) the first method requires both the House and Senate to propose a constitutional amendment by a vote of two-thirds of the members present; and 2) alternatively, Article V provides that Congress will call a convention for proposing amendments upon the request of two-thirds of the state legislatures — which is 34 states ([Congressional Research Service, Article V Convention](#)).

Since 1960, the states have submitted more than 160 applications for Article V conventions on various subjects. However, Congress has never deemed Article V's threshold for calling a convention to be met ([Clerk of the US House of Representatives](#)).

As of the end of 2024, the following states have passed applications solely specific to congressional term limits:

- 1) Alabama ([Alabama Legislature, HJR23](#)).
- 2) Florida ([Florida Senate, HCR 693](#));
- 3) Louisiana ([Louisiana Senate, SLS 24RS-35](#));
- 4) Missouri ([Missouri Senate, SCR 40](#));
- 5) North Carolina ([North Carolina General Assembly, HJR 151](#));
- 6) Oklahoma ([Oklahoma State Legislature, HJR 1032](#));
- 7) Tennessee ([Tennessee General Assembly, HJR 0005](#));
- 8) West Virginia ([West Virginia Legislature, HCR 9](#)); and
- 9) Wisconsin ([Wisconsin Legislature, AJR135](#)).

Provisions

1. Applies to Congress to propose a US Constitutional amendment, to limit the number of terms a person may be elected a Member of the US House of Representatives and Senate.
2. Specifies that this resolution is to be considered as covering the same subject applied for by other states and is to be aggregated with them.
3. Asserts that this resolution constitutes a continuing application in accordance with Article V of the US Constitution.
4. Directs the Secretary of State to send a copy of this resolution to designated members of the legislative and executive branches within the federal government.

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



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: PSLE DP 8-7-0-0

HB 2221: law enforcement; defunding; prohibition

**Sponsor: Representative Marshall, LD 7
Caucus & COW**

Overview

Mandates a city or town (municipality) not to reduce a law enforcement agency's annual operating budget (budget) below the previous year's budget.

History

The Urban Revenue Sharing (URS) program provides that a percentage of state individual and corporate income tax revenues are to be shared with municipalities in Arizona. Through FY 2023, the amount distributed to municipalities was 15% of net income tax collections from two years prior to the current fiscal year. [Laws 2021, Chapter 412](#), increases the URS distribution from 15% to 18%, beginning in FY 2024. URS monies are distributed to municipalities based on population ([A.R.S. § 43-206](#); [JLBC FY 2025 Baseline, GF Revenue](#); [DOR Tax Handbook, Individual Income Tax](#)).

Revenues collected through state transaction privilege tax (TPT), often called "sales tax", are also shared with Arizona's counties and municipalities through a complex system of formulas established in statute. The Department of Revenue transmits all TPT revenues to the State Treasurer, a portion of which are designated for distribution to counties, municipalities and other purposes. After the required distributions, remaining monies are credited to the state General Fund ([A.R.S. § 42-5029](#); [DOR Tax Handbook, TPT](#)).

Provisions

1. Prohibits a municipality from reducing the budget of a law enforcement agency below the previous year's budget. (Sec. 1)
2. Provides that a municipality that reduces its law enforcement agency's budget will not have its state-shared monies withheld if:
 - a) the municipality does not have sufficient monies;
 - b) the budgets of all other departments and agencies are reduced by an equal or greater amount as the reduction in the law enforcement agency's budget;
 - c) the municipality has not experienced population growth; or
 - d) the municipality increased the law enforcement agency's budget in the previous year for a one-time capital expense. (Sec. 1, 2 and 3)
3. States that if a municipality reduces their operating budget, the municipality:
 - a) must reduce all other departments' or agencies' annual operating budgets first; and
 - b) may not reduce the annual operating budget for a law enforcement agency in an amount greater than the reduction to all other municipal departments' or agencies' annual operating budgets. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires a municipality that reduces a law enforcement agency's budget to notify the State Treasurer. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires the State Treasurer to withhold URS and state-shared TPT monies, from a municipality that reduces a law enforcement agency's budget, in an amount equal to the budget reduction. (Sec. 1, 2 and 3)
6. Specifies that the State Treasurer is to continue withholding state-shared monies until the municipality restores the law enforcement agency's budget. (Sec. 1, 2 and 3)

<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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7. Stipulates that the State Treasurer is not to withhold any amount of state-shared monies that a municipality certifies as necessary to make required payments for debt service on bonds or other long-term obligations issued or incurred before the law enforcement agency's budget reduction. (Sec. 2 and 3)
8. Defines law enforcement agency. (Sec. 1, 2 and 3)



ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

HM2001: governor's budget; update; resubmittal
Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28
Caucus & COW

Overview

Urges the Governor to update and resubmit to the Legislature an Executive Budget Proposal that is balanced in all three upcoming fiscal years.

History

No later than five days after the convening of the regular legislative session, the Governor must submit to the Legislature a budget containing a complete plan of expenditures proposed to be made before the close of the next fiscal year for budget units and all monies and revenues estimated to be available ([A.R.S. § 35-111](#)).

From the time of transmission of the budget report to the Legislature until the General Appropriations Act is passed, the Director of the Governor's Office of Strategic Planning and Budgeting (OSPB), in person or by an assistant, must be available to the Legislature and the House and Senate Appropriations Committees to explain any recommendation made in the Governor's budget report ([A.R.S. § 35-119](#)).

The General Appropriations Act is required to include a provision outlining the revenue and expenditure estimates for the following three years. The expenditure estimates must be based on existing statutory funding requirements ([A.R.S. § 35-125](#)).

On January 17, 2025, the OSPB released the Governor's [FY 2026 Executive Budget Proposal](#).

Provisions

1. Urges the Governor to, within 10 days, update and resubmit to the Legislature an Executive Budget Proposal that is balanced in all three upcoming fiscal years.

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

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: TI DPA 6-1-0-0

HB 2235: signs; lane use; civil penalty
Sponsor: Representative Martinez, LD 16
Caucus & COW

Overview

Directs the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) and each local authority to place signs on a highway with two or more lanes for use by motor vehicles traveling in the same direction that direct slower traffic to travel in a lane other than the farthest left lane. Mandates the signs to read "*Left lane for passing only, slow traffic keep right.*" and subjects a person in violation to a civil penalty of \$500.

History

On all roadways, a person driving a vehicle proceeding at less than the normal speed of traffic must drive the vehicle in the right-hand lane, except when overtaking and passing another vehicle or when preparing for a left turn ([A.R.S. § 28-721](#)).

A person must not drive a motor vehicle at such a slow speed as to impede or block the normal and reasonable movement of traffic. The minimum speed limit may be determined by the Director of ADOT or local authority which a person must not drive a vehicle below except when necessary for safe operation or in compliance with law ([A.R.S. § 28-704](#)).

Provisions

1. Requires ADOT and each local authority to place signs on a highway with two or more lanes for use by motor vehicles traveling in the same direction that directs slower traffic to travel in a lane other than the farthest left lane. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. States that the sign must read "*Left lane for passing only, slow traffic keep right.*" and that the sign be accompanied by a smaller sign that reads "\$500 fine." (Sec. 1)
3. Stipulates a person who violates the requirement of driving a vehicle proceeding at less than the normal speed of traffic in the left-hand lane is subject to a civil penalty of \$500. (Sec 2).

Amendments

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure

1. Requires the "*Left lane for passing only, slow traffic keep right*" sign to be 48 inches in height and 48 inches in width.
2. Stipulates that the sign must either be accompanied by a smaller sign that reads "\$500 fine" or include on the sign a warning that reads "\$500 fine."
3. Applies the requirements on the signs and \$500 fine to only a highway with two lanes, rather than two or more lanes.

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

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: WM DP 6-3-0-0

HB 2118: TPT; sourcing; business location; receipt
Sponsor: Representative Carter N, LD 15
Caucus & COW

Overview

Specifies that the location of servers does not determine where an order is received for purposes of sourcing certain transaction privilege tax (TPT) transactions involving tangible personal property and defines *business location*.

History

Current law provides that retail sales of tangible personal property be sourced to the seller's business location if the seller receives the order at a business location in Arizona ([A.R.S. § 42-5040](#)).

Provisions

1. Specifies that the location of servers used to transmit the information necessary to accept an order does not determine where an order is received for purposes of sourcing certain TPT transactions involving tangible personal property. (Sec. 1)
2. Defines *business location*. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)
4. Contains an applicability clause. (Sec. 2)

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

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session

House: WM DP 5-3-1-0

HB 2155: income tax; subtraction; adoption expenses

Sponsor: Representative Keshel, LD 17

Caucus & COW

Overview

Increases the subtraction to Arizona gross income regarding the cost of adoption and specifies the subtraction allowed based on tax return filing status.

History

Currently, subtractions to Arizona gross income regarding expenses relating to adoption are allowed up to \$3,000. The subtractions can be taken for costs incurred in the years prior to taking the subtraction but the subtraction can only be taken in the year the final adoption order was granted ([A.R.S § 43-1022](#)).

Provisions

1. States the amount subtracted shall not exceed:
 - a) \$3,000 in taxable years before December 31, 2025.
 - b) \$5,000 for taxable years beginning January 1, 2026, for single individuals or heads of household;
and
 - c) \$10,000 for taxable years beginning January 1, 2026, for married couples filing a joint return. Married couples who file returns separately can take the subtraction by having one of the taxpayers take the subtraction or dividing it between them as long as the total subtractions do not exceed \$10,000. (Sec. 1)
2. 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

House: WM DPA 9-0-0-0

HB 2515: truth in taxation; bonds; notices
Sponsor: Representative Olson, LD 10
Caucus & COW

Overview

Increases the home value used in informational pamphlets for override and class B bond elections to \$400,000, the valuation for owner-occupied residence and commercial value used in bond elections to \$400,000 and \$1,500,000 respectively and makes corresponding changes to Truth in Taxation notices.

History

Currently for override elections the county school superintendent is required to include information regarding the tax rate associated with the proposed capital improvements and the estimated cost for owners of single family homes valued at \$80,000 in an informational pamphlet which would be distributed to qualified electors within the schools district ([A.R.S. § 15-481](#)).

Currently for class B bond elections the county superintendent is required to include information regarding the tax rate associated with the proposed capital improvements and the estimated cost for owners of single family homes valued at \$100,000 in an informational pamphlet which would be distributed to qualified electors within the school district ([A.R.S. § 15-491](#)).

Currently for bond elections a governing body or board of a political subdivision is required to mail an informational pamphlet to registered voters within political subdivision containing the estimated tax impact over the term of bonds on an owner-occupied residence valued at \$250,000 and on commercial property valued at \$1,000,000 ([A.R.S. § 35-454](#)).

Currently Truth in Taxation notices use a home value of \$100,000 to show the property tax in a school district with or without the proposed property tax increases ([A.R.S. § 15-905.01](#)).

Provisions

1. Increases the home value used for informational pamphlets regarding override elections from \$80,000 to \$400,000. (Sec. 1)
2. Increases home value used from \$100,000 to \$400,000 for class B bond elections. (Sec. 2)
3. Amends truth in taxation notices, increasing the home value used from \$100,000 to \$400,000. (Sec. 3, 6, 7 and 8)
4. Amends the home value referenced for computing a tax increase from \$100,000 to \$400,000. (Sec. 6)
5. Increases the owner-occupied residence value used for informational pamphlets regarding bond elections \$250,000 to \$400,000. (Sec. 5)
6. Increases the commercial value used for informational pamphlets regarding bond elections from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. (Sec. 5)
7. Specifies that the phrase contained on a ballot must be in boldface type. (Sec. 5)
8. Adds to the phrase contained on the ballot specifying that the bonds will be paid through a tax on all taxable property located within a district or jurisdiction and that the bonds are payable without limits to the rate or amount. (Sec. 5)
9. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1 and 5)

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

Committee on Ways and Means

1. Expands the home values used in informational pamphlets and truth in taxation notices to include \$100,000.