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

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**February 24, 2025**

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
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# CAUCUS AGENDA

**February 24, 2025**

| Bill Number | Short Title | Committee | Date | Action |
|---|---|---|---|---|

## Committee on Appropriations

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

HB 2209(BSI) Arizona department of housing; continuation
SPONSOR: LIVINGSTON, LD 28 HOUSE
APPROP 2/19/2025 DPA (11-6-1-0)
(No: GUTIERREZ, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON, TRAVERS, AUSTIN, VOLK Present: BLATTMAN)

HB 2385(BSI) produce incentive program; annual appropriation
(APPROP S/E: produce incentive program; appropriation)
SPONSOR: MARSHALL, LD 7 HOUSE
APPROP 2/19/2025 DPA/SE (18-0-0-0)

HB 2449(BSI) AHCCCS; enrollment verification; presumptive eligibility
SPONSOR: CARBONE, LD 25 HOUSE
APPROP 2/19/2025 DPA (11-6-1-0)
(No: BLATTMAN, GUTIERREZ, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON, TRAVERS, AUSTIN Present: VOLK)

HB 2814(BSI) noncustodial federal monies; appropriation
SPONSOR: FINK, LD 27 HOUSE
APPROP 2/19/2025 DP (11-6-1-0)
(No: BLATTMAN, GUTIERREZ, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON, TRAVERS, AUSTIN Present: VOLK)

HB 2858(BSI) appropriation; Glendale; 75th Avenue reconstruction
SPONSOR: RIVERO, LD 27 HOUSE
APPROP 2/19/2025 DP (17-1-0-0)
(No: GUTIERREZ)

HB 2874(BSI) excessive health insurance claims; notification
SPONSOR: LIGUORI, LD 5 HOUSE
APPROP 2/19/2025 DPA (17-0-0-1)
(Abs: WAY)

HCM 2011(BSI) homelessness; urging congress; HUD
SPONSOR: LIVINGSTON, LD 28 HOUSE
APPROP 2/19/2025 DP (11-7-0-0)
(No: BLATTMAN, GUTIERREZ, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON, TRAVERS, AUSTIN, VOLK)

HCR 2015(BSI) federal funds; legislative approval
(APPROP S/E: referendum; noncustodial federal monies; appropriation)
SPONSOR: FINK, LD 27 HOUSE
APPROP 2/19/2025 DPA/SE (11-7-0-0)
(No: BLATTMAN, GUTIERREZ, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON, TRAVERS, AUSTIN, VOLK)

## Committee on Commerce

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

HB 2324(BSI) technical correction; unclaimed property; interest
(COM S/E: forfeiture; digital assets; reserve fund)
SPONSOR: WENINGER, LD 13 HOUSE
COM 2/18/2025 DPA/SE (9-0-0-1)
(Abs: BLACKMAN)

HB 2328(BSI) technical correction; liquor licenses
(COM S/E: fantasy sports contests)
SPONSOR: WENINGER, LD 13 HOUSE
COM 2/18/2025 DPA/SE (6-4-0-0)
(No: AGUILAR, VILLEGAS, CAVERO, CONNOLLY)

HB 2342(BSI) cell phone carrier; spam calls
(COM S/E: blockchain technology; regulation; computational power)
SPONSOR: MARTINEZ, LD 16 HOUSE
COM 2/18/2025 DPA/SE (5-4-0-1)
(No: AGUILAR, VILLEGAS, CAVERO, CONNOLLY Abs: BLACKMAN)

HB 2387(BSI) cryptocurrency kiosk; license; fraud prevention
SPONSOR: MARSHALL, LD 7 HOUSE
COM 2/18/2025 DPA (9-0-0-1)
(Abs: WAY)

HB 2629(BSI) merchant; fees; calculation; transactions; penalty
SPONSOR: WENINGER, LD 13 HOUSE
COM 2/4/2025 DP (7-3-0-0)
(No: AGUILAR, HENDRIX, CAVERO)

HB 2654(BSI) blockchain and cryptocurrency study committee
(COM S/E: cryptocurrency and blockchain commission)
SPONSOR: WENINGER, LD 13 HOUSE
COM 2/18/2025 DPA/SE (9-0-0-1)
(Abs: BLACKMAN)

HB 2695(BSI) financially vulnerable adult; financial exploitation
SPONSOR: LIVINGSTON, LD 28 HOUSE
COM 2/18/2025 DPA (10-0-0-0)

HB 2741(BSI) liquor sampling; reporting; requirements.
SPONSOR: LOPEZ, LD 16 HOUSE
COM 2/18/2025 DP (8-0-0-2)
(Abs: HENDRIX, WAY)

HB 2787(BSI) ground ambulances; registration
SPONSOR: WILLOUGHBY, LD 13 HOUSE
COM 2/18/2025 DP (6-3-0-1)
(No: AGUILAR, VILLEGAS, CAVERO Abs: WAY)

HB 2865(BSI) homeowners' associations; attorney fees
SPONSOR: CARTER N, LD 15 HOUSE
COM 2/18/2025 DPA (7-3-0-0)
(No: AGUILAR, HENDRIX, VILLEGAS)

HB 2866(BSI) homeowner's associations; unlawful enforcement; damages
SPONSOR: CARTER N, LD 15 HOUSE
COM 2/18/2025 DPA (9-1-0-0)
(No: AGUILAR)

HB 2905(BSI) craft producer; festival; fair; license
SPONSOR: WENINGER, LD 13 HOUSE
COM 2/18/2025 DP (8-0-0-2)
(Abs: HENDRIX, BLACKMAN)

HB 2906(BSI) financial technology; digital assets program
SPONSOR: WENINGER, LD 13 HOUSE
COM 2/18/2025 DP (9-0-0-1)
(Abs: HENDRIX)

## Committee on Education

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

HB 2029(BSI) internet safety instruction; public schools
(ED S/E: academic standards; attestation; posting)
SPONSOR: MARTINEZ, LD 16 HOUSE
ED 2/18/2025 DPA/SE (11-0-0-1)
(Abs: OLSON)

HB 2058(BSI) school immunizations; exemption; adult students
(ED S/E: immunizations; proof; exemptions; higher education)
SPONSOR: FINK, LD 27 HOUSE
ED 2/4/2025 FAILED (0-11-0-1)
(No: BIASIUCCI, GRESS, GUTIERREZ, HERNANDEZ L, MARSHALL, PEÑA, SIMACEK, GARCIA, OLSON, FINK, TAYLOR Abs: ABEYTIA)
ED 2/18/2025 DPA/SE ON RECON (7-4-1-0)
(No: GRESS, GUTIERREZ, SIMACEK, GARCIA Present: HERNANDEZ L)

HB 2213(BSI) appropriation; free school meals
SPONSOR: GUTIERREZ, LD 18 HOUSE
ED 1/28/2025 DP (9-3-0-0)
(No: MARSHALL, OLSON, FINK)
APPROP 2/12/2025 DPA (16-2-0-0)
(No: OLSON, WAY)

HB 2609(BSI) advanced mathematics courses; student enrollment
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
ED 2/18/2025 DP (5-4-3-0)
(No: GUTIERREZ, MARSHALL, SIMACEK, FINK Present: HERNANDEZ L, GARCIA, ABEYTIA)

HB 2700(BSI) academic standards; social studies; geography
SPONSOR: MARTINEZ, LD 16 HOUSE
ED 2/18/2025 DP (6-5-0-1)
(No: GUTIERREZ, HERNANDEZ L, SIMACEK, GARCIA, ABEYTIA Abs: OLSON)

HB 2725(BSI) pledge of allegiance; parental notification
(ED S/E: competency requirements; social studies; civics)
SPONSOR: LOPEZ, LD 16 HOUSE
ED 2/18/2025 DPA/SE (7-5-0-0)
(No: GUTIERREZ, HERNANDEZ L, SIMACEK, GARCIA, ABEYTIA)

HB 2765(BSI) Arizona teachers academy; community colleges..
SPONSOR: TAYLOR, LD 29 HOUSE
ED 2/18/2025 DP (12-0-0-0)

HB 2792(BSI) student records; expulsions; disclosure requirements
SPONSOR: BLACKMAN, LD 7 HOUSE
ED 2/18/2025 DPA (6-4-0-2)
(No: GUTIERREZ, SIMACEK, GARCIA, ABEYTIA Abs: BIASIUCCI, OLSON)

HB 2880(BSI) unauthorized encampments; higher education institutions
SPONSOR: HERNANDEZ A, LD 20 HOUSE
ED 2/18/2025 DP (9-0-3-0)
(Present: GUTIERREZ, GARCIA, ABEYTIA)

HB 2883(BSI) technical correction; school district boards
(ED S/E: school district governing boards; training)
SPONSOR: HERNANDEZ L, LD 24 HOUSE
ED 2/18/2025 DPA/SE (7-2-2-1)
(No: SIMACEK, ABEYTIA Abs: OLSON Present: GUTIERREZ, GARCIA)

## Committee on Federalism, Military Affairs & Elections

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

HB 2005(BSI) voter registrations; recorder; inactive status
SPONSOR: GILLETTE, LD 30 HOUSE
FMAE 2/19/2025 DPA (4-3-0-0)
(No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

HB 2037(BSI) technical correction; international registered nurses
(FMAE S/E: constitutional convention; faithless delegates)
SPONSOR: KOLODIN, LD 3 HOUSE
FMAE 2/19/2025 DPA/SE (4-3-0-0)
(No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

HB 2154(BSI) early voting list; undeliverable ballots
SPONSOR: KESHEL, LD 17 HOUSE
FMAE 2/19/2025 DP (4-3-0-0)
(No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

HB 2631(BSI) election procedures manual; legislative approval
SPONSOR: KOLODIN, LD 3 HOUSE
FMAE 2/19/2025 DP (4-2-1-0)
(No: MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA Present: HERNANDEZ L)

HB 2666(BSI) campaign finance; third-party complaints
SPONSOR: HENDRIX, LD 14 HOUSE
FMAE 2/19/2025 DP (7-0-0-0)

HB 2667(BSI) campaign finance complaints; resolution
SPONSOR: HENDRIX, LD 14 HOUSE
FMAE 2/19/2025 DP (7-0-0-0)

HB 2767(BSI) voter registrations; transportation department; recorders
SPONSOR: KESHEL, LD 17 HOUSE
FMAE 2/19/2025 DP (3-2-1-1)
(No: MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA Abs: GILLETTE Present: HERNANDEZ L)

HB 2833(BSI) legislative district committee; county committee
SPONSOR: DIAZ, LD 19 HOUSE
FMAE 2/19/2025 DP (3-0-4-0)
(Present: KESHEL, KOLODIN, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

HB 2879(BSI) county committee; vacancy; precinct committeeman
SPONSOR: KESHEL, LD 17 HOUSE
FMAE 2/19/2025 DP (4-3-0-0)
(No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

HCM 2012(BSI) antiquities act; exception
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
FMAE 2/19/2025 DP (4-3-0-0)
(No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

HCM 2015(BSI) proof of citizenship; voter registration
SPONSOR: KOLODIN, LD 3 HOUSE
FMAE 2/19/2025 DP (4-3-0-0)
(No: HERNANDEZ L, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

## Committee on Government

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

HB 2222(BSI) settlement agreements; report; approval
SPONSOR: MARSHALL, LD 7 HOUSE
GOV 2/19/2025 DP (4-3-0-0)
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

HB 2231(BSI) advisory committee; subcommittee; exemption
SPONSOR: HENDRIX, LD 14 HOUSE
GOV 2/19/2025 DP (7-0-0-0)

HB 2257(BSI) DCS; vaccinations; child placement
SPONSOR: FINK, LD 27 HOUSE
GOV 2/5/2025 DPA (4-3-0-0)
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

HB 2339(BSI) historical society; local chapters; fund
SPONSOR: RIVERO, LD 27 HOUSE
GOV 2/19/2025 DP (6-0-1-0)
(Present: KESHEL)

HB 2344(BSI) notaries; businesses; prohibition
SPONSOR: HENDRIX, LD 14 HOUSE
GOV 2/19/2025 DPA (4-3-0-0)
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

HB 2442(BSI) homeowners' associations; budget ratification; requirements
SPONSOR: KESHEL, LD 17 HOUSE
GOV 2/20/2025 DPA (4-3-0-0)
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

HB 2547(BSI) abortions; public funding; prohibition
SPONSOR: DIAZ, LD 19 HOUSE
GOV 2/19/2025 DP (4-3-0-0)
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

HB 2578(BSI) memorial; Don Bolles
SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE
GOV 2/5/2025 DP (6-1-0-0)
(No: KESHEL)

HB 2594(BSI) GRRC; continuation
SPONSOR: BLACKMAN, LD 7 HOUSE
GOV 2/19/2025 DPA (4-2-1-0)
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS Present: MÁRQUEZ)

HB 2625(BSI) competitive sealed bidding; questions; answers
SPONSOR: WENINGER, LD 13 HOUSE
GOV 2/19/2025 DP (7-0-0-0)

HB 2706(BSI) mental health; intensive treatment orders
SPONSOR: HERNANDEZ C, LD 21 HOUSE
GOV 2/20/2025 DP (7-0-0-0)

HB 2723(BSI) municipalities; associations; restrictions
SPONSOR: CARTER N, LD 15 HOUSE
GOV 2/20/2025 DP (5-2-0-0)
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, GARCIA)

HB 2779(BSI) juveniles; temporary custody; parental notification
SPONSOR: HERNANDEZ C, LD 21 HOUSE
GOV 2/20/2025 DPA (7-0-0-0)

HB 2798(BSI) narcotic injection sites; zoning; prohibition
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
GOV 2/19/2025 DP (4-3-0-0)
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

HB 2803(BSI) mixed hoteling; signage; requirements
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
GOV 2/19/2025 DP (4-3-0-0)
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, VILLEGAS, MÁRQUEZ)

HB 2824(BSI) legislative subpoena; refusal; contempt
SPONSOR: RIVERO, LD 27 HOUSE
GOV 2/20/2025 DP (4-3-0-0)
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

HB 2895(BSI) task order contracts; website; posting
SPONSOR: LOPEZ, LD 16 HOUSE
GOV 2/20/2025 DP (4-2-1-0)
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, MÁRQUEZ Present: GARCIA)

HB 2927(BSI) public meetings; records; requirements; penalties
SPONSOR: CARBONE, LD 25 HOUSE
GOV 2/20/2025 DP (4-1-2-0)
(No: MÁRQUEZ Present: STAHL HAMILTON, GARCIA)

HB 2928(BSI) accessory dwelling units; requirements
SPONSOR: CARBONE, LD 25 HOUSE
GOV 2/20/2025 DP (5-2-0-0)
(No: KESHEL, STAHL HAMILTON)

HCR 2010(BSI) gold star families; legacy preservation
SPONSOR: BLACKMAN, LD 7 HOUSE
GOV 2/19/2025 DP (6-0-1-0)
(Present: MÁRQUEZ)

HCR 2025(BSI) constitutional amendments; sixty percent vote
SPONSOR: KOLODIN, LD 3 HOUSE
GOV 2/20/2025 DP (4-3-0-0)
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

HCR 2049(BSI) sovereign authority
SPONSOR: POWELL, LD 14 HOUSE
GOV 2/19/2025 DP (5-1-0-1)
(No: MÁRQUEZ Abs: KESHEL)

HCR 2057(BSI) initiatives; referendums; signature requirement; counties
SPONSOR: KESHEL, LD 17 HOUSE
GOV 2/20/2025 DP (4-3-0-0)
(No: STAHL HAMILTON, MÁRQUEZ, GARCIA)

**Committee on Health & Human Services**

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

HB 2012(BSI) emergency use products; employers; prohibition
SPONSOR: KUPPER, LD 25 HOUSE
HHS 2/13/2025 DP (7-5-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, HERNANDEZ A, MATHIS, LIGUORI, LUNA-NÁJERA)

HB 2134(BSI) physician assistants; qualifications
SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE
HHS 2/17/2025 DPA (12-0-0-0)

HB 2137(BSI) dental board; licensure; renewal
SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE
HHS 2/17/2025 DPA (12-0-0-0)

HB 2165(BSI) SNAP; prohibited purchases; waiver
SPONSOR: BIASIUCCI, LD 30 HOUSE
HHS 2/3/2025 FAILED (6-6-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, HERNANDEZ A, MATHIS, LIGUORI, LUNA-NÁJERA, HEAP)
HHS 2/17/2025 DPA ON RECON (7-5-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, HERNANDEZ A, MATHIS, LIGUORI, LUNA-NÁJERA)

HB 2173(BSI) mental health inquiry; prohibition
SPONSOR: WILLOUGHBY, LD 13 HOUSE
HHS 2/13/2025 DP (11-1-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P)

HB 2180(BSI) acute care services; pilot program
SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE
HHS 1/27/2025 DP (11-1-0-0)
(No: PINGERELLI)

HB 2182(BSI) ALTCS; preadmission screening; cognitive impairment
SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE
HHS 1/27/2025 DPA (12-0-0-0)

HB 2312(BSI) dental board; continuation
SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE
HHS 2/13/2025 DP (12-0-0-0)

HB 2313(BSI) behavioral health examiners board; continuation
SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE
HHS 2/13/2025 DP (12-0-0-0)

HB 2314(BSI) osteopathic examiners board; continuation
SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE
HHS 2/13/2025 DP (12-0-0-0)

HB 2315(BSI) respiratory care examiners board; continuation
SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE
HHS 2/13/2025 DP (12-0-0-0)

HB 2380(BSI) rare disease advisory council
SPONSOR: HERNANDEZ A, LD 20 HOUSE
HHS 2/3/2025 DP (12-0-0-0)
GOV 2/20/2025 DP (5-1-1-0)
(No: FINK Present: KESHEL)

HB 2439(BSI) website information; pregnant women
SPONSOR: KESHEL, LD 17 HOUSE
HHS 2/13/2025 DP (6-5-1-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, HERNANDEZ A, MATHIS, LIGUORI, LUNA-NÁJERA Present: GRESS)

HB 2583(BSI) physical therapists; imaging; laboratory tests
SPONSOR: BLISS, LD 1 HOUSE
HHS 2/13/2025 DPA (10-2-0-0)
(No: PINGERELLI, HEAP)

HB 2627(BSI) pharmacies; emergency authority
SPONSOR: WENINGER, LD 13 HOUSE
HHS 2/17/2025 DPA (12-0-0-0)

HB 2742(BSI) court-ordered evaluations
SPONSOR: LOPEZ, LD 16 HOUSE
HHS 2/17/2025 DP (10-1-1-0)
(No: MATHIS Present: HERNANDEZ A)

HB 2785(BSI) health care facilities; electronic monitoring
SPONSOR: NGUYEN, LD 1 HOUSE
HHS 2/17/2025 DP (11-1-0-0)
(No: HEAP)

HB 2808(BSI) medical board; disciplinary action
SPONSOR: HEAP, LD 10 HOUSE
HHS 2/17/2025 DP (8-4-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, LIGUORI, LUNA-NÁJERA)

HB 2840(BSI) doctor of chiropractic; unprofessional conduct
SPONSOR: HEAP, LD 10 HOUSE
HHS 2/17/2025 DP (12-0-0-0)

HB 2944(BSI) inpatient treatment days; computation; exclusion
SPONSOR: HERNANDEZ A, LD 20 HOUSE
HHS 2/13/2025 DP (12-0-0-0)

## Committee on Judiciary

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

HB 2040(BSI) technical correction; informed consent
(JUD S/E: en banc determination; rehearing)
SPONSOR: KOLODIN, LD 3 HOUSE
JUD 2/19/2025 DPA/SE (6-3-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA)

HB 2228(BSI) jurors; peremptory challenge; civil action
SPONSOR: HENDRIX, LD 14 HOUSE
JUD 2/19/2025 DP (7-2-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS L, GARCIA)

HB 2295(BSI) juveniles; change of judge; impartiality
(JUD S/E: change of judge; impartiality; juveniles)
SPONSOR: FINK, LD 27 HOUSE
JUD 2/19/2025 DPA/SE (9-0-0-0)

HB 2340(BSI) murder; law enforcement officer; punishment
SPONSOR: MARTINEZ, LD 16 HOUSE
JUD 2/19/2025 DP (5-0-4-0)
(Present: CONTRERAS L, KOLODIN, MARSHALL, GARCIA)

HB 2374(BSI) transnational repression; foreign adversaries
SPONSOR: NGUYEN, LD 1 HOUSE
JUD 2/5/2025 DPA (6-3-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA)

HB 2541(BSI) DCS; hearings; complete disclosure requirements
SPONSOR: DIAZ, LD 19 HOUSE
JUD 2/19/2025 DP (6-0-3-0)
(Present: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA)

HB 2559(BSI) justification; criminal offenses
SPONSOR: CONTRERAS L, LD 22 HOUSE
JUD 2/5/2025 DP (9-0-0-0)

HB 2604(BSI) child and family representation; appropriation
SPONSOR: NGUYEN, LD 1 HOUSE
JUD 2/12/2025 DPA (8-1-0-0)
(No: KOLODIN)
APPROP 2/19/2025 DPA (18-0-0-0)

HB 2607(BSI) fentanyl; motor vehicle; sentencing
SPONSOR: NGUYEN, LD 1 HOUSE
JUD 2/19/2025 DP (6-0-3-0)
(Present: CONTRERAS L, KOLODIN, GARCIA)

HB 2681(BSI) abortion-inducing drugs; requirements
SPONSOR: KESHEL, LD 17 HOUSE
JUD 2/19/2025 DP (6-2-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS L, GARCIA Abs: HERNANDEZ A)

HB 2712(BSI) indistinguishable; visual depiction; minor; definition
SPONSOR: BLACKMAN, LD 7 HOUSE
JUD 2/19/2025 DP (6-3-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ A, GARCIA)

HB 2786(BSI) excessive speed; speed inhibiting device
SPONSOR: NGUYEN, LD 1 HOUSE
JUD 2/19/2025 DP (8-1-0-0)
(No: KOLODIN)

HB 2855(BSI) terrorist organizations; drug cartels
SPONSOR: MONTENEGRO, LD 29 HOUSE
JUD 2/19/2025 DP (6-2-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS L, GARCIA Abs: HERNANDEZ A)

HB 2894(BSI) silver alert; criteria; notification
SPONSOR: POWELL, LD 14 HOUSE
JUD 2/19/2025 DP (9-0-0-0)

HCR 2055(BSI) drug cartels; terrorist organizations
SPONSOR: MONTENEGRO, LD 29 HOUSE
JUD 2/19/2025 DP (6-2-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS L, GARCIA Abs: HERNANDEZ A)

## Committee on Land, Agriculture & Rural Affairs

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

HB 2675(BSI) state fair board; continuation
SPONSOR: DIAZ, LD 19 HOUSE
LARA 2/17/2025 DP (8-0-0-1)
(Abs: MARTINEZ)

HB 2739(BSI) food products; cultivated cells; labeling
SPONSOR: NGUYEN, LD 1 HOUSE
LARA 2/17/2025 DP (6-3-0-0)
(No: PESHLAKAI, SANDOVAL, STAHL HAMILTON)

HB 2769(BSI) state land transfer; Bullhead City
SPONSOR: BIASIUCCI, LD 30 HOUSE
LARA 2/17/2025 DP (9-0-0-0)

## Committee on Natural Resources, Energy & Water

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

HB 2059(BSI) natural resources; federal law; requirements
SPONSOR: FINK, LD 27 HOUSE
NREW 2/18/2025 DP (5-4-1-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHLAKAI, LIGUORI Present: KUPPER)

HB 2104(BSI) minerals; land inventory; technical correction
(NREW S/E: emissions; voluntary vehicle repair; timeline)
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 2/18/2025 DPA/SE (10-0-0-0)

HB 2105(BSI) technical correction; petroleum product storage
(NREW S/E: violation; open unlawful burning; enforcement)
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 2/18/2025 DPA/SE (10-0-0-0)

HB 2106(BSI) technical correction; supplemental environmental project
(NREW S/E: establishment; advanced water purification permit)
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 2/18/2025 DPA/SE (10-0-0-0)

HB 2204(BSI) assured water supply; commingling
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 2/14/2025 DPA (6-3-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, LIGUORI Abs: PESHLAKAI)

HB 2232(BSI) on-site wastewater treatment; general permit
SPONSOR: HENDRIX, LD 14 HOUSE
NREW 2/18/2025 DP (9-1-0-0)
(No: PESHLAKAI)

HB 2269(BSI) appropriation; state mine inspector; safety
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 2/11/2025 DP (10-0-0-0)
APPROP 2/19/2025 DP (18-0-0-0)

HB 2271(BSI) supply and demand; assessment; groundwater
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 2/20/2025 DP (4-3-0-3)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, LIGUORI Abs: CARBONE, PESHLAKAI, LOPEZ)

HB 2274(BSI) technical correction; assured water supply
(NREW S/E: water improvement district; Willcox basin)
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 2/14/2025 DPA/SE (6-3-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, LIGUORI Abs: PESHLAKAI)

HB 2297(BSI) designation; assured water supply; offset
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 2/14/2025 DP (6-3-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, LIGUORI Abs: PESHLAKAI)

HB 2298(BSI) technical correction; management goals; AMAs
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 2/20/2025 DPA/SE (5-3-0-2)
(No: MATHIS, PESHLAKAI, LIGUORI Abs: CARBONE, CONTRERAS P)

HB 2299(BSI) assured water supply; certificate; model
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 2/14/2025 DP (6-3-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, LIGUORI Abs: PESHLAKAI)

HB 2527(BSI) corporation commission; electricity; reliability; management
SPONSOR: OLSON, LD 10 HOUSE
NREW 2/18/2025 DP (5-4-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHLAKAI, LIGUORI Abs: MARTINEZ)

HB 2568(BSI) conservation requirements; industrial water use
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 2/14/2025 DP (6-3-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, LIGUORI Abs: PESHLAKAI)

HB 2572(BSI) technical correction; groundwater rights; AMAs
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 2/20/2025 DPA/SE (4-3-0-3)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, LIGUORI Abs: CARBONE, PESHLAKAI, LOPEZ)

HB 2573(BSI) ~~technical correction; plants; containers; non-irrigation~~
(Now: groundwater; plants; wine grapes; non-irrigation)
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 2/14/2025 DPA (5-3-1-1)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, LIGUORI Abs: PESHLAKAI Present: KUPPER)

HB 2574(BSI) small land subdivision; requirements
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 2/18/2025 DPA (5-4-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHLAKAI, LIGUORI Abs: MARTINEZ)

HB 2691(BSI) groundwater replenishment districts; annual dues
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 2/14/2025 DPA (9-0-0-1)
(Abs: PESHLAKAI)

HB 2727(BSI) county water authority; post-2024 authority
SPONSOR: BIASIUCCI, LD 30 HOUSE
NREW 2/20/2025 DPA/SE (8-0-0-2)
(Abs: CARBONE, CONTRERAS P)

HB 2737(BSI) groundwater permits; technical correction
SPONSOR: GILLETTE, LD 30 HOUSE
NREW 2/20/2025 DPA/SE (5-3-0-2)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, LIGUORI Abs: CARBONE, PESHLAKAI)

HB 2738(BSI) electric utility customers; carbon reduction
SPONSOR: OLSON, LD 10 HOUSE
NREW 2/18/2025 DPA (6-4-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHLAKAI, LIGUORI)

HB 2753(BSI) groundwater replenishment; Pinal AMA
SPONSOR: MARTINEZ, LD 16 HOUSE
NREW 2/20/2025 DP (5-2-1-2)
(No: MATHIS, LIGUORI Abs: CARBONE, PESHLAKAI Present: CONTRERAS P)

HB 2774(BSI) technical correction; certificate; environmental compatibility
(NREW S/E: small modular reactors; co-location)
SPONSOR: CARBONE, LD 25 HOUSE
NREW 2/18/2025 DPA/SE (6-4-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHLAKAI, LIGUORI)

HB 2788(BSI) utility; resource plan; commission review
SPONSOR: OLSON, LD 10 HOUSE
NREW 2/18/2025 DP (6-4-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHLAKAI, LIGUORI)

HCM 2009(BSI) San Carlos irrigation project; divestiture
SPONSOR: MARTINEZ, LD 16 HOUSE
NREW 2/20/2025 DP (8-0-1-1)
(Abs: CARBONE Present: CONTRERAS P)

HCM 2010(BSI) air quality; ozone levels
SPONSOR: CARBONE, LD 25 HOUSE
NREW 2/18/2025 DP (6-4-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHLAKAI, LIGUORI)

HCM 2014(BSI) corporation commission; reliable energy
SPONSOR: OLSON, LD 10 HOUSE
NREW 2/18/2025 DPA (6-4-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHLAKAI, LIGUORI)

HCR 2017(BSI) for-sale housing; development; groundwater replenishment
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 2/14/2025 DP (5-3-1-1)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, LIGUORI Abs: PESHLAKAI Present: CARTER P)

HCR 2039(BSI) assured water supply; legislative intent
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 2/14/2025 DP (6-3-0-1)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, LIGUORI Abs: PESHLAKAI)

HCR 2046(BSI) Colorado River; cause of decline
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
NREW 2/18/2025 DPA (6-4-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS P, MATHIS, PESHLAKAI, LIGUORI)

HCR 2051(BSI) Yuma agriculture; water rights; supporting
SPONSOR: PEÑA, LD 23 HOUSE
NREW 2/20/2025 DPA (5-3-0-2)
(No: MATHIS, PESHLAKAI, LIGUORI Abs: CARBONE, CONTRERAS P)

## 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 2388(BSI) silent witness; records; nondisclosure; exceptions
(PSLE S/E: silent witness; nondisclosure; records; exceptions)
SPONSOR: MARSHALL, LD 7 HOUSE
PSLE 2/17/2025 DPA/SE (11-2-1-1)
(No: KOLODIN, TAYLOR Abs: SIMACEK Present: ABEYTIA)

HB 2430(BSI) corrections; Marana; transitional facility; study
SPONSOR: LIVINGSTON, LD 28 HOUSE
PSLE 2/17/2025 DP (11-2-0-2)
(No: CHAPLIK, KOLODIN Abs: NGUYEN, SIMACEK)

HB 2432(BSI) parenting time; neutral exchange location
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
PSLE 2/17/2025 DP (9-3-1-2)
(No: CHAPLIK, KOLODIN, POWELL Abs: TSOSIE, SIMACEK Present: MARSHALL)

HB 2689(BSI) cancer insurance; public safety; retirees
SPONSOR: LIVINGSTON, LD 28 HOUSE
PSLE 2/20/2025 DPA/SE (12-0-0-3)
(Abs: WILLOUGHBY, MÁRQUEZ, ABEYTIA)

HB 2730(BSI) fingerprinting; personnel; committed youth; contact.
SPONSOR: MARSHALL, LD 7 HOUSE
PSLE 2/17/2025 DPA (13-0-0-2)
(Abs: TSOSIE, SIMACEK)

HB 2733(BSI) unmanned aircraft; qualified immunity
SPONSOR: MARSHALL, LD 7 HOUSE
PSLE 2/20/2025 DPA (10-0-3-2)
(Abs: MÁRQUEZ, ABEYTIA Present: KOLODIN, AUSTIN, CREWS)

HB 2813(BSI) erroneous convictions; compensation
SPONSOR: POWELL, LD 14 HOUSE
PSLE 2/20/2025 DP (13-0-0-2)
(Abs: MÁRQUEZ, ABEYTIA)

HB 2896(BSI) technical correction; juvenile court; records
SPONSOR: LOPEZ, LD 16 HOUSE
PSLE 2/20/2025 DPA/SE (9-1-3-2)
(No: KOLODIN Abs: MÁRQUEZ, ABEYTIA Present: AUSTIN, CREWS, SIMACEK)

HB 2933(BSI) technical correction; double punishment.
SPONSOR: LOPEZ, LD 16 HOUSE
PSLE 2/20/2025 DPA/SE (8-0-5-2)
(Abs: MÁRQUEZ, ABEYTIA Present: KOLODIN, AUSTIN, CREWS, SIMACEK, VOLK)

HCR 2045(BSI) law enforcement; first responders; honoring
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
PSLE 2/20/2025 DP (13-0-0-2)
(Abs: MÁRQUEZ, ABEYTIA)

## Committee on Regulatory Oversight

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

HB 2031(BSI) boards and commissions; repeal
SPONSOR: KOLODIN, LD 3 HOUSE
RO 2/18/2025 DPA (3-2-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ C)

HCR 2024(BSI) capital punishment; firing squad
SPONSOR: KOLODIN, LD 3 HOUSE
RO 2/18/2025 DP (3-2-0-0)
(No: CONTRERAS L, HERNANDEZ C)

## Committee on Science & Technology

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

HB 2801(BSI) technology study committee; assistive technology
SPONSOR: CONNOLLY, LD 8 HOUSE
ST 2/19/2025 DPA (7-1-0-1)
(No: FINK Abs: HENDRIX)

HB 2846(BSI) chiropractic board; regulation; unprofessional conduct
SPONSOR: PINGERELLI, LD 28 HOUSE
ST 2/19/2025 DP (9-0-0-0)

HB 2872(BSI) appropriation; office of defense innovation
SPONSOR: WILMETH, LD 2 HOUSE
ST 2/19/2025 DPA (7-2-0-0)
(No: HENDRIX, FINK)

HB 2943(BSI) municipal fire departments; defunding; prohibition
SPONSOR: HERNANDEZ A, LD 20 HOUSE
ST 2/19/2025 DP (5-4-0-0)
(No: CAVERO, CONNOLLY, HEAP, FINK)

## Committee on Transportation & Infrastructure

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

HB 2009(BSI) vehicle license tax; exemption; military
SPONSOR: CARTER P, LD 4 HOUSE
TI 1/29/2025 DP (7-0-0-0)

HB 2100(BSI) made in Arizona special plates
(TI S/E: watercraft; proof of insurance)
SPONSOR: MARTINEZ, LD 16 HOUSE
TI 2/19/2025 DPA/SE (7-0-0-0)

HB 2111(BSI) suicide prevention special plate
SPONSOR: BIASIUCCI, LD 30 HOUSE
TI 2/19/2025 DPA (6-0-1-0)
(Present: CONTRERAS P)

HB 2166(BSI) commercial driver license examiners; notice
(TI S/E: use fuel dispenser labels; receipt)
SPONSOR: BIASIUCCI, LD 30 HOUSE
TI 2/12/2025 DPA/SE (7-0-0-0)

HB 2234(BSI) Interstate 11; environmental; engineering; study
(TI S/E: appropriation; Pinal County transportation study)
SPONSOR: MARTINEZ, LD 16 HOUSE
TI 2/19/2025 DPA/SE (7-0-0-0)

HB 2750(BSI) fire trucks; diesel fuel; exemption
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
TI 2/19/2025 DP (7-0-0-0)

HB 2863(BSI) trailers; HOV lanes; prohibition
SPONSOR: CARTER N, LD 15 HOUSE
TI 2/19/2025 DP (7-0-0-0)

## Committee on Ways & Means

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

HB 2082(BSI) TPT; exemption; wastewater; pipes
SPONSOR: GRIFFIN, LD 19 HOUSE
WM 2/19/2025 DP (5-4-0-0)
(No: BLATTMAN, SANDOVAL, CREWS, LUNA-NÁJERA)

HB 2406(BSI) property tax; exemption; combat veterans
SPONSOR: KOLODIN, LD 3 HOUSE
WM 2/19/2025 DP (5-4-0-0)
(No: BLATTMAN, SANDOVAL, CREWS, LUNA-NÁJERA)

HB 2517(BSI) written request; property locators
SPONSOR: OLSON, LD 10 HOUSE
WM 2/19/2025 DPA (5-4-0-0)
(No: BLATTMAN, SANDOVAL, CREWS, LUNA-NÁJERA)

HB 2635(BSI) TPT; exemption; firearm storage devices
SPONSOR: GRESS, LD 4 HOUSE
WM 2/19/2025 DP (9-0-0-0)

HB 2672(BSI) property tax; exemption; veterans; disabilities
SPONSOR: CARBONE, LD 25 HOUSE
WM 2/19/2025 DP (8-0-1-0)
(Present: BLATTMAN)

HB 2918(BSI) tax rates; reductions
SPONSOR: OLSON, LD 10 HOUSE
WM 2/19/2025 DPA (5-4-0-0)
(No: BLATTMAN, SANDOVAL, CREWS, LUNA-NÁJERA)

HB 2920(BSI) qualifying tax rate; tax bill
SPONSOR: OLSON, LD 10 HOUSE
WM 2/19/2025 DPA (5-4-0-0)
(No: BLATTMAN, SANDOVAL, CREWS, LUNA-NÁJERA)

HCR 2023(BSI) property tax; combat veterans; exemption
SPONSOR: KOLODIN, LD 3 HOUSE
WM 2/19/2025 DP (5-4-0-0)
(No: BLATTMAN, SANDOVAL, CREWS, LUNA-NÁJERA)

## HB 2209: Arizona department of housing; continuation
## Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

Continues the Arizona Department of Housing (ADOH) for one year through July 1, 2026.

**History**

Established in 2002, the ADOH is responsible for: 1) establishing policies, procedures and programs to address the affordable housing issues confronting Arizona, including issues of low income families, moderate income families, housing affordability, special needs populations and decaying housing stock; 2) providing, to qualified housing participants and political subdivisions of Arizona, financial, advisory, consultative, planning, training and educational assistance for the development of safe, decent and affordable housing, including housing for low and moderate income households; and 3) maintaining and enforcing standards of quality and safety for manufactured homes, mobile homes and factory-built buildings. Programs administered by the ADOH include rental development, rental assistance, home ownership assistance, housing rehabilitation, foreclosure prevention and homeless prevention (A.R.S. § 41-3953).

The ADOH is primarily funded through federal resources and fees. According to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, the ADOH administered approximately $190 million in federal and non-appropriated state housing and community development funds per year (JLBC).

The House Commerce Committee of Reference (COR) held a public meeting on Tuesday, January 14, 2025, to review the Auditor General's Performance Audit and Sunset Review Report and consider ADOH's responses to the statutorily outlined sunset factors. The COR recommended that ADOH be continued with revisions. ADOH is statutorily set to terminate on July 1, 2025, unless legislation is enacted for its continuation (A.R.S. § 41-3025.06).

**Provisions**

1. Continues, retroactive to July 1, 2025, the ADOH until July 1, 2026. (Sec. 2, 4)
2. Repeals the ADOH on January 1, 2027. (Sec. 2)
3. Contains a legislative intent clause. (Sec. 3)

**Amendments**

*Committee on Appropriations*

1. Subjects all programs established by ADOH and funded by the Housing Trust Fund to review by the Joint Legislative Budget Committee (JLBC).
2. Prohibits Housing Trust Fund monies from being spent on any down payment assistance programs that aid with the purchase of properties in this state, except as authorized by law.
3. Requires ADOH to establish and implement a comprehensive performance measurement system within 12 months after the effective date of this act.
4. Outlines requirements for the comprehensive performance measurement system.
5. Requires ADOH to conduct a biennial:
   a) evaluation of all housing programs in this state to assess program alignment with state housing goals and ensure compliance with state law;
   b) review of regulatory fees associated with manufactured housing in this state.
6. Directs ADOH to establish secure wire transfer protocols to mitigate fraud risks.

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

7. Requires any proposed regulatory fees changes to be submitted to the Board of Manufactured Housing for approval.
8. Establishes requirements for ADOH related to complaints and complaint tracking.
9. Requires any instance of fraud involving state monies to be reported to the Governor, JLBC and the Auditor General within 10 business days.
10. Directs ADOH to provide quarterly reports to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate regarding the use of monies from the Housing Trust Fund until December 31, 2026.
11. Outlines requirements for the quarterly report.
12. Requires the Auditor General to conduct a special audit on the amount of monies spent on programs and services for individuals experiencing homelessness in this state for the past five years.
13. Outlines requirements for the special audit.
14. Establishes a reporting requirement for the special audit and requires the report to be submitted by December 31, 2026.
15. Appropriates $1,650,000 from the Housing Trust Fund in FY 2026 to the Auditor General for the special audit.
16. Exempts the appropriation from lapsing.
17. Expands the reporting requirements for ADOH's annual report to the Governor and Legislature.
18. Expands the reporting requirements for the Department of Economic Security's report on the efforts to prevent and alleviate homelessness.

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** APPROP DPA/SE 18-0-0-0

## HB 2385: produce incentive program; annual appropriation
## S/E: produce incentive program; appropriation
## Sponsor: Representative Marshall, LD 7
## Caucus & COW

## Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2385

**Overview**

Appropriates $1,000,000 from the state General Fund (GF) in FY 2026 to the Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES) to implement the Produce Incentive Program (Program).

**History**

The U.S. Food and Nutrition Service's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides financial assistance to eligible low-income households to purchase nutritionally adequate, low-cost foods. This assistance is available to households that meet financial eligibility tests for monthly income, fulfill work-related requirements and satisfy citizenship and legal permanent residence tests (7 U.S.C. § 2012 et seq.).

The Legislature appropriated $400,000 from the GF in FY 2019 to DES to develop and implement the Program for SNAP enrollees to purchase eligible Arizona-grown fruits and vegetables. Eligible goods can only be purchased at SNAP-authorized farmers markets, farm stands, mobile markets, community supported agriculture sites and grocery stores.

The Program, known as the Double Up Food Bucks Program, provides matching monies up to $20 per site per day for a SNAP enrollee, subject to available monies. DES must also use Program monies to research and evaluate the Program's impact for SNAP enrollees and Arizona agricultural producers (A.R.S. § 46-231).

**Provisions**

1. Appropriates $1,000,000 from the GF in FY 2026 to DES for the implementation of the Program. (Sec. 1)
2. Exempts the appropriation from lapsing. (Sec. 1)

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

## HB 2449: AHCCCS; enrollment verification; presumptive eligibility
## Sponsor: Representative Carbone, LD 25
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

Requires the Arizona Heath Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) to enter into a data matching agreement with the Department of Gaming (DOG) and the Arizona State Lottery Commission (ASLC) to identify members who have lottery or gambling winnings of $3,000 or more. Outlines procedures for reviewing this information and presumptive member eligibility.

**History**

Established in 1981, AHCCCS is Arizona's Medicaid program that oversees contracted health plans for the delivery of health care to individuals and families who qualify for Medicaid and other medical assistance programs. Through contracted health plans across the state, AHCCCS delivers health care to qualifying individuals including low-income adults, their children or people with certain disabilities. Members must meet certain financial and non-financial requirements to be eligible for AHCCCS (A.R.S. § 36-2901)

Statute outlines the covered health and medical services offered to AHCCCS members, including: 1) inpatient hospital services; 2) outpatient health services; 3) laboratory and X-ray services; 4) prescription medications; 5) medical supplies, durable medical equipment, insulin pumps and prosthetic devices; 6) treatment of medical conditions of the eye; 7) early and periodic health screening and diagnostic services; 8) family planning services; 9) podiatry services; 10) nonexperimental transplants; 11) emergency dental care; 12) ambulance and nonambulance transportation; 13) hospice care; 14) orthotics; 15) medically necessary chiropractic services; and 16) diabetes outpatient self-management training services (A.R.S. § 36-2907).

**Provisions**

***System Member Eligibility***

1. Requires AHCCCS to enter into a data matching agreement with the ADG and the ASLC to identify members who have lottery or gambling winnings of $3,000 or more and directs AHCCCS to review this information at least once a month. (Sec. 1)

2. Declares that a member who fails to disclose winnings of $3,000 or more and who is identified by AHCCCS through the ADG and ASLC database match is in violation of AHCCC's terms of eligibility. (Sec. 1)

3. Requires AHCCCS, at least once a month, to:
   a) receive and review death record information from the Department of Health Services concerning its members and to adjust system eligibility accordingly; and
   b) review information concerning members indicating a change in circumstances that may affect eligibility, including changes in residency as identified by out-of-state electronic benefit transfer card transactions. (Sec. 1)

4. Directs AHCCCS, at least once a quarter, to:
   a) receive and review information from the Department of Economic Security and the Industrial Commission of Arizona that indicates a change in members' circumstances that may affect eligibility, including changes to unemployment benefits, employment status or wages; and
   b) receive and review information from the Department of Revenue that indicates a change in members' circumstances that may affect eligibility, including potential changes in income, wages or residency as identified by tax records. (Sec. 1)

5. States that if AHCCCS receives information concerning a member that indicates a change in the member's circumstances that may affect eligibility, AHCCCS must review that member's eligibility. (Sec. 1)

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

6. Allows AHCCCS to enter into a memorandum of understanding with any other department of this state to obtain the information required due the provisions of this act. (Sec. 1)

7. Authorizes AHCCCS to contract with one or more independent vendors to provide additional data or information that may indicate a change in an individual's circumstances and eligibility. (Sec. 1)

8. Prohibits AHCCCS, unless required by federal law, from accepting self-attestation of income, residency, age, household composition, caretaker or relative status or receipt of other health insurance coverage without independent verification before enrollment. (Sec. 1)

9. Restricts AHCCCS from requesting the authority to waive or decline to periodically check any available income-related data sources to verify eligibility. (Sec. 1)

10. Prohibits AHHCS from accepting eligibility determinations for the system under 42 U.S.C. § 18041(c). (Sec. 1)

11. Allows AHCCCS to accept assessments from the Federal Health Benefit Exchange under 42 U.S.C. § 18041(c) but requires AHCCCS to independently verify eligibility and make eligibility determinations. (Sec. 1)

12. Requires AHCCCS to submit any waiver requests necessary to implement this act's requirements to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) on or before April 1, 2026. (Sec. 1)

***Presumptive Eligibility Determinations***

13. Requires AHCCCS to request approval from CMS for a section 1115 wavier to eliminate mandatory hospital presumptive eligibility and restrict presumptive eligibility determinations to only children and pregnant women eligibility groups. (Sec. 1)

14. Declares that if the section 1115 waiver request for restricting presumptive eligibility is denied by CMS, AHCCCS is required to resubmit a subsequent request within 12 months of each denial. (Sec. 1)

15. Prohibits AHCCCS, unless required by federal law, from designating itself as a qualified health entity for the purpose of making presumptive eligibility determinations or for any other purpose not expressly authorized by statute. (Sec. 1)

16. Requires a qualified hospital making presumptive eligibility determinations to:
    a) notify AHCCCS of each presumptive eligibility determination within five working days of the determination being made;
    b) assist individuals determined to be presumptively eligible by the qualified hospital with completing and submitting a full application for AHCCCS eligibility;
    c) notify each applicant in writing and on all relevant forms that if the applicant does not file a full application before the last day of the following month, presumptive eligibility coverage will end on the last day of the following month; and
    d) notify each applicant that if they file a full application for AHCCCS eligibility before the last day of the following month coverage will continue until an eligibility determination is made on the filed application. (Sec. 1)

17. Outlines standards AHCCCS must establish and apply in order to ensure that accurate presumptive eligibility determinations are made by each qualified hospital. (Sec. 1)

18. Requires AHCCCS to notify a qualified hospital that fails to meet the established standards for any presumptive eligibility determinations within five days after the determination:
    a) for the first violation:
        i. a description of the standard that was not met and an explanation of why it was not met; and
        ii. confirmation that a second finding will require all applicable hospital staff to participate in mandatory training by AHCCCS on hospital presumptive eligibility rules.
    b) for the second violation;
        i. a description of the standard that was not met and an explanation of why it was not met; and
        ii. confirmation that all applicable hospital staff are required to participate in mandatory training by AHCCCS on hospital presumptive eligibility rules and the date, time and location of the training as determined by AHCCCS;
        iii. a description of available appellate procedures by which a qualified hospital may dispute the finding and remove it from the hospital's record by providing clear and convincing evidence the standards were met; and

iv. confirmation that if the qualified hospital subsequently fails to meet any of the standards for presumptive eligibility the hospital will no longer be qualified to make presumptive eligibility determinations under AHCCCS.

c) For the third violation:
   i. a description of the standard that was not met and an explanation of why it was not met; and
   ii. a description of available appellate procedures by which a qualified hospital may dispute the finding and remove it from the hospital's record by providing clear and convincing evidence the standards were met; and
   iii. confirmation that, effective immediate, the hospital is no longer qualified to make presumptive eligibility determinations under AHCCCS. (Sec. 1)

19. Contains a delayed effective date of January 1, 2026. (Sec. 2)

**Amendments**

*Committee on Appropriations*

1. Requires AHCCCS to enter into a data matching agreement with the Department of Revenue to identify members who have lottery or gambling winnings of $3,000 or more, rather than the ADG and the ASLC.

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** APPROP DP 11-6-1-0

## HB 2814: noncustodial federal monies; appropriation
## Sponsor: Representative Fink, LD 27
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Effective January 1, 2027, provides the Legislature the authority to appropriate noncustodial federal monies.

**History**
All monies received by this state are credited to the state General Fund unless they meet statutorily outlined exceptions. All federal monies granted to Arizona must be accounted for in detail as required by federal law (A.R.S. § 35-142).

The Legislature does not appropriate federal monies, except in some instances of block grants and federal funds by the Department of Economic Security. The Joint Legislative Budget Committee (JLBC) baseline forecasts the level of non-appropriated federal funds in FY 2026 at $30,463,500,500 (FY 2026 JLBC Baseline).

Education funding from the federal government to the Arizona Department of Education in the form of *noncustodial federal monies* must be accounted for separately and is subject to review by the JLBC. Education-related noncustodial federal monies include block grants and general revenue sharing monies (A.R.S. §§ 15-1051; 15-1052).

A *budget unit* means any department, commission, board, institution or other agency of this state receiving, expending or distributing state monies or incurring obligations against this state (A.R.S. § 35-101).

**Provisions**
1. Grants the Legislature the authority to appropriate noncustodial federal monies. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows a budget unit to spend noncustodial federal monies in accordance with state and federal law if the Legislature does not appropriate those monies. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires the Legislature to specify the purpose for which the noncustodial federal monies are to be used for each noncustodial federal monies appropriation. (Sec. 1)
4. Allows the Legislature to make a lump sum appropriation to obtain expenditure authority over unanticipated noncustodial federal monies that may become available when the Legislature is not in session. (Sec. 1)
5. Directs a budget unit, before spending unanticipated noncustodial federal monies from the lump sum appropriation, to submit the proposed expenditure to JLBC for review, subject to any condition specified by the Legislature. (Sec. 1)
6. Requires budget units to account for noncustodial federal monies separately. (Sec. 1)
7. Allows the Arizona Department of Administration to use the most efficient system of accounts and records consistent with legal requirements, standards and necessary fiscal safeguards. (Sec. 1)
8. Stipulates that if the noncustodial federal monies received are less than the amount appropriated, the appropriation of noncustodial federal monies is reduced to the amount received, and the activity financed by the appropriation is reduced proportionately. (Sec. 1)
9. Specifies that if the noncustodial federal monies received are more than the amount appropriated, the total appropriation of federal and state monies allocated for a service or program will remain at the amount designated by the Legislature. (Sec. 1)
10. Requires the State Treasurer to credit excess noncustodial federal monies to the appropriate budget unit account when the amount of federal monies received is more than the amount appropriated. (Sec. 1)

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

11. Defines *noncustodial federal monies* as federal monies that:
    a) are designated by the federal government as block grant monies;
    b) are designated by the federal government as general revenue sharing monies;
    c) provide this state with broad authority to make spending decisions regarding developing, implementing or operating a program or service; or
    d) are considered essential to meet the total spending obligations of a federally required or matched program or service authorized by the Legislature in which the federal government requires at least 1% of the program or service funding to come from this state. (Sec. 1)

12. Specifies that *noncustodial federal monies* do not include:
    a) federal monies or research grants awarded to universities, university employees or the Arizona Board of Regents (ABOR) for and on behalf of universities under ABOR's jurisdiction;
    b) federal monies used by the Department of Emergency and Military Affairs; or
    c) federal monies awarded directly to school districts or community colleges. (Sec. 1)

13. Contains a delayed effective date of January 1, 2027. (Sec. 1)

## HB 2858: appropriation; Glendale; 75th Avenue reconstruction
## Sponsor: Representative Rivero, LD 27
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

Appropriates $3,000,000 from the state General Fund (GF) in FY 2026 to the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) to distribute to the City of Glendale for the 75th Avenue reconstruction project.

**History**

Laws 1973, Chapter 146 established the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) to provide for an integrated and balanced state transportation system with a director responsible for the Department's administration (A.R.S. § 28-331). ADOT has exclusive control and jurisdiction over state highways, state routes, state-owned airports and all state-owned transportation systems or modes.

ADOT is required to: 1) register motor vehicles and aircraft, license drivers, collect revenues, enforce motor vehicle and aviation statutes and perform related functions; 2) plan multimodal state transportation, cooperate and coordinate transportation planning with local governments and establish an annually updated priority program of capital improvements for all transportation modes; 3) design and construct transportation facilities in accordance with a priority plan and maintain and operate state highways, state-owned airports and state public transportation systems; 4) investigate new transportation systems and cooperate with and advise local governments concerning the development and operation of public transit systems; 5) have administrative jurisdiction of transportation safety programs and implement them in accordance with applicable law; and 6) operate a state motor vehicle fleet for all motor vehicles that are owned, leased or rented by this state (A.R.S. § 28-332).

**Provisions**

1. Appropriates $3,000,000 from the GF in FY 2026 to ADOT to distribute to the City of Glendale for the 75th Avenue reconstruction project. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies that ADOT may distribute the appropriated monies to the City of Glendale only if the City can demonstrate to ADOT that it has a commitment of matching monies, in the amount of at least 20% of the total estimated cost of the project, from sources other than this state. (Sec. 1)

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

## HB 2874: excessive health insurance claims; notification
## Sponsor: Representative Liguori, LD 5
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

Directs a health care insurer to notify the Department of Insurance and Financial Institutions (DIFI) and the applicable certification board if the insurer notices that the number of health care insurance claims filed by the provider for patient services on any given workday that exceeds the number of patients the provider could reasonably be expected to treat on that given workday.

**History**

DIFI is a multifaceted agency that regulates the insurance industry, financial institutions and enterprises. DIFI regulates such industries through licensure of financial and insurance professionals such as collection agencies, mortgage bankers and brokers, insurers and insurance producers, registering and certifying state-chartered banks and credit unions and conducting scheduled examinations and investigating complaints of licensed professionals and businesses (A.R.S. § 20-142).

Any person or other entity that provides coverage in this state for medical, surgical, chiropractic, naturopathic medicine, occupational therapy, physical therapy, speech pathology, audiology, professional mental health, dental, hospital or optometric expense, whether the coverage is by direct payment, reimbursement or otherwise, is presumed to be under the jurisdiction of DIFI unless the person or other entity shows that while providing coverage it is under the jurisdiction of another agency of this state, this state itself or any other state or the federal government (A.R.S. § 20-115).

**Provisions**

1. Requires a health care insurer that notices a trend in the number of health care insurance claims filed by a provider for patient services on any given workday that exceeds the number of patients the provider could reasonably be expected to treat on that given workday to notify:
   a) DIFI; and
   b) the board that licenses, registers or certifies the provider. (Sec. 1)
2. Defines *health care provider* as a person who is licensed, registered or certified as a health care profession under state law. (Sec 1)
3. Defines *health care insurer* as a disability insurer, group disability insurer, blanket disability insurer, health care services organization, hospital service organization or medical service corporation. (Sec. 1)

**Amendments**

*Committee on Appropriations*

1. Requires a property or casualty insurer that notices claim activities that suggest possible insurance or health care fraud to notify DIFI and the applicable board that licenses, registers or certifies the health care provider.

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

## HCM 2011: homelessness; urging congress; HUD
## Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

Urges Congress, the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Interagency Council on Homelessness of the United States of America to eliminate restrictions in federal housing programs.

**History**

42 U.S.C. § 3531 established the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as an executive department to provide federal housing assistance, urban and suburban community development and coordination among executive agencies and programs related to housing. HUD is responsible for the administration of federal affordable housing programs including but not limited to public housing, Section 8 Housing Vouchers and House Choice Vouchers.

The Interagency Council on Homelessness (Council) promotes, coordinates and evaluates the federal response to homelessness and the national partnerships that work to reduce homelessness. The Council is an independent establishment of the Executive Branch and is designated legal authority in the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (Act).

The Continuum of Care Program (CoC) was designed to provide funding for efforts by nonprofits, states, Indian Tribes and local governments to quickly rehouse homeless individuals (HUD). The CoC Interim Rule focuses on the regulatory implementation of the CoC Program, including the CoC planning process.

The Arizona Department of Housing (ADOH) administers federal affordable housing programs, including the federal low-income tax credits, the Housing Trust Fund and a portion of Arizona's federal Section 8 Housing Voucher program. ADOH received $205,215,900 in federal funds in FY 2024 (JLBC Baseline Book FY 2026).

**Provisions**

1. Urges HUD and the Council to:
   a) repeal the Continuum of Care Interim Rule to provide more flexibility for state and local governments to design housing solutions that are responsive to local conditions;
   b) amend the HMIS Rule to streamline reporting requirements, reduce administrative burdens and allow providers to direct more resources toward client services;
   c) eliminate HUD's performance standards and measures to allow local governments the freedom to set performance indicators that more accurately reflect community needs and goals;
   d) rescind housing-first policy mandates to permit flexibility for communities to offer a variety of housing options that meet the diverse needs and preferences of individuals and families experiencing homelessness; and
   e) reduce federal standards in the Emergency Solutions Grants Program to better align with local priorities, ensuring that resources are effectively allocated to maximize community impact.

2. Requests that Congress:
   a) repeal the McKinney-Vento Act Amendments of 2009 to decrease restrictive federal mandates and increase state autonomy in addressing homelessness;
   b) reduce HUD's role in Permanent Supportive Housing to allow local agencies more freedom in implementing supportive housing options tailored to their specific populations; and
   c) shift HUD funding to block grants rather than direct assistance to enable states to have greater flexibility in allocating monies to the areas of greatest need, which allows for a more effective response to homelessness.

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

## HCR 2015: federal funds; legislative approval
## S/E: referendum; noncustodial federal monies; appropriation
## Sponsor: Representative Fink, LD 27
## Caucus & COW

## Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HCR 2015

**Overview**

Subject to voter approval, provides the Legislature the authority to appropriate noncustodial federal monies. Contains a delayed effective date of January 1, 2027.

**History**

All monies received by this state are credited to the state General Fund unless they meet statutorily outlined exceptions. All federal monies granted to Arizona must be accounted for in detail as required by federal law (A.R.S. § 35-142).

The Legislature does not appropriate federal monies, except in some instances of block grants and federal funds by the Department of Economic Security. The Joint Legislative Budget Committee (JLBC) baseline forecasts the level of non-appropriated federal funds in FY 2026 at $30,463,500,500 (FY 2026 JLBC Baseline).

Education funding from the federal government to the Arizona Department of Education in the form of *noncustodial federal monies* must be accounted for separately and is subject to review by the JLBC. Education-related noncustodial federal monies include block grants and general revenue sharing monies (A.R.S. §§ 15-1051; 15-1052).

A *budget unit* means any department, commission, board, institution or other agency of this state receiving, expending or distributing state monies or incurring obligations against this state (A.R.S. § 35-101).

**Provisions**

1. Grants the Legislature the authority to appropriate noncustodial federal monies. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows a budget unit to spend noncustodial federal monies in accordance with state and federal law if the Legislature does not appropriate those monies. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires the Legislature to specify the purpose for which the noncustodial federal monies are to be used for each noncustodial federal monies appropriation. (Sec. 1)
4. Allows the Legislature to make a lump sum appropriation to obtain expenditure authority over unanticipated noncustodial federal monies that may become available when the Legislature is not in session. (Sec. 1)
5. Directs a budget unit, before spending unanticipated noncustodial federal monies from the lump sum appropriation, to submit the proposed expenditure to JLBC for review, subject to any condition specified by the Legislature. (Sec. 1)
6. Requires budget units to account for noncustodial federal monies separately. (Sec. 1)
7. Allows the Arizona Department of Administration to use the most efficient system of accounts and records consistent with legal requirements, standards and necessary fiscal safeguards. (Sec. 1)
8. Stipulates that if the noncustodial federal monies received are less than the amount appropriated, the appropriation of noncustodial federal monies is reduced to the amount received, and the activity financed by the appropriation is reduced proportionately. (Sec. 1)

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

9. Specifies that if the noncustodial federal monies received are more than the amount appropriated, the total appropriation of federal and state monies allocated for a service or program will remain at the amount designated by the Legislature. (Sec. 1)

10. Requires the State Treasurer to credit excess noncustodial federal monies to the appropriate budget unit account when the amount of federal monies received is more than the amount appropriated. (Sec. 1)

11. Defines *noncustodial federal monies* as federal monies that:
    a) are designated by the federal government as block grant monies;
    b) are designated by the federal government as general revenue sharing monies;
    c) provide this state with broad authority to make spending decisions regarding developing, implementing or operating a program or service; or
    d) are considered essential to meet the total spending obligations of a federally required or matched program or service authorized by the Legislature in which the federal government requires at least 1% of the program or service funding to come from this state. (Sec. 1)

12. Specifies that *noncustodial federal monies* do not include:
    a) federal monies or research grants awarded to universities, university employees or the Arizona Board of Regents (ABOR) for and on behalf of universities under ABOR's jurisdiction;
    b) federal monies used by the Department of Emergency and Military Affairs; or
    c) federal monies awarded directly to school districts or community colleges. (Sec. 1)

13. Requires the Secretary of State to submit the proposition to the voters at the next general election. (Sec. 1)

14. Becomes effective if approved by the voters and on proclamation of the Governor. (Sec. 1)

15. Contains a delayed effective date of January 1, 2027. (Sec. 1)

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House**: COM DPA/SE 9-0-0-1

## HB 2324: technical correction; unclaimed property; interest
## S/E: forfeiture; digital assets; reserve fund
## Sponsor: Representative Weninger, LD 13
## Caucus & COW

## Summary of the Strike Everything Amendment to HB 2324

**Overview**
Provides for the forfeiture and seizure of a digital asset. Establishes the Bitcoin and Digital Assets Reserve Fund.

**History**
Except as provided in statute, all property, including all interests in such property, described in a statute providing for its forfeiture is subject to forfeiture if:

1) the owner is convicted of an offense to which forfeiture applies; and
2) the state establishes by clear and convincing evidence that the property is subject to forfeiture.

After a person is convicted of an offense for which forfeiture applies, a court may order the person to forfeit:

1) property the person acquired through the commission of the offense;
2) property that is directly traceable to property acquired through the commission of the offense;
3) any property or instrumentality that the person used in the commission of the offense or to facilitate the offense; or
4) substitute assets as prescribed by statute (A.R.S. § 13-4304).

Property that is subject to forfeiture may be seized by a peace officer:

1) on process issued pursuant to the Arizona rules of civil procedure or this title, including a seizure warrant;
2) by making a seizure for forfeiture on property seized on process issued pursuant to law; or
3) by making a seizure for forfeiture without court process if the officer has probable cause to believe that the property is subject to forfeiture and any of the following is true:
   a) the seizure for forfeiture is of property seized incident to a lawful arrest for a crime or a lawful search;
   b) the property subject to seizure for forfeiture has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of this state or any other state or the federal government in a forfeiture proceeding; or
   c) the peace officer has probable cause to believe that the property is subject to forfeiture and that the delay occasioned by the need to obtain a court order would result in the removal or destruction of the property or otherwise frustrate the seizure (A.R.S. § 13-4305).

**Provisions**

1. Authorizes a court to order a person who is convicted of an offense for which forfeiture applies to forfeit any digital asset used in, acquired through or traceable to the commission of an offense. (Sec. 2)

2. Adds that property that is subject to forfeiture may be seized by a peace officer by making a seizure of a digital assets by:
   a) gaining access to a private key, passphrase or other access mechanism;
   b) securing a digital wallet through blockchain technology; and
   c) transferring the digital asset to a state-approved, secure digital wallet or platform. (Sec. 3)

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

3. Requires a digital asset that is seized to be stored in a state-approved, secure digital wallet system that is managed by authorized personnel to prevent loss, theft or unauthorized access. (Sec. 3)

4. Authorizes the entity that receives forfeited property by the state to sell a forfeited digital asset by public or otherwise commercially reasonable sale with expenses of keeping and selling the digital asset and the amount of all valid interests established by claimants paid out of the proceeds for the sale. (Sec. 4)

5. Requires the remaining balance of the proceeds of the sale be deposited as follows:
   a) 50% in the state General Fund; and
   b) 50% in the Bitcoin and Digital Assets Reserve Fund (Fund). (Sec. 4)

6. Specifies the digital asset must be sold through state-approved cryptocurrency exchanges or other secure platforms to ensure accurate valuation and transparency and may remain in its native form. (Sec. 4)

7. Establishes the Fund to store, manage and allocate digital assets securely. (Sec. 5)

8. Specifies the Fund consisting of forfeited digital assets seized or deposited which may be in the forms of a digit asset and bitcoin. (Sec. 5)

9. Specifies the Fund is administered by the State Treasurer and is subject to legislative appropriation. (Sec. 5)

10. Stipulates that, on legislative approval, 10% of the digital assets held in the Fund are deposited in the state General Fund. (Sec. 5)

11. Defines *airdrop, digital asset* and *non-fungible token.* (Sec. 1, 5)

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House**: COM DPA/SE 6-4-0-0

## HB 2328: technical correction; liquor licenses
## S/E: fantasy sports contests
## Sponsor: Representative Weninger, LD 13
## Caucus & COW

## Summary of the Strike Everything Amendment to HB 2328

**Overview**
Clarifies what constitutes as a fantasy sports contest.

**History**
Laws 2021, Chapter 234, established laws regulating fantasy sports betting and event wagering, including licensing requirements for fantasy sports contests and event wagering operators.

A person is required to be licensed as a fantasy sports contest operator in order to offer fantasy sports contests in this state. An individual may offer one or more fantasy sports contests if:

1) the fantasy sports contests are not made available to the general public;
2) each of the fantasy sports contests is limited to not more than fifteen total fantasy sports contest players; and
3) the individual collects not more than $10,000 in total entry fees for all fantasy sports contests offered in a calendar year, at least 95% of which are awarded to the fantasy sports contest players.

*Fantasy sports contest* is a simulated game or contest that is offered to the public with an entry fee and that meets all of the following conditions:

1) no fantasy sports contest team is composed of the entire roster of a real-world sports team;
2) no fantasy sports contest team is composed entirely of individual athletes who are members of the same real-world sports team;
3) each prize or award or the value of all prizes or awards offered to winning fantasy sports contest players is made known to the fantasy sports contest players in advance of the fantasy sports contest;
4) each winning outcome reflects the relative knowledge and skill of the fantasy sports contest players and is determined by the aggregated statistical results of the performance of multiple individual athletes or participants selected by the fantasy sports contest player to form the fantasy sports contest team, whose individual performances in the fantasy sports contest directly correspond with the actual performance of those athletes or participants in the athletic events in which those individual athletes or participants participated; and
5) a winning outcome is not based on randomized or historical events or on the score, point spread or performance in an athletic event of a single real-world sports team, a single athlete or any combination of real-world sports teams (A.R.S. § 5-1201).

**Provisions**

1. Specifies a fantasy sports contest conducted by an *operator* as defined in the fantasy sports contest statutes does not constitute *event wagering* as defined in the event wagering statutes. (Sec. 2)

2. Stipulates that the applicable conditions required to offer a fantasy sports contests apply as conditions for offering a fantasy sports contests without a license. (Sec. 2)

3. Modifies the definition of *fantasy sports contest* to mean a simulated game or contest that is offered to the public with an entry fee *in which participants compete against each other or a single participant competes against a target score*

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

*set the operator*. (Sec. 1)

4. Removes the specification that a *fantasy sports contest* does not constitute or involve a contest that involves or results in betting on a race, a game, a contest or a sport that constitutes event wagering. (Sec. 1)

5. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1, 2)

## HB 2342: cell phone carrier; spam calls
## S/E: blockchain technology; regulation; computational power
## Sponsor: Representative Martinez, LD 16
## Caucus & COW

## Summary of the Strike Everything Amendment to HB 2342

**Overview**

Preempts lawfully assessing or using computation power in a residence from city, town or county regulations.

**History**

Current statute prohibits a city, town or county from impeding a person running a node on blockchain technology in a residence. Additionally, declares that regulating the act of running a node on blockchain technology in a person's residence is of statewide concern and prohibits further regulation by any city, town or county (A.R.S. §§ 9-500.42, 11-269.22).

**Provisions**

1. Precludes a city, town or county from restricting an individual from lawfully accessing or using computational power in a residence. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. Asserts that regulating the act of lawfully accessing or using computational power in a residence is of statewide concern and is not subject to further regulation from a city, town or county. (Sec. 1, 2)
3. Defines *computational power* as the use of computer hardware and software to process data, run algorithms or perform tasks requiring significant computing resources, including artificial intelligence, blockchain, scientific research and cloud computing. (Sec. 1, 2)

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

## HB 2387: cryptocurrency kiosk; license; fraud prevention
## Sponsor: Representative Marshall, LD 7
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Provides requirements for operating a cryptocurrency kiosk.

**History**
The Department of Insurance and Financial Institutions (DIFI) is responsible for regulating the insurance industry, financial institutions and enterprises and financial services and insurance professionals, including money transmitters and the transmission of money.

*Money transmission* means: 1) selling or issuing payment instruments to a person located in this state; 2) selling or issuing stored value to a person located in this state; and 3) receiving money for transmission from a person located in this state (A.R.S. § 6-1201).

**Provisions**
1. Stipulates, beginning January 1, 2026, a cryptocurrency kiosk operator must be licensed by DIFI to conduct a virtual business or advertise a virtual business. (Sec. 1)
2. Instructs a cryptocurrency kiosk operator to provide to any governmental entity, on request, a list of any cryptocurrency kiosks that is owned, operated or managed by the operator. (Sec. 1)
3. Prevents a cryptocurrency kiosk operator from locating or allowing a third party to locate a cryptocurrency kiosk unless the operator is licensed to perform money transmission pursuant to statute. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires a cryptocurrency kiosk operator to notify DIFI within 10 business days if there are any changes to outlined information relating to the business or the cryptocurrency kiosk. (Sec. 1)
5. Delineates the records a cryptocurrency kiosk operator must maintain as secured, encrypted data, for at least five years relating to the virtual currency business activity. (Sec. 1)
6. Instructs the Attorney General to enforce cryptocurrency kiosk operator provisions. (Sec. 1)
7. Adds that any act or practice that violates cryptocurrency kiosk operator provisions is a violation of money transmission statutes and the Consumer Fraud Act. (Sec. 1)
8. Requires the cryptocurrency kiosk operator to disclose, in a clear, conspicuous and readable manner, all relevant terms and conditions that are associated with the products, services and activities of the operator and virtual currency. (Sec. 1)
9. Specifies the cryptocurrency kiosk operator must receive a receipt acknowledging all required disclosures from a customer through consent or confirmation. (Sec. 1)
10. Instructs the cryptocurrency kiosk operator to provide outlined disclosures separately from the appearance of a specified written warning. (Sec. 1)
11. Requires the customer to accept the disclosures before executing a cryptocurrency transaction. (Sec. 1)
12. Permits a cryptocurrency kiosk transaction if specified information is disclosed to a consumer. (Sec. 1)
13. Requires a cryptocurrency kiosk operator, on the completion of each kiosk transaction, to provide an individual with a physical receipt containing specified information. (Sec. 1)
14. Instructs a cryptocurrency kiosk operator to use blockchain analytics and tracing software to help prevent fraud by

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

sending purchased virtual currency from an operator to a virtual wallet known to be affiliated with fraud at the time of a transaction. (Sec. 1)

15. Allows a relevant government entity to request evidence from a cryptocurrency kiosk operator showing current use of blockchain analytics. (Sec. 1)

16. Requires a cryptocurrency operator to take reasonable steps to detect and prevent fraud, including establishing and maintaining a written anti-fraud policy, conforming to federal know your consumer and anti-money laundering laws. (Sec. 1)

17. Asserts the anti-fraud policy must include:
    a) identification and assessment of fraud related to risk areas;
    b) procedures and controls to protect against identified risks;
    c) allocation of responsibility for monitoring risks; and
    d) procedures for the periodic evaluation and revision of the anti-fraud procedures, controls and monitoring mechanisms. (Sec. 1)

18. Requires a cryptocurrency kiosk operator to designate and employ a compliance officer with the following requirements:
    a) the ability to coordinate and monitor compliance with state and federal rules and regulations;
    b) full-time employment by the cryptocurrency kiosk operator; and
    c) must not own more than twenty percent of the cryptocurrency kiosk operator. (Sec. 1)

19. Prohibits a cryptocurrency operator from accepting more than $1,000 U.S. dollars in cash or the equivalent in virtual currency in one day from an Arizona customer. (Sec. 1)

20. Requires a cryptocurrency kiosk operator performing business in this state to provide live customer service for a minimum of 24 hours a day, 7 days per week. (Sec. 1)

21. Requires the cryptocurrency kiosk or the cryptocurrency kiosk screen to display the toll-free customer service number. (Sec. 1)

22. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1)

**Amendments**

*Committee on Commerce*

1. Deletes multiple provisions relating to requirements for operating a cryptocurrency kiosk.

2. Maintains the following requirements for operating a cryptocurrency kiosk:
    a) the cryptocurrency kiosk operator must disclose, in a clear, conspicuous and readable manner, all relevant terms and conditions that are associated with the products, services and activities of the operator and virtual currency;
    b) the cryptocurrency kiosk operator must receive a receipt acknowledging all required disclosures from a customer through consent or confirmation;
    c) the cryptocurrency kiosk operator must provide outlined disclosures separately from the appearance of a specified written warning;
    d) the customer must accept the disclosures before executing a cryptocurrency transaction;
    e) a cryptocurrency kiosk operator, on the completion of each kiosk transaction, must provide an individual, who made the transaction at the kiosk, with a physical or digital receipt containing specified information;
    f) a cryptocurrency kiosk operator must take reasonable steps to detect and prevent fraud, including establishing and maintaining a written anti-fraud policy, conforming to federal know your consumer and anti-money laundering laws;
    g) a cryptocurrency operator is prohibited from accepting more than $2,000 U.S. dollars in cash or the equivalent in virtual currency in one day from an Arizona customer; and
    h) a cryptocurrency kiosk operator performing business in this state must provide live customer service for a minimum of 24 hours a day, 7 days per week and display the toll-fee customer service number on the kiosk screen.

3. Maintains the requirement for the Attorney General to enforce cryptocurrency kiosk operator provisions.

4. Makes conforming changes.

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House**: COM DP 7-3-0-0

## HB 2629: merchant; fees; calculation; transactions; penalty
## Sponsor: Representative Weninger, LD 13
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Provides prohibitions relating to interchange fees.

**History**
Federal law requires the amount of any interchange transaction fee that an issuer may receive or charge with respect to an electronic debit transaction to be reasonable and proportional to the cost incurred by the issuer with respect to the electronic debit transaction. Each interchange transaction fee received or charged by the issuer cannot be greater than the sum of 21 cents and 5 basis points multiplied by the value of the transaction.

An interchange transaction fee is any fee established, charged or received by a payment card network and paid by a merchant or an acquirer for the purpose of compensating an issuer for its involvement in an electronic debit transaction.

**Provisions**
1. Prevents certain entities from receiving or charging an interchange fee on the tax amount of an electronic payment transaction provided the merchant informs the acquirer bank of the tax amount as part of the authorization for the electronic payment transaction. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires a merchant to transmit the tax to avoid being charged an interchange fee. (Sec. 1)
3. Instructs a merchant who has not transmitted the tax to submit tax documentation for the electronic payment transaction to the acquirer bank within 180 days after the transaction. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires the acquirer bank to credit the amount of the interchange fee to the merchant within 30 days after the submission of the tax documentation. (Sec. 1)
5. Specifies a payment card network is not liable for the accuracy of any tax data reported by a merchant. (Sec. 1)
6. Prohibits certain entities from manipulating the calculation or increasing the rate or amount of fees charged to a credit card or debit card transaction that are not attributable to the taxes or other fees charged to the retailer to impose an interchange fee. (Sec. 1)
7. Subjects entities that violate interchange fee provisions to a $1,000 civil penalty for each transaction and to refund the interchange fee. (Sec. 1)
8. Defines pertinent terms. (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

**HB 2654: blockchain and cryptocurrency study committee**
**S/E: cryptocurrency and blockchain commission**
**Sponsor: Representative Weninger, LD 13**
**Caucus & COW**

## Summary of the Strike Everything Amendment to HB 2564

**Overview**
Establishes the Cryptocurrency and Blockchain Commission (Commission).

**History**
*Blockchain* is a cryptographically secured distributed ledger that records transactions chronologically, permanently and unalterably.

*Blockchain technology* is distributed ledger technology that uses a distributed, decentralized, shared and replicated ledger, which may be public or private, permissioned or permissionless, or driven by tokenized crypto economics or tokenless. The data on the ledger is protected with cryptography, is immutable and auditable and provides an uncensored truth.

Statute provides that a signature that is secured through blockchain technology is considered to be in an electronic form and to be an electronic signature. A record or contract that is secured through blockchain technology is considered to be in an electronic form and to be an electronic record (A.R.S. § 44-7061).

**Provisions**
1. Establishes the 19-member Commission and outlines the Commission membership. (Sec. 1)

2. Directs the Commission to:
   a) advise on cryptocurrency and blockchain-related matters including policies, pilot programs and initiatives;
   b) develop strategies and cryptocurrency and blockchain solutions to position Arizona as a leader in blockchain innovation designed to improve transparency, increase efficiency and enhance the delivery of services to Arizona residents;
   c) partner with and facilitate collaboration with academic institutions, industry leaders, innovators, firms, startups and the White House, with the aim of supporting blockchain technologies and furthering cryptocurrency and blockchain adoption, ensuring its integration in Arizona's economy;
   d) promote cryptocurrency and blockchain literacy and workforce development within educational institutions;
   e) provide cryptocurrency and blockchain training programs for Arizona law enforcement agencies to promote blockchain literacy and workforce development;
   f) research, propose and help develop innovative, risk-averse and industry-supportive cryptocurrency and blockchain legislation; and
   g) meet on the call of its chairperson. (Sec. 1)

3. Instruct the Commission to appoint, from among its membership, the Arizona Crypto Czar to help lead state cryptocurrency and blockchain initiatives and coordinate with federal initiatives and outlines the duties of the Czar. (Sec. 1)

4. Authorizes the Commission to:
   a) create subcommittees to address specific blockchain adoption and integration to provide detailed and informed recommendations to the commission;
   b) research and analyze topics within their designated focus areas to provide recommendations;
   c) collaborate with stakeholders to ensure alignment with state and federal blockchain initiatives;

| ☐ Prop 105 (45 votes) | ☐ Prop 108 (40 votes) | ☐ Emergency (40 votes) | ☐ Fiscal Note |
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d) identify challenges and opportunities in blockchain adoption and propose actionable solutions;
e) support the implementation of pilot programs, policies and educational initiatives related to their designated focus areas;
f) provide progress updates and reports to the commission on their activities and findings; and
g) work with national and international blockchain experts that provide strategic guidance and expert recommendations to the Commission on blockchain trends, technologies and best practices. (Sec. 1)

5. Allows the Commission to seek guidance from experts to:
   a) evaluate proposed blockchain initiatives and pilot programs;
   b) offer insights on emerging blockchain technologies and innovations;
   c) facilitate connections with global blockchain leaders, organizations and research institutions;
   d) ensure that the Commission's strategies align with international standards and best practices. (Sec. 1)

6. Requires the Commission to prepare a report detailing its activities and recommending legislation on cryptocurrency and blockchain solutions to the Governor and Legislature by December 1 of each year. (Sec. 1)

**Amendments**

*Committee on Commerce*

1. Terminates the Commission on July 1, 2028.

2. Includes an emergency clause.

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House**: COM DPA 10-0-0-0

## HB 2695: financially vulnerable adult; financial exploitation
## Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Authorizes a financial institution to communicate with persons on a trusted contact list that a financially vulnerable adult is believed to be a victim or target of exploitation.

**History**
Adult Protective Services (APS) is a program within the DES Division of Aging and Adult Services and is responsible for investigating allegations of abuse, exploitation and neglect of vulnerable adults. The duties and responsibilities of APS workers include: 1) receiving reports of abused, exploited or neglected vulnerable adults; 2) receiving oral or written information indicating that an adult may be in need of protective services; 3) conducting evaluations to determine if an adult is in need of protective services and which services are needed; 4) offering protective services to individuals in need; and 5) filing petitions for guardianship or conservatorship of vulnerable adults (A.R.S. § 46-452).

A *vulnerable adult* is an individual who is 18 years of age or older and who is unable to protect himself from abuse, neglect or exploitation by others because of a physical or mental impairment. Vulnerable adult includes an incapacitated person (A.R.S. § 46-451).

**Provisions**
1. Allows a financial institution to offer the opportunity to submit and update a trusted contact list to financially vulnerable adults. (Sec. 1)
2. Instructs a financial institution to conduct the same level of reasonable due diligence on any trusted person that it conducts for their customers. (Sec. 1)
3. Stipulates the financial institution must communicate with specified individuals if the institution has reasonable suspicion that a financially vulnerable adult is a victim or target of exploitation. (Sec. 1)
4. Exempts the information that is shared from any customer consent or customer notice requirements. (Sec. 1)
5. Prescribes the training that must be provided by the financial institution. (Sec. 1)
6. Requires that a financial institution that provides exploitation training to:
   a) retain copies of training materials;
   b) maintain a list of trained employees with dates of training; and
   c) provide training materials to the Department of Insurance and Financial Institutions or any other governmental entity on request. (Sec 1)
7. Stipulates the financial institution must report the behavior to adult protective services, law enforcement or other governmental entity if there is reasonable suspicion to believe that the financially vulnerable adult is being or may have been exploited. (Sec. 1)
8. Adds the financial institution must cooperate in any investigation and disclose financial records and information relevant to an investigation. (Sec. 1)
9. Provides immunity from any civil or administrative liability for actions taken or omission made in good faith to financial institutions that provided training to their employees. (Sec. 1)
10. Defines f*inancial institution, financially vulnerable adult* and *trusted contact list.* (Sec. 1)

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

*Committee on Commerce*

1. Adds that the list of persons that the financial institution must inform regarding such exploitation does not include an individual who is suspected as the possible perpetrator of the alleged exploitation.
2. Includes a financial power of attorney to the list of persons that the financial institution must inform regarding such exploitation.
3. Makes clarifying changes.

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House**: COM DP 8-0-0-2

## HB 2741: liquor sampling; reporting; requirements.
## Sponsor: Representative Lopez, LD 16
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Allows a beer and wine store or liquor store to use any reasonable means for maintaining records and reports.

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

A liquor store licensee or a beer and wine store licensee may apply for sampling privileges associated with the license. A license with sampling privileges allows the licensee to provide spirituous liquor sampling subject to the following requirements:

1) any open product must be kept locked by the licensee when the sampling area is not staffed;
2) the licensee is otherwise subject to all other statutory requirements and is liable for any violation committed in connection with the sampling;
3) the licensed retailer must make sales of sampled products from the licensed retail premises;
4) the licensee is prohibited from charging any customer for the sampling of any products, except that the licensee may charge a fee for bona fide educational classes conducted in a classroom by an instructor on the licensed premises where the sampling of any spirituous liquor product is incidental to the course taught and to the course materials presented;
5) the sampling must be conducted under the supervision of an employee of a sponsoring distiller, vintner, brewer, wholesaler or retail licensee;
6) accurate records of sampling products dispensed must be retained by the licensee;
7) sampling must be limited to three ounces of beer or cooler-type products, one and one-half ounces of wine and one ounce of distilled spirits per person, per brand, per day; and
8) the sampling must be conducted only on the licensed premises (A.R.S. § 4-206.01).

**Provisions**
1. Prohibits DLLC from requiring a beer and wine store or liquor store licensee who have sampling privileges to use a singular, department-maintained system for maintaining required records and reports. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires a beer and wine store or liquor store to report scheduled samplings to DLLC once every two weeks. (Sec. 1)
3. Allows a beer and wine store or liquor store to use any reasonable means:
   a) for maintaining the required records and reports; and
   b) to report scheduled samplings. (Sec. 1)
4. Deletes archaic language. (Sec. 1)

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

## HB 2787: ground ambulances; registration
## Sponsor: Representative Willoughby, LD 13
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

An emergency measure that extends the validity of a certificate of registration.

**History**

The Department of Health Services (DHS) is statutorily required to adopt rules to regulate the operation of ambulances and ambulance services. Such rules must provide for DHS to: 1) determine, fix, alter and regulate just, reasonable and sufficient rates and charges for ambulances; 2) regulate operating and response times of ambulances to meet the needs of the public and to ensure adequate service; and 3) inspect, at a maximum of 12-month intervals, each registered ambulance to ensure that the vehicle is operation and safe and that all required medical equipment is operational. The director of DHS may inquire into the operation of an ambulance service, including a person operating an ambulance that has not been issued a certificate of registration or a person who does not have or is operating outside of a certificate of necessity (A.R.S. § 36-2232).

A person must apply for and obtain a certificate of registration in order to operate an ambulance. A person may be issued a certificate of registration by paying an initial registration fee and demonstrating to the director's satisfaction that they are in compliance with statute and all rules, standards and criteria adopted by DHS for the operation of an ambulance. A certificate of registration is valid for one year. However, an ambulance service may request that DHS issue an initial certificate of registration that expires before the end of one year in order for DHS to conduct an annual inspection of all of the ambulance service's ambulances at one time (A.R.S. § 36-2212).

**Provisions**

1. Stipulates that if DHS fails to schedule or perform an inspection of an ambulance within the prescribed time frame, an ambulance's registration remains valid and in effect until:
   a) DHS completes the required inspection; and
   b) the certificate of registration holder complies with the renewal process. (Sec. 1)
2. Asserts DHS's failure to issue or renew a certificate of registration within DHS's established time frames does not invalidate or delay the effective date of the certificate of registration. (Sec. 1)
3. Contains a legislative intent clause. (Sec. 2)
4. Applies retroactively to April 1, 2021. (Sec. 3)
5. Contains an emergency clause. (Sec. 4)

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

## HB 2865: homeowners' associations; attorney fees
## Sponsor: Representative Carter N, LD 15
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Precludes an association from charging or assessing their attorney fees and costs onto a homeowner.

**History**
An association has a lien for homeowner expenses after the entry of a judgment in a civil suit for those expenses from a court of competent jurisdiction and the recording of that judgment in the office of the county recorder. A judgment or decree may include costs and reasonable attorney fees for the prevailing party (A.R.S. §§ 33-1256, 33-1807).

**Provisions**
1. Prohibits an association from charging or otherwise assessing the association's attorney fees and related costs onto one or more homeowners or former owners. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. Asserts all parties in any litigation, arbitration, mediation, administrative action or other claim must bear their own attorney fees and related costs. (Sec. 1, 2)
3. Allows a homeowner to recover attorney fees and related costs against the association as the governing documents provide. (Sec. 1, 2)

**Amendments**
*Committee on Commerce*
1. Removes language relating to the requirement for parties to bear their own attorney fees and related costs.
2. Allows a homeowner to recover attorney fees and related costs against the association if the homeowner prevails, rather than as provided in the community documents.
3. Adds that the provisions relating to charging and recovery of attorney fees do not apply to an action brought pursuant to statute relating to an action involving development of real property.

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

## HB 2866: homeowner's associations; unlawful enforcement; damages
## Sponsor: Representative Carter N, LD 15
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

Prescribes liability damages for associations that attempt to enforce provisions of their governing documents that are prohibited by law.

**History**

A unit owner or homeowner who receives a written notice that the condition of the unit owner's or homeowner's property is in violation of a requirement of the governing documents may provide the association with a written response within 21 calendar days after the date of the notice. The association must respond within 10 business days of receiving the owner's written response with a written explanation regarding the notice specifying: 1) the provision of the governing documents that has allegedly been violated; 2) the date of the violation or the date the violation was observed; 3) the first and last name of the person or persons who observed the violation; and 4) the process the unit owner must follow to contest the notice. The violation notice must include the process to contest the notice in order for the association to proceed with any action to enforce the governing documents and provide information on petitioning the Arizona Department of Real Estate for an administrative hearing regarding a dispute (A.R.S. §§ 33-1242, 33-1803).

**Provisions**

1. Stipulates an association that attempts to enforce any provision of their governing documents that is prohibited by law is liable for the following damages:
   a) for a first attempt to enforce, $1,000;
   b) for a second attempt to enforce, $10,000;
   c) for a third and any additional attempts to enforce, $100,000. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. Specifies the association's liability accrues based on the number of attempts to enforce without regard to whether enforcement is attempted against the same or different unit owners of the condominium, or members of the planned community. (Sec. 1,2)
3. Asserts a unit owner, or member, has recourse for damages against the association in any court of competent jurisdiction. (Sec. 1, 2)

**Amendments**

*Committee on Commerce*

1. Removes references of a third attempt to enforce.
2. Sets the amount for a second and subsequent attempts to enforce to $2,500.

☐ 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 8-0-0-2

## HB 2905: craft producer; festival; fair; license
## Sponsor: Representative Weninger, LD 13
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Creates a craft producer festival license. Repeals the wine, craft distillery and microbrewery festival licenses.

**History**
The Department of Liquor Licenses and Control (DLLC), which consists of the State Liquor Board and the Office of the Director of DLLC (Director), regulates the manufacture, distribution and sale of liquor in Arizona through the issuance of a series of licenses and investigating licensee compliance with liquor laws.

DLLC may issue a microbrewery license to any microbrewery that meets the statutory requirements. A microbrewery must produce or manufacture at least 5,000 gallons and fewer than 6,200,000 gallons of beer in a calendar year to maintain a microbrewery license. A microbrewery may: 1) sell beer produced or manufactured on the premises for consumption on or off the premises; 2) make sales and deliveries of beer that the microbrewery produces or manufactures to persons licensed to sell beer in Arizona through wholesalers licensed in Arizona or to persons licensed to sell beer in another state, if lawful; and 3) sell beer produced or manufactured by other microbreweries for consumption only on the licensee's premises (A.R.S. § 4-205.08).

DLLC may issue a farm winery license to a person who produces at least 200 gallons and fewer than 40,000 gallons of wine in a calendar year. A licensed farm winery may: 1) make sales and deliveries of wine to wholesalers licensed to sell wine; 2) serve wine produced or manufactured on the premises for the purpose of sampling the wine; 3) sell to a consumer physically present on the premises wine produced or manufactured on the premises in the original container for consumption on or off the premises; and 4) allow a representative of the licensed farm winery to consume small amounts of the products of the licensed farm winery on the premises for the purpose of sampling the wine (A.R.S. § 4-205.04).

DLLC may issue a craft distiller license allowing a person to sale distilled spirits if the person produces or manufactures no more than 20,000 gallons of distilled spirits. A craft distiller may make sales and deliveries of distilled spirits subject to outlined criteria, including: 1) make sales and deliveries of distilled spirits to wholesalers that are licensed to sell distilled spirits; 2) serve distilled spirits that are produced or manufactured on the premises for the purpose of consumption on the premises and may charge for samples on the premises of the craft distiller; and 3) sell distilled spirits that are produced or manufactured on the premises in the original container for consumption off the premises to a consumer who is physically present on the premises (A.R.S. § 4-205.10).

**Provisions**
1. Allows the Director to issue, on a temporary basis, a craft producer festival license, authorizing:
   a) sampling of the craft producer products on the craft producer festival premises; and
   b) the sale of craft producer products for consumption on or off the festival premises. (Sec. 3)
2. Provides approval requirements for a craft producer festival license for festivals that occur at an otherwise unlicensed location or at a location that is not fully within the licensee's existing licensed premises. (Sec. 3)
3. Requires denial of a craft producer festival license be forwarded to the Director within 60 days after the submission of a license application unless the applicant has requested more time for consideration of the application. (Sec. 3)
4. Specifies that the approval process for licensure for festivals that occur at an unlicensed location does not apply to physical locations that are fully within a licensed premises. (Sec. 3)
5. Allows a representative of the licensed craft producer to consume small amounts of the products of the producer on

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

the festival premises for the purpose of quality control. (Sec. 3)

6. Authorizes the Director to:
   a) issue one or more craft producer festival licenses for each licensed craft producer, for a total of up to 150 days for each craft producer;
   b) establish a fee for each day of each event for a craft producer festival or fair license; and
   c) issue a craft producer fair license with the permission of state or county fair organizers. (Sec. 3)
7. Permits a craft producer, at any sanctioned state or county fair, to allow:
   a) sampling of craft producer products on the fair premises;
   b) the sale of the products for consumption on or off the fair premises. (Sec. 3)
8. Exempts craft producer licenses from certain licensing requirements. (Sec. 3)
9. Allows the Director to issue a special event license concurrently with a craft producer festival license. (Sec. 1)
10. Reduces, from 5,000 gallons to 1,000 gallons, the minimum required amount of beer that must be annually produced or manufactured for a microbrewery license. (Sec. 4)
11. Exempts craft producer festival or fair licenses from the statutory restrictions on licensing premises that are within 300 feet of a public or private school building, or a fenced recreational area adjacent to the public or private school building. (Sec. 6)
12. Repeals statute relating to farm winery festival license, craft distillery festival license and microbrewery festival license. (Sec. 2, 5)
13. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 6)

## HB 2906: financial technology; digital assets program
## Sponsor: Representative Weninger, LD 13
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

Renames the Regulatory Sandbox Program (Program) to the Financial Technology, Digital Assets and Blockchain Sandbox Program.

**History**

The Attorney General (AG) administers and oversees the Program, which enables persons to obtain limited access to Arizona's market to test innovative financial products or services or other innovations without obtaining a license or other authorization. An *innovation* is the use or incorporation of new or emerging technology or the reimagination of uses for existing technology to address a problem, provide a benefit or otherwise offer a product, service, business model or delivery mechanism that is not known by the AG to have a comparable widespread offering in Arizona.

An applicant for the Program must demonstrate to the AG adequate understanding of the innovation and a sufficient plan to test, monitor and assess the innovation while ensuring consumers are protected from a test's failure. Upon application approval, an applicant is deemed a Program participant and given 24 months to test the innovation. Statute outlines testing restrictions, including limiting the number of consumers that may test the innovation.

The Program participant must retain records, documents and data produced in the ordinary course of business. If an innovation fails before the end of the testing period, the participant must notify the AG and report on actions taken to ensure consumers have not been harmed because of the innovation's failure. At least 30 days before the 24-month testing period ends, the participant must notify the AG that the participant will exit the Program and cease offering any innovative products or services within 60 days after the 24-month testing period ends or seek an extension in order to pursue a license or other authorization required by law (Title 41, Chapter 55, A.R.S.).

**Provisions**

1. Renames the "Regulatory Sandbox Program" to the "Financial Technology, Digital Assets and Blockchain Sandbox Program." (Sec. 4)
2. Defines d*igital asset* and *financial technology, digital assets and blockchain sandbox.* (Sec. 3)
3. Removes the definition for r*egulatory sandbox*. (Sec. 3)
4. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1-12)

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

## HB 2029: internet safety instruction; public schools
## S/E: academic standards; attestation; posting
## Sponsor: Representative Martinez, LD 16
## Caucus & COW

## Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2029

**Overview**

Mandates a public school annually complete an attestation stating that the school is providing instruction that meets the digital citizenship and media literacy standards.

**History**

The State Board of Education (SBE) is tasked with supervising and regulating the conduct of the public school system and may adopt any rules and policies it deems necessary to accomplish these duties. SBE must prescribe minimum course of study requirements that incorporate the academic standards to be taught in common schools and that are required for the graduation of students from high school (A.R.S. §§ 15-203, 15-701 and 15-701.01).

The academic standards adopted by SBE include multiple references to digital citizenship and media literacy:

- Educational technology standards integrate with all academic standards to create multi-modal pathways for learners, while building technological literacy, media literacy and digital citizenship.
- English language arts standards state that as students advance through grades and master the standards, they are able to exhibit with increasing depth and consistency specified capacities of a literate individual, including the use of technology and digital media strategically and capably.
- History and social science standards state the high school civics/government course should include media literacy; the 8th grade citizenship and civic engagement in today's society content focus references the topic of information and media age, including digital citizenship and media literacy.
- Computer science standards build upon the concepts of computer literacy, educational technology, information technology and digital citizenship.

**Provisions**

1. Requires a charter school or school operated by a school district, beginning in the 2026-2027 school year, to annually complete an attestation stating that the school is providing instruction that meets the digital citizenship and media literacy standards found in the educational technology, computer science, English language arts and social studies standards. (Sec. 1)

2. Instructs each school district and charter school to:
   a) submit the attestations to the Arizona Department of Education; and
   b) post a copy of the attestations on its website. (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/SE 7-4-1-0

## HB 2058: school immunizations; exemption; adult students
## S/E: immunizations; proof; exemptions; higher education
## Sponsor: Representative Fink, LD 27
## Caucus & COW

## Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2058

**Overview**
Establishes disclosure and exemption requirements relating to immunizations for higher education institutions.

**History**
Statute defines *documentary proof* as written evidence that a pupil has been immunized or has laboratory evidence of immunity that conforms with the standards set by the Arizona Department of Health Services (DHS) director, in consultation with the Superintendent of Public Instruction (A.R.S. §§ 15-871, 15-872 and 36-672).

DHS standards for documentary proof of immunization or immunity require a school or childcare administrator to accept specified documents as documentary proof of immunization. These documents must contain prescribed information, including the: 1) child's name; 2) child's date of birth; 3) type of vaccine administered; and 4) month, day and year of each immunization (A.A.C. R9-6-704).

According to the Arizona Immunization Handbook, state law does not address or mandate immunization requirements for colleges and universities. Immunization requirements are made by the individual colleges and universities (DHS Arizona Immunization Handbook).

**Provisions**
1. Instructs a higher education institution that requires students to submit documentary proof of immunization or immunity to enroll in or attend the institution to fully disclose the immunization requirements and exemptions to prospective students. (Sec. 1)

2. Stipulates a higher education institution must exempt any student who is at least 18 years old from the requirement to submit documentary proof of immunization or immunity if the student submits either:
   a) a signed statement that the student:
      i. has received information about immunizations provided by DHS and understands the risks and benefits of immunizations and the potential risks of nonimmunization; and
      ii. does not consent to the immunizations due to personal beliefs, including religious beliefs; or
   b) a written certification that:
      i. is signed by the student and a physician or registered nurse practitioner;
      ii. states the required immunizations may be detrimental to the student's health; and
      iii. indicates the specific nature and probable duration of the medical condition or circumstance that precludes immunization. (Sec. 1)

3. Limits the exemption for a student who is precluded from immunization due to medical conditions to the duration of the circumstance or condition that precludes immunization. (Sec. 1)

4. Defines *documentary proof*. (Sec. 1)

5. Includes, in *higher education institution*, an Arizona public university, a community college or a career technical education district that provides instruction to adult students. (Sec. 1)

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

## HB 2213: appropriation; free school meals
## Sponsor: Representative Gutierrez, LD 18
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

Appropriates $3,800,000 from the state General Fund (GF) in FY 2026 for free school lunches.

**History**

The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) is a federally assisted meal program that operates in public schools, nonprofit private schools and residential childcare institutions. The NSLP provides nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free lunches to children. The Arizona Department of Education (ADE) receives federal funds from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), then reimburses local educational agencies participating in the NSLP for the costs of providing free or reduced-price lunches (USDA, ADE). Eligibility for free or reduced-price lunches is determined according to a student's household size and income (Income Eligibility Guidelines). Currently, federal law prohibits a child from being charged more than 40 cents for a reduced-price lunch (42 U.S.C. § 1758).

The FY 2025 General Appropriations Act appropriated $3,800,000 for onetime school meal grants. ADE must distribute these monies to school districts and charter schools participating in the NSLP or School Breakfast Program for grants to reduce or eliminate copayments that would otherwise be charged to children who are eligible for reduced-price meals (FY 2025 Appropriations Report).

**Provisions**

1. Appropriates $3,800,000 from the state GF in FY 2026 to ADE to provide free school lunches for children who meet the federal eligibility requirements for free and reduced-price lunches. (Sec. 1)
2. Declares the Legislature intends the appropriation to be considered ongoing funding in future years. (Sec. 1)

**Amendments**

*Committee on Appropriations*

1. Prohibits a public school from serving, selling or allowing a third party to sell ultraprocessed food on the school campus during the normal school day.
2. Specifies a parent is not prevented from providing their student ultraprocessed food during the normal school day.
3. Requires ADE to post on its website:
   a) a standardized form that a public school may use to certify that it is complying with the prohibition on ultraprocessed food; and
   b) a list of each public school that has certified to ADE that it is complying with the prohibition on ultraprocessed food.
4. Defines *ultraprocessed food* as a food or beverage that contains one or more of the following ingredients:
   a) potassium bromate;
   b) propylparaben;
   d) titanium dioxide;
   c) brominated vegetable oil;
   d) yellow dye 5 or 6;
   e) blue dye 1 or 2;
   f) green dye 3; or
   g) red dye 3 or 40.

| ☐ Prop 105 (45 votes) | ☐ Prop 108 (40 votes) | ☐ Emergency (40 votes) | ☐ Fiscal Note |
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# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** ED DP 5-4-3-0

## HB 2609: advanced mathematics courses; student enrollment
## Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

Requires a public school to enroll a 6th-8th grade student in an advanced math course if the student meets prescribed criteria. Details reporting requirements for public schools and the Arizona Department of Education (ADE) relating to the enrollment of students in an advanced math course and student performance in math courses, assessments and exams.

**History**

The State Board of Education (SBE) must prescribe: 1) minimum course of study requirements that incorporate the academic standards to be taught in common schools and that are required for the graduation of students from high school; and 2) competency requirements in at least the areas of reading, writing, math, science and social studies for the promotion of students from the 3rd and 8th grades and for the graduation of students from high school. A school district governing board or charter school may prescribe course of study and competency requirements for promotion that are in addition to or higher than the requirements prescribed by SBE (A.R.S. §§ 15-701 and 15-701.01).

If statewide assessment results are available before the school year starts, a school district and charter school must notify, by the first half of the second quarter, the parents of 6th-8th grade students who have not demonstrated proficiency in grade-level math based on available local or statewide assessments. The notification must contain a description of: 1) the student's math deficiencies as demonstrated by the statewide assessment; and 2) current math services provided by the school district or charter school (A.R.S. § 15-708).

To graduate from high school, students must complete four math credits in: 1) algebra I; 2) geometry; 3) algebra II; and 4) a fourth credit that includes significant math content as determined by the school district governing board or charter school (A.A.C. R7-2-302).

**Provisions**

1. Instructs a school district or charter school to enroll a 6th, 7th or 8th grade student in an advanced math course for the student's next math course if their parent does not object and the student:
   a) demonstrates the highest proficiency in grade-level math on the statewide assessment;
   b) demonstrates the highest proficiency in grade-level math on an end-of-course exam or benchmark assessment administered by the school district, charter school or school in which the student was enrolled in the immediately preceding school year;
   c) earns at least an A letter grade, or the equivalent, in the math course in which the student was most recently enrolled; or
   d) requests, or a parent requests, they be enrolled in an advanced math course. (Sec. 1)

2. Directs a school district or charter school that instructs 5th-8th grade students to annually report to ADE the number of 6th-8th grade students, disaggregated by race, family income and gender, who:
   a) demonstrated the highest proficiency in grade-level math on the specified assessments or exam or by earning at least an A letter grade, or the equivalent, in their most recent math course for the immediately preceding school year; and
   b) demonstrated the highest proficiency in grade-level math on the specified assessments or exam or by earning at least an A letter grade, or the equivalent, in their most recent math course for the immediately preceding school year and either:
      i. enrolled in an advanced math course in the current school year; or
      ii. did not enroll in an advanced math course in the current school year because their parent objected. (Sec. 1)

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

3. Requires a school district or charter school that instructs 5th-8th grade students to annually report to ADE the number of students, disaggregated by grade level, race, family income and gender, who:
   a) did not demonstrate the highest proficiency in grade-level math on the specified assessments or exam or by earning at least an A letter grade, or the equivalent, in their most recent math course for the immediately preceding school year; and
   b) enrolled in an advanced math course in the current school year. (Sec. 1)

4. Directs a school district or charter school that instructs 5th-8th grade students to annually report to ADE the average score in grade-level math or an end-of-course exam or benchmark assessment, disaggregated by grade level, race, family income and gender, for students who:
   a) demonstrated the highest proficiency in grade-level math as outlined for the immediately preceding school year and:
      i. enrolled in an advanced math course in the current year; or
      ii. did not enroll in an advanced math course in the current year because their parent objected;
   b) did not demonstrate the highest proficiency in grade-level math as outlined for the immediately preceding school year and who enrolled in an advanced math course in the current school year; and
   c) are enrolled in the school district or charter school. (Sec. 1)

5. Requires a school district or charter school that instructs 5th-8th grade students to annually report to ADE a list of the:
   a) advanced math courses offered to 6th-8th grade students; and
   b) resources offered to support students in math courses and the number of students who participated in each resource during the current school year. (Sec. 1)

6. Directs ADE to annually compile the reports received and, to the extent allowed by federal law, post the compiled reports on its website. (Sec. 1)

7. Prohibits ADE from including personally identifiable information in the compiled reports posted on its website. (Sec. 1)

8. Instructs ADE to develop policies and guidelines for the implementation of the advanced math course enrollment and related reporting requirements, including guidelines regarding how schools may use a benchmark assessment to demonstrate student proficiency in math. (Sec. 1)

9. Makes a technical change. (Sec. 1)

## HB 2700: academic standards; social studies; geography
## Sponsor: Representative Martinez, LD 16
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Requires the State Board of Education (SBE) to include instruction on the Gulf of America when next updating the high school social studies academic standards.

**History**
The State Board of Education (SBE) must prescribe competency requirements for the graduation of students from high school that incorporate the academic standards in at least the areas of reading, writing, math, science and social studies. The SBE-prescribed high school social studies academic standards must include personal finance, American civics education and a comparative discussion of political ideologies that conflict with the principles of freedom and democracy (A.R.S. § 15-701.01).

The social studies academic standards are organized under four core disciplines: civics, economics, geography and history. The geography standards promote the use of multiple geographic tools and emphasize geographic reasoning to understand local, national, regional and global issues (Arizona History and Social Science Standards).

To graduate from high school, students must complete three social studies credits: 1) one credit of American history, including Arizona history; 2) one credit of world history/geography, including instruction on the Holocaust and other genocides; 3) one-half credit of American government, including civics and Arizona government; and 4) one-half credit of economics (A.A.C. R7-2-302).

On January 20, 2025, President Trump signed Executive Order 14172, which renames the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of America. The U.S. Secretary of the Interior, within 30 days, must take all appropriate actions to rename the area formerly designated as the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of America (Exec. Order No. 14172, 2025).

**Provisions**
1. Specifies SBE must include geography in the high school social studies academic standards. (Sec. 1)
2. Includes, in the high school geography academic standards, instruction on the Gulf of America. (Sec. 1)
3. Declares SBE is not required to include instruction on the Gulf of America in the academic standards until SBE next updates the social studies academic standards. (Sec. 2)

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

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** ED DPA/SE 7-5-0-0

## HB 2725: pledge of allegiance; parental notification
## S/E: competency requirements; social studies; civics
## Sponsor: Representative Lopez, LD 16
## Caucus & COW

## Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2725

**Overview**
Adds, to the course of study and competency requirements for the promotion of students from the 8th grade, a requirement that each student complete at least three social studies course credits in the 6th-8th grades, including one civics education course credit.

**History**
The State Board of Education (SBE) must prescribe a minimum course of study incorporating the SBE-adopted academic standards to be taught in common schools. SBE must also prescribe competency requirements for the promotion of students from the 3rd and 8th grades that incorporate the academic standards in at least the areas of reading, writing, math, science and social studies. A school district governing board is required to prescribe curricula that includes the academic standards in these subject areas, as well as the criteria for the promotion of students from grade to grade. The criteria for promotion must include accomplishment of the academic standards in at least reading, writing, math, science and social studies as determined by district assessment (A.R.S. § 15-701).

Currently, SBE minimum course of study and competency requirements for common school grades require students to demonstrate competency in social studies, including civics and instruction on the Holocaust and other genocides (A.A.C. R7-2-301).

Schools must provide instruction in: 1) the essentials, sources and history of the U.S. and Arizona Constitutions; 2) American institutions and ideals; and 3) Arizona history, including the history of Native Americans in Arizona. This instruction must be in accordance with the state course of study for at least one year in common school and high school grades (A.R.S. § 15-710).

September 25th is observed as Sandra Day O'Connor Civics Celebration Day. Public schools must dedicate a majority of the school day to civics education (A.R.S. §§ 1-319 and 15-710.01).

**Provisions**
1. Requires SBE, in adopting course of study and competency requirements for the promotion of students from the 8th grade, to include a requirement that each student successfully complete at least three social studies course credits in the 6th-8th grades, including at least one civics education course credit. (Sec. 1, 2)

2. Specifies the required civics education must include instruction on the:
   a) roles and responsibilities of federal, state and local governments;
   b) structures and functions of the legislative, executive and judicial branches; and
   c) meaning and significance of historical documents, including the Articles of Confederation, Declaration of Independence and U.S. Constitution. (Sec. 2)

3. Allows a student who transfers into a public school during the second semester of the 8th grade to be promoted from the 8th grade without successfully completing at least one civics education course credit if the student:
   i. transfers from another state or country or from a private school or homeschool in Arizona;
   ii. successfully completed at least three social studies course credits, or the equivalent; and
   iii. received instruction on American civics education in any of the 6th-8th grades. (Sec. 2)

**Amendments**
*Committee on Education*

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

1. Appropriates $1,000,000 from the state General Fund in FY 2026 to the Arizona Board of Regents (ABOR) for the Museum of Democracy Presidential Project.
2. Directs ABOR to distribute the appropriated monies to the public universities to provide opportunities for undergraduate students, high school students and the broader community to become better informed on American presidencies.
3. Details permissible uses of the appropriated monies.
4. Exempts the appropriation from lapsing.

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** ED DP 12-0-0-0

## HB 2765: Arizona teachers academy; community colleges
## Sponsor: Representative Taylor, LD 29
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Broadens the postsecondary institutions eligible to participate in the Arizona Teachers Academy (Academy) to include any Arizona community college.

**History**
Eligible postsecondary institutions operate an Academy to incentivize students to teach in Arizona public schools or in schools that primarily serve public school students with disabilities. The Academy must include accelerated models for: 1) high-demand teacher specializations; 2) critical need areas; 3) individuals seeking postbaccalaureate coursework resulting in professional certification; 4) dual enrollment teachers; and 5) students in noneducation programs to complete teacher preparation courses.

An eligible postsecondary institution must provide each Academy student a scholarship, after all other financial aid is considered, up to the actual cost of: 1) tuition and fees for undergraduate, graduate and community college students, subject to academic year and semester limitations; 2) obtaining National Board certification and renewal; and 3) obtaining a teaching certificate. For each academic year the student successfully completes and receives a tuition and fee scholarship, the student must agree to teach for one full school year in an Arizona public school. A teacher seeking a National Board certification must teach for one additional year after completing the certification program. Statute details circumstances in which a student or teacher must reimburse the Arizona Board of Regents (ABOR) for an Academy scholarship if the student or teacher does not fulfill the service requirement. Arizona Teachers Academy Fund monies may be used to reimburse Academy scholarships.

Currently, postsecondary institutions eligible to participate in the Academy are: 1) Arizona public universities; 2) Arizona community colleges that offer postbaccalaureate programs leading to teacher certification and that have entered into agreements with ABOR; and 3) colleges operated by a qualifying Indian tribe that offer baccalaureate teacher education programs and that have opted into the Academy (A.R.S. § 15-1655).

**Provisions**
1. Expands the definition of *eligible postsecondary institution*, as it relates to participation in the Academy, to include any Arizona community college, rather than Arizona community colleges that offer postbaccalaureate programs leading to teacher certification and that have entered into agreements with ABOR. (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:** ED DPA 6-4-0-2

## HB 2792: student records; expulsions; disclosure requirements
## Sponsor: Representative Blackman, LD 7
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Mandates a school district or charter school disclose to another Arizona educational institution whether a pupil has been expelled from the school district or charter school.

**History**
A school district governing board (governing board) must prescribe rules for the discipline, suspension and expulsion of pupils. Statute requires, in all actions concerning expulsion, a governing board to: 1) be notified of the intended action; 2) decide whether to hold a hearing or have a hearing conducted before a hearing officer as prescribed; and 3) give written notice at least five working days before the hearing to all students subject to expulsion and their guardians of the date, time and place of the hearing.

A pupil may be expelled for: 1) continued open defiance of authority; 2) continued disruptive or disorderly behavior; 3) violent behavior that includes use or display of a dangerous instrument or deadly weapon; 4) use or possession of a gun; 5) excessive absenteeism; 6) injuring any school property; or 7) other actions as deemed appropriate. A school district or charter school must expel a pupil for at least one year if the student brought a firearm to a school or threatened an educational institution. A school may modify the expulsion requirement for a student under these circumstances on a case-by-case basis as specified.

A school district may refuse to admit any pupil who has been expelled, or is in the process of being expelled, from another educational institution. If a pupil withdraws from school after receiving notice of possible action concerning discipline, expulsion or suspension, the governing board may continue with the action after the withdrawal and record the results of the action in the student's permanent file (A.R.S. §§ 15-841, 15-842 and 15-843).

Within 10 school days after enrolling a transfer pupil from a private school or another school district, a school must request a certified copy of the student's record from the previous school. Any disclosure of educational records by a school district or charter school must comply with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA) (A.R.S. § 15-828).

**Provisions**
1. Requires a school district or charter school to disclose, on request from another Arizona educational institution and consistent with FERPA, whether a pupil who is applying for admission to the educational institution has been expelled from the school district or charter school. (Sec. 1)

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

**Amendments**
*Committee on Education*
1. Stipulates that if a pupil withdraws from school after receiving notice of possible action concerning discipline, expulsion or suspension and the governing board continues with the action after the withdrawal, the governing board is required, rather than allowed, to record the results of the action in the pupil's permanent file.

2. Requires a school district or charter school to expel, for at least one year, a pupil who is determined to have brought a deadly weapon to school.

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

## HB 2880: unauthorized encampments; higher education institutions
## Sponsor: Representative Hernandez A., LD 20
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

Prohibits an individual from establishing or occupying an encampment on a university or community college campus without prior authorization. Outlines procedures a university or community college must follow if an individual or group establishes or occupies an encampment without prior authorization.

**History**

Subject to reasonable time, place and manner restrictions, a university or community college may not limit any area on campus where a lawfully present person may exercise free speech. If a university or community college imposes restrictions on the time, place and manner of student speech that occurs in a public forum and that is protected by the First Amendment, the restrictions must meet statutory criteria. A person who is lawfully present on a university or community college campus may engage in expressive activity, including a protest or demonstration, in any area where they are lawfully present. Individual conduct that materially and substantially infringes on the rights of others to engage in or listen to expressive activity is not allowed and subject to sanction (A.R.S. §§ 15-1864 and 15-1865).

The Arizona Board of Regents (ABOR) Student Code of Conduct sets forth the standards of conduct expected of students in Arizona's public universities. The university presidents are authorized to enforce the Student Code of Conduct and a university may respond to violations with educational interventions or disciplinary sanctions (ABOR R5-308).

**Provisions**

1. Prohibits an individual from establishing or occupying an encampment on a university or community college campus without prior authorization from the university or community college. (Sec. 2)

2. Requires a university or community college employee or agent, if an individual or group violates the prohibition on establishing or occupying an encampment without prior authorization, to:
   a) direct the individual or group to immediately dismantle the encampment and vacate the campus;
   b) advise the individual or group that anyone who fails to comply with the direction to leave is guilty of criminal trespass;
   c) initiate legal action to have the individual or group removed from campus if the individual or group refuses to comply with the direction to leave; and
   d) discipline any student who refuses to comply with the direction to leave according to the university's or community college's student code of conduct. (Sec. 2)

3. Specifies what is included in *legal action*. (Sec. 2)

4. Determines any individual who establishes or occupies an encampment without prior authorization is:
   a) subject to criminal prosecution for damaging public property;
   b) liable for all damages they cause, including the direct and direct costs of:
      i. removing the encampment and restoring the campus; and
      ii. repairing any destruction, defacement or alteration of the university's or community college's property that results from the individual's intentional or negligent conduct relating to the unauthorized encampment; and
   c) not lawfully present on campus. (Sec. 2)

5. Asserts a law enforcement agency, peace officer or the university's or community college's campus security:
   a) must enforce the prohibition on establishing or occupying an encampment without prior authorization; and

b) has the authority to remove an unauthorized encampment and individual or group from campus that has violated the prohibition and refused to comply with the direction to leave. (Sec. 2)

6. Requires each Arizona public university to comply with the ABOR's Student Code of Conduct. (Sec. 2)

7. Includes, in the student expressive activities not protected by the First Amendment a university or community college may restrict, establishing or occupying an encampment on a university or community college campus without prior authorization. (Sec. 1)

8. Defines *encampment*. (Sec. 2)

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** ED DPA/SE 7-2-2-1

## HB 2883: technical correction; school district boards
## S/E: school districts governing boards; training
## Sponsor: Representative Hernandez L., LD 24
## Caucus & COW

## Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2883

**Overview**
Establishes a biennial training requirement for school district governing board (governing board) members.

**History**
A person is eligible for election to a governing board if the person: 1) is a registered Arizona voter; 2) has been a resident of the school district for at least one year immediately preceding election day; and 3) is not subject to registration as a sex offender (A.R.S. § 15-421).

Governing boards are tasked with numerous statutory powers, including: 1) prescribing and enforcing policies and procedures to govern schools that are not inconsistent with rules prescribed by the State Board of Education; 2) managing and controlling school property; 3) constructing or purchasing school buildings and sites as authorized; and 4) using school monies received from the state and county to pay employee salaries and contingent expenses of the school district (A.R.S. § 15-341).

The Arizona Auditor General (OAG), in conjunction with the Arizona Department of Education (ADE), establishes the Uniform System of Financial Records (USFR) for all school districts to use each fiscal year. The USFR prescribes the minimum internal control policies and procedures to be used by school districts for accounting, financial reporting, budgeting, attendance reporting and other compliance requirements (A.R.S. § 15-271) (USFR).

**Provisions**
12. Requires ADE, in consultation with the OAG, to develop a training program for governing board members that includes instruction on:
    a) school district governance;
    b) public school finance;
    c) USFR compliance;
    d) how to develop and revise a school district budget;
    e) audit requirements and procedures;
    f) how to prepare the annual financial report;
    g) best practices related to internal controls;
    h) reports and resources provided by the OAG;
    i) fiduciary duties of governing board members; and
    j) any other ADE-determined topics. (Sec. 1)

13. Mandates each governing board member of each school district complete the ADE-developed training at least biennially. (Sec. 1)

**Amendments**
*Committee on Education*
1. Allows ADE to charge the school district for the cost of providing the training.
2. Requires the school district to pay for any costs incurred by ADE to provide the training.

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

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** FMAE DPA 4-3-0-0

## HB 2005: voter registrations; recorder; inactive status
## Sponsor: Representative Gillette, LD 30
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Authorizes the County Recorder to place an individual on inactive voter status if they receive information that they fraudulently registered to vote, or their registration information is incorrect.

**History**
County Recorders send official mail via nonforwardable first-class mail. This mail can include a 90-day notice, notice for a change of address, a voter registration card and other official election mail. If the mail is returned as undeliverable a follow up notice will be sent and the registrant must either confirm their information, revise their information or complete and return a new registration form with their current information. If the registrant fails to do this within 35 days, their registration status will be changed to inactive. If an inactive registrant does not vote for two election cycles, their registration must be canceled (A.R.S. §§ 16-166, 16-583, 2023 EPM).

**Provisions**
1. Allows the County Recorder to place an individual's voter registration status on inactive if they receive information that provides reasonable cause to believe that an individual has fraudulently registered to vote, or their registration information is incorrect. (Sec. 1)
2. Clarifies that this measure does not limit the County Recorder's responsibility to provide notice to a voter as otherwise provided by law. (Sec. 1)

**Amendments**
*Committee on Federalism, Military Affairs and Elections*
1. Changes the term *inactive status* to *paused status*.

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

**HB 2037: ~~technical correction; international registered nurses~~**
**S/E: constitutional conventions; faithless delegates**
**Sponsor: Representative Kolodin, LD 3**
**Caucus & COW**

## Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2037

**Overview**

Requires approved amendments to the US Constitution to be ratified in the form of a bill passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor. Establishes the criminal offense of being a *faithless constitutional convention delegate*.

**History**

The United States Constitution establishes two methods for proposing amendments to the Constitution. The first method requires both the House and Senate to propose a constitutional amendment by a vote of two-thirds of the Members present. Alternatively, Congress is required to call a convention for proposing amendments upon the request of two-thirds of the state legislatures (Art. V, U.S. Const.).

**Provisions**

1. Requires any approved amendment to the United States Constitution to be ratified by a bill passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor. (Sec. 1)
2. Classifies a person who is a *faithless constitutional convention delegate* as a class 2 felony. (Sec. 1)
3. Defines *faithless constitutional convention delegate*. (Sec. 1)

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

## HB 2154: early voting list; undeliverable ballots
## Sponsor: Representative Keshel, LD 17
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

States the County Recorder or officer in charge of elections must move a voter to inactive status if the 90-day Active Early Voting List (AEVL) notice sent to the voter is returned as undeliverable.

**History**

County Recorders send official mail via nonforwardable first-class mail. This mail can include a 90-day AEVL notice, notice for a change of address, a voter registration card and other official election mail. If the mail is returned as undeliverable a follow up notice will be sent and the registrant must either confirm their information, revise their information or complete and return a new registration form with their current information. If the registrant fails to do this within 35 days, their registration status will be changed to inactive. If an inactive registrant does not vote for two election cycles, their registration must be canceled (A.R.S. §§ 16-166, 16-544, 2023 EPM).

**Provisions**

1. Instructs the County Recorder or officer in charge of elections to move a voter to inactive status and remove the voter from the AEVL if the 90-day AEVL notice sent to the voter is returned as undeliverable. (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**: FMAE DP 4-2-1-0

## HB 2631: election procedures manual; legislative approval
## Sponsor: Representative Kolodin, LD 3
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Requires the House of Representatives and Senate committee chairpersons of election matters approve the official instructions and procedures manual instead of the Attorney General.

**History**
The official instructions and procedures manual for elections often referred to as the *Elections Procedures Manual* (EPM), must be issued by December 31 of each odd-numbered year preceding the general election. The EPM must be submitted by the Secretary of State to the Governor and Attorney General for approval no later than October 1 of the year before each general election. The EPM creates rules and procedures for how to conduct impartial, accurate and efficient elections by detailing how to conduct voting, tabulation and management of ballots. The penalty for violating any EPM rule is a class 2 misdemeanor (A.R.S. § 16-452).

**Provisions**
1. Removes the requirement for the Attorney General to Approve the EPM. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires chairpersons of the House of Representatives and Senate committees with jurisdiction over election matters to approve the EPM. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires the EPM be submitted to the House and Senate committee chairman no later than October 1 before the year of each general election. (Sec. 1)

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

## HB 2666: campaign finance; third-party complaints
## Sponsor: Representative Hendrix, LD 14
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
States campaign finance complaints must be submitted by an identifiable human being.

**History**
A filing officer may initiate a campaign finance investigation upon the receipt of a third-party complaint. If the filing officer makes a reasonable cause finding that a campaign finance violation occurred, the filing officer may refer the matter to the appropriate enforcement officer. The enforcement officer makes the final determination whether a legal violation occurred. If the enforcement officer concludes that a campaign finance violation occurred, they can issue a notice of violation to the alleged violator. Violations that are not timely remedied may result in legal action to secure compliance (A.R.S. § 16-938).

**Provisions**
1. Prohibits the filing officer from accepting campaign finance complaints from a third party unless it is filed by an individual who submits evidence of being an identifiable human being. (Sec. 1)
2. Clarifies that an entity's third-party campaign finance complaint must be submitted by an individual on behalf of that entity and include evidence that the individual is an identifiable human being. (Sec. 1)

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

## HB 2667: campaign finance complaints; resolution
## Sponsor: Representative Hendrix, LD 14
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

States campaign finance complaints must be dismissed if the complaint is not resolved, extended or ruled on within 180 days.

**History**

A filing officer can initiate campaign finance investigations at their discretion or upon the receipt of a third-party complaint. If the filing officer makes a reasonable cause finding that a campaign finance violation occurred, the filing officer may refer the matter to the appropriate enforcement officer. The enforcement officer makes the final determination whether a legal violation occurred. If the enforcement officer concludes that a campaign finance violation occurred, they can issue a notice of violation to the alleged violator. Violations that are not timely remedied may result in legal action to secure compliance (A.R.S. § 16-938).

**Provisions**

1. Requires campaign finance complaints to be dismissed if the matter is not resolved, extended or ruled on within 180 days after the complaint is filed. (Sec. 1)

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** FMAE DP 3-2-1-0

## HB 2767: voter registrations; transportation department; recorders
## Sponsor: Representative Keshel, LD 17
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Requires the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) to directly transmit voter registration information to the appropriate County Recorder within five business days of receiving an application, renewal or revision.

**History**
The National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA) establishes certain voter registration requirements with respect to elections for federal office. NVRA requires states to provide individuals with the opportunity to register to vote at the same time they apply for a driver's license or seek to renew a driver's license. Completed applications that are processed in this manner must be forwarded to the appropriate state or local election official (52 U.S.C. § 20504).

**Provisions**
1. Instructs ADOT to simultaneously transmit information received from a voter who registered to vote while applying for or renewing a driver license to the Secretary of State and the appropriate County Recorder. (Sec. 1)
2. Clarifies that ADOT must not transmit voter information to the County Recorder through the Secretary of State. (Sec. 1)
3. Directs ADOT to send all voter registration information collected upon receipt of a completed application, renewal or revision to the appropriate County Recorder within five business days, including a registrant's:
   a) name;
   b) address;
   c) date of birth; and
   d) digitized signature. (Sec. 1)
4. Clarifies that, except for voter registration purposes, ADOT is not precluded from providing voter registration information to the Secretary of State for purposes other than the requirement outlined in this act. (Sec. 1)
5. Clarifies that this act does not diminish or alter the duties of the Secretary of State under state and federal law regarding voter registration and election administration. (Sec. 1)
6. Contains a severability clause. (Sec. 3)
7. Contains a delayed effective date of January 1, 2026. (Sec. 2)

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

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** FMAE DP 3-0-4-0

## HB 2833: legislative district committee; county committee
## Sponsor: Representative Diaz, LD 19
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
States a chairman of a legislative district committee is a nonvoting member of the county committee unless the chairman resides in that county.

**History**
Precinct committeemen assist their political party with voter registration and general voter assistance and are elected at a primary election and serve a term of two years. A county political committee is comprised of the precinct committeemen that belong to the same political party within the county. A political party can also establish a legislative district committee consisting of the precinct committeemen residing in that district. A legislative district committee elects a chairman, two vice chairmen, a secretary and a treasurer from their membership. The chairman of the legislative district serves as an ex officio member of the county committee in which a plurality of the district's registered voters reside (A.R.S. §§ 16-821, 16-822, 16-823).

**Provisions**
1. Clarifies that the chairman of a legislative district committee, as an ex officio member of the county committee in which a plurality of the district's registered voters reside, is a nonvoting member of the county committee unless the chairman resides in that county. (Sec. 1)
2. Prohibits any legislative district's county subcommittee from taking any action that binds the legislative district committee. (Sec. 1)
3. 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:** FMAE DP 4-3-0-0

## HB 2879: county committee; vacancy; precinct committeeman
## Sponsor: Representative Keshel, LD 17
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Establishes requirements for filling a vacancy in the office of precinct committeeman for a county political committee.

**History**
Precinct committeemen assist their political party with voter registration and general voter assistance and are elected at a primary election and serve a term of two years. A county political committee is comprised of the precinct committeemen that belong to the same political party within the county. If a vacancy occurs, the chairman of the county committee submits a list of names to the Board of Supervisors. The Board of Supervisors then fills the position based on the county chairman's recommendations (A.R.S. § 16-821).

**Provisions**
1. Designates the precinct committeemen with the highest number of registered voters from their political party in the legislative district or legislative district committee as the county committee for that district, if the district spans multiple counties. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires a vacancy to be filled from the list of names submitted by the chairman of the county committee to the county recorder or officer in charge of elections. (Sec. 1)
3. Directs the County Recorder or officer in charge of elections to approve or reject a precinct committeeman appointment within 14 days of receiving the name. (Sec. 1)

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

## HCM 2012: antiquities act; exception
## Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

Cites the misuse of the Antiquities Act of 1906 and requests an exemption from certain provisions the act.

**History**

The Antiquities Act of 1906 (Act) allows the President of the United States to declare historic landmarks, structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest situated upon lands owned or controlled by the United States to be national monuments. The Act allows the government to relinquish property held in private ownership for the necessary and proper care and management of designated objects (16 U.S.C. § 431).

**Provisions**

1. States the Act has been misused by presidents to designate enormous parcels of real property. (Sec. 1)
2. Cites the intense opposition to President Franklin D. Roosevelt's use of the Act in Wyoming to create Jackson Hole National Monument as an example of misuse. (Sec. 1)
3. Recognizes the exemption granted to Wyoming in an amendment of the Act, preventing additional creations of national parks and monuments in Wyoming unless authorized by the U.S. Congress. (Sec. 1)
4. Notes that only 18% of land in Arizona is available for private ownership and designating new national monuments like the proposed Great Bend of the Gila diminishes land available for Arizonans. (Sec. 1)
5. Proclaims monument designations have become egregious and negatively impact the state's ability to promote public recreation and maintain water resources, manage wildlife, restore habitats and perform wildlife translocations. (Sec. 1)
6. States closures and restrictions of public land significantly affect Arizona's economic well-being and ability to maximize economic production. (Sec. 1)
7. Declares the biggest threat to Arizona is the intrusion and overreach of the federal government onto Arizona's lands. (Sec. 1)
8. Requests that Congress immediately exempt Arizona from the Act, similarly to how Wyoming is exempt. (Sec. 1)
9. Requires the Secretary of State to transmit the Memorial to the President of the U.S. and Members of Congress from Arizona. (Sec. 1)

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** FMAE DP 4-3-0-0

## HCM 2015: proof of citizenship; voter registration
## Sponsor: Representative Kolodin, LD 3
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Urges Congress to pass legislation requiring the Election Assistance Commission (EAC) to provide state-specific instructions on the federal voter registration form.

**History**
The National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) requires states to provide voter registration opportunities through a variety of specified ways. In addition NVRA requires uniform and nondiscriminatory procedures for maintaining voter registration rolls and record keeping by election officials regarding voter rolls for a minimum of two years (52 U.S.C. Ch. 205).

Established by the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA), the EAC is an independent commission that develops guidance to meet HAVA requirements. The EAC provides resources including voluntary voting system guidelines and performs research relating to elections and election administration (EAC Website).

**Provisions**
1. Asserts that the purpose of the NVRA is to increase the number of eligible citizens who register to vote, protect the integrity of the electoral process and ensure the accurate maintenance of voter registration rolls. (Sec. 1)
2. States NVRA created a new federal voter registration form that must be used by states and that this form does not include state-specific instructions. (Sec. 1)
3. Recognizes the United States Constitution grants states the power to set voter qualifications. (Sec. 1)
4. Asserts that the United States Supreme Court recognized the diminished value of establishing voting requirements without the power to enforce those requirements. (Sec. 1)
5. States the United States Supreme Court found that serious constitutional doubts would be raised from a federal statute barring a state from obtaining information to enforce its voter qualifications. (Sec. 1)
6. Asserts the EAC has precluded Arizona from obtaining necessary information to enforce voter qualifications by refusing to include documentary proof of citizenship on the federal voter registration form. (Sec. 1)
7. Specifies Arizona has tried to assert its power to enforce its voter qualification requirements, consistent with Arizona case law, but is still constrained on the federal form. (Sec. 1)
8. Asserts that Arizona statues requiring documentary proof of citizenship are constitutional and consistent with requirements from NVRA and Inter Tribal Council v. Arizona. (Sec. 1)
9. States Arizona's belief that the court erred in its decision in Inter Tribal Council v. Arizona. (Sec. 1)
10. Specifies the United States Constitution grants states absolute authority to determine the way presidential electors are appointed. (Sec. 1)
11. Asserts the NVRA attempts to supersede state statutes directing the manner of appointing electors. (Sec. 1)
12. States the NVRA has required Arizona to bifurcate its voter registration system. (Sec. 1)
13. Asserts the consequences of the above provision has been an unconstitutional federal takeover of elections by requiring states to register voters without proof of citizenship. (Sec. 1)

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

14. Urges the United States Congress to pass and the President to sign legislation requiring the EAC to provide state-specific instructions on the federal voter registration form that includes all qualifications set by states and that recognizes the state's power over presidential elections. (Sec. 1)

15. Requires the Secretary of State to transmit this Memorial to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and each Member of Congress from Arizona. (Sec. 1)

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** GOV DP 4-3-0-0

## HB 2222: settlement agreements; report; approval
## Sponsor: Representative Marshall, LD 7
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Requires the Attorney General, counties and municipalities to submit a settlement agreement report to certain entities during specified timeframes prior to entering into a settlement agreement.

**History**
Laws 1966, Chapter 96 established the Joint Legislative Budget Committee (JLBC), a statutory committee of fourteen (now sixteen) members made up of House and Senate leadership and additional designated Members. The enacting legislation also established the appointment of a budget analyst and additional personnel as needed. The primary powers and duties of the JLBC relate to ascertaining facts and making recommendations to the Legislature regarding all facets of the state budget, state revenues and expenditures, future fiscal needs and the organization and functions of state government (A.R.S. § 41-1271, *et. seq.*).

**Provisions**
1. Directs the Attorney General to submit a settlement agreement report describing the proposed terms of such agreement to the presiding officer of both chambers of the Legislature at least 30 days before entering into a settlement agreement. (Sec. 3)
2. Instructs municipalities and counties to submit a settlement agreement report that describes the proposed terms of such agreement to the Governor, both chambers of the Legislature and the Attorney General at least 90 days before entering into a settlement agreement. (Sec. 1, 2)
3. Requires municipalities and counties to submit proposed settlement agreements that are $1,000,000 or more to the JLBC for review and recommendations. (Sec. 1, 2)
4. Stipulates that if a municipality or county fails to submit a proposed settlement agreement of $1,000,000 or more to the JLBC for review, and such an agreement is finalized, the settlement agreement is not legally binding. (Sec. 1, 2)
5. Establishes the entering into of legally binding contracts by municipalities and counties as a matter of statewide concern. (Sec. 1, 2)
6. Defines *settlement agreement* and *settlement agreement report*. (Sec. 1, 2, 3)
7. Makes technical changes. (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:** GOV DP 7-0-0-0

## HB 2231: advisory committee; subcommittee; exemption
## Sponsor: Representative Hendrix, LD 14
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Adds an exemption to public meeting law, in a specified circumstance, for a three-member advisory committee or subcommittee.

**History**
Public bodies must hold their meetings as public meetings. Any person wishing to attend and listen to these meetings must be allowed to do so. Public bodies are required to provide written minutes or a recording of all their meetings, which must include the date, time and place of the meeting, each members attendance, a general description of matters considered and an accurate description of legal actions proposed, including a record of how each member voted. In addition, public bodies must provide notice via a statement on their website or on an association of cities and towns website stating where all other notices will be posted (A.R.S. §§ 38-431.01, 38-431.02).

If a meeting is held in violation of public meeting law all legal action that occurred during the meeting is null and void, with exceptions. Statute dictates enforcement options available for a violation of public meeting law, including that the Attorney General or the county attorney may file a suit in the superior court for the purpose of requiring compliance or preventing a violation (A.R.S. §§ 38-431.05, 38-431.07).

**Provisions**
1. Adds an exemption to public meeting law for a quorum of a three-member advisory committee or subcommittee involving a discussion or deliberation of a matter before the committee or subcommittee. (Sec. 1)
2. Makes a technical change. (Sec. 1)

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

## HB 2257: DCS; vaccinations; child placement
## Sponsor: Representative Fink, LD 27
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Prohibits the Department of Child Safety (DCS) from refusing to place a child in a foster home based solely on vaccination status.

**History**
The Office of Licensing and Regulation, a subdivision of DCS, is responsible for the licensing and regulation of foster homes, congregate care agencies, child placing agencies and adoption agencies (DCS Website).

Currently, when considering the placement of a child in a foster home DCS must follow a specified order of persons for placement. DCS must also consider certain factors regarding the best interest of the child including the caregiver's willingness and interest in performing certain duties, the relationship between the child and the potential caregiver, the proximity of placement to the parents' home and the strength and parenting style of the potential caregiver (A.R.S. § 8-514).

**Provisions**
1. Prohibits DCS from refusing to place a child in a licensed and qualified foster home based solely on the vaccination status of the child or of the other children or foster children living in the foster home. (Sec. 1)

**Amendments**
*Committee on Government*
1. Prohibits DCS from refusing to place a child with a kinship foster care parent based solely on the vaccination status of the child or of the other children in the kinship foster home.

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

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** GOV DP 6-0-1-0

## HB 2339: historical society; local chapters; fund
## Sponsor: Representative Rivero, LD 27
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Establishes Historical Society Chapter Building Enhancement Funds (Funds) for chapters of the Arizona Historical Society (AHS) and specifies relevant details relating to the fund.

**History**
Established in 1864 by the First Territorial Legislature, the AHS procures, protects and makes available a collection of materials pertaining to the history of Arizona and the western United States. AHS is composed of a Board of Directors, a President, a Treasurer and other officers elected by the members of AHS. The Board of Directors designates at least one historical organization within each county of Arizona and is also able to organize chapters. Chapters are made up of a group of AHS members with a shared interest and can exercise the authority of AHS with the board of director's approval (A.R.S. §§ 41-821, 41-823, AHS website).

Currently, AHS's Board of Directors must annually provide a statement of expenditures to the Governor. Statue has authorized AHS to purchase, receive, lease and sell property and specifies other relevant financial actions AHS may perform. Additionally, a permanent AHS revolving fund was established and may be used for, among other specified purposes, enhancing society programs and facilities (A.R.S. §§ 41-822, 41-823, 41-826).

**Provisions**
1. Establishes a Historical Society Chapter Building Enhancement Fund for each chapter of the AHS. (Sec. 2)
2. Specifies Funds consist of monies, gifts and contributions donated to a chapter and these monies are continuously appropriated. (Sec. 2)
3. Requires a chapter to deposit, into their Fund, all monies received from donations and proceeds from the operation of building enhancements. (Sec. 2)
4. Authorizes each chapter of the AHS to seek contributions and spend monies from a Fund. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires the preparation of an annual report, from each chapter of the AHS, that details specified information about monies received and spent during the previous Fiscal Year (FY) and projections for the usage of monies in the upcoming FY. (Sec. 2)
6. Mandates the State Treasurer, upon notice from the President of AHS, to invest and divest monies in the Fund and specifies money earned from investment shall be credited to the Fund. (Sec. 2)
7. Specifies monies in each Fund are exempt from lapsing. (Sec. 2)
8. Defines *building enhancement*. (Sec. 2)
9. Makes a technical change. (Sec. 1)

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

## HB 2344: notaries; businesses; prohibition
## Sponsor: Representative Hendrix, LD 14
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
States a business cannot require an individual to use a notarial officer employed by that business for notarial acts.

**History**
To be commissioned as a notary public in Arizona, an individual must meet certain minimum qualifications, such as being at least 18 years old, a United States citizen or permanent legal resident and have passed the required examination if required by the Secretary of State (A.R.S. § 41-269).

**Provisions**
1. Prohibits an Arizona business from requiring an individual to use the services of a notarial officer employed by that business for a notarial act. (Sec. 1)
2. Clarifies that an individual may use the services of any notarial officer in Arizona for any notarial act authorized by law. (Sec. 1)

**Amendments**
*Committee on Government*
1. Clarifies that a person can use the services of any notarial officer who is authorized to perform notaries under the law.

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

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** GOV DPA 4-3-0-0

## HB 2442: homeowners' associations; budget ratification; requirements
## Sponsor: Representative Keshel, LD 17
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Establishes certain procedures and requirements for a condominium association or homeowners association relating to the approval of an annual operating budget and additional unanticipated expenses.

**History**
The board of directors of a condominium are required to provide a summary of an adopted budget to all unit owners within 30 days of adoption. Unless the board of directors is expressly authorized in the declaration to adopt and amend budgets from time to time, any budget amendment must be ratified by the unit owners. If seeking ratification, the board of directors must set a date for a meting of the unit owners to consider ratification no fewer than 14 or more than 30 days after mailing of a budget summary. Unless a majority of all unit owners reject a proposed budget, it will be ratified. Should a proposed budget be rejected, the periodic budget last ratified by unit owners will continue until unit owners ratify a subsequent budget proposal (A.R.S § 33-1243).

The board of directors of a Homeowners Association (HOA) must prepare an annual financial audit at the end of every fiscal year. All audit information must be made available to owners within 180 days of the end of the fiscal year. The HOA retains the right to increase dues up to a maximum of 20% per year and may raise the dues further should they obtain a majority vote from association members (A.R.S. §§ 33-1810, 33-1803).

**Provisions**

1. Specifies the board of directors of a condominium association or homeowners association has a duty to develop an annual operating budget for the fiscal year that is based on a reasonably prudent and good faith estimate of the common expenses necessary to satisfy their obligations to the unit owners or members. (Sec. 3, 6)
2. Requires a copy of a proposed budget to be made reasonably available for unit owner or member review at least 48 hours before the board meeting at which the approval of the budget will be considered. (Sec. 3, 6)
3. Outlines the procedure for which the board of directors must follow if the approved annual operating budget and any supplemental amendment to the budget, except for certain previously approved loan installment payments, would result in an annualized assessment increase from the previous year that is greater than the percentage change in the CPI for the preceding 12 months. (Sec. 3, 6)
4. Allows an association to establish and fund reserve accounts to address anticipated long-term or major maintenance and upgrade of common elements, or for other purposes, provided that doing so is authorized in the declaration or community documents. (Sec. 3, 6)
5. Prohibits the board or its managing agent from spending or transferring any monies from the association's reserve accounts for any purpose that is not included in the declaration or community documents' authorized use of that account without prior authorization from the unit owners or members. (Sec. 3, 6)
6. Outlines a procedure for circumstances involving unanticipated and unbudgeted operating expenses. (Sec. 3, 6)
7. Requires the unit owners or members to ratify, by a majority vote of all allocated votes in the association, or a larger percentage if required by the declaration or community documents, a special assessment or to secure financing for any reason, if approved by the board. (Sec. 3, 6)
8. Asserts that a board of director's failure to adhere to the provisions of this act involving budgets results in any action or assessment deemed invalid and unenforceable. (Sec. 3, 6)

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

9. Modifies the definition of *unit owner expenses* and *member expenses*. (Sec. 1, 5)

10. Defines *assessment, common expense liability, common expenses* and *consumer price index*. (Sec. 1, 3, 5, 6)

11. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)

**Amendments**

*Committee on Government*

1. Allows the board of directors to file an action seeking injunctive relief if they believe unit owners or members unreasonably withheld ratification of an approved budget.

2. Specifies the prescribed injunctive relief, if granted by the court, would allow the board to implement the approved budget.

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** GOV DP 4-3-0-0

## HB 2547: abortions; public funding; prohibition
## Sponsor: Representative Diaz, LD 19
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Prohibits the state from entering into a contract with or funding any person that performs or promotes abortions or maintains or operates a facility that performs or promotes abortions.

**History**
Federal law allows states to prohibit abortion coverage in qualified health plans. A section of public law, commonly referred to as the Hyde Amendment, prohibits federal funds from being used to pay for an abortion, except in cases of rape, incest or medical necessity. Executive Orders from several Presidential administrations, including the current administration, have aimed to enforce this amendment (42 U.S.C. § 18023, Public Law 103-112, Ex. Ord. 14182).

Currently, state law prohibits the state from entering into a contract with or making a grant to any person performing nonfederally qualified abortions or maintaining or operating a facility where nonfederally qualified abortions are performed (A.R.S. § 35-196.05).

**Provisions**
1. Prohibits this state or any subdivision of this state from entering a contract with or making a grant to any person that performs or promotes abortions or maintains or operates a facility where abortions are performed or promoted. (Sec. 1)
2. Removes language defining *nonfederally qualified abortion*. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

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

## HB 2578: memorial; Don Bolles
## Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

Dedicates a memorial in Wesley Bolin Plaza to Don Bolles.

**History**

Don Bolles was an investigative journalist for The Arizona Republic throughout the early 1970s. Bolles, an Arizona Press Club award-winner, discovered information pertaining to organized crime and fraud in Arizona. During an investigation in 1976, Don Bolles was fatally injured by an explosion.

Procedures for establishing a memorial, after legislative authorization, include a review and approval by the Legislative Council. After taking recommendations from the Historical Advisory Commission, the Legislative Council must approve of the design, dimensions, location, maintenance, minimum cost of any deposit into the state monument and memorial repair fund and any inscription for the memorial with a correlating contract of conditions. An approved memorial must be constructed within two years of the authorized legislation (A.R.S. § 41-1363).

**Provisions**

1. Authorizes a memorial, provided by the Legislative Council, in the Wesley Bolin Plaza dedicated to Don Bolles. (Sec.1)
2. Specifies that procedures currently in statute apply to the placement of the monument. (Sec.1)
3. Prohibits public monies from being used for the cost of the monument and prohibits the state from facilitating fund-raising or establishing a state fund for deposit of the monies. (Sec.1)
4. Mandates that all fund-raising and contracts for artistic design and construction are the sole responsibility of the proponents. (Sec.1)
5. Repeals this legislation on September 30, 2028. (Sec.1)
6. Contains a legislative findings clause. (Sec. 2)

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

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House**: GOV DPA 4-2-1-0

## HB 2594: GRRC; continuation
## Sponsor: Representative Blackman, LD 7
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Continues the Governor's Regulatory Review Council for 4 years.

**History**
The *Governor's Regulatory Review* Council (Council) consists of six members appointed by the Governor and is administered by the director or assistant director of the Department of Administration. The Council's duties include reviewing and approving state agency rules and their preambles and economic, small business and consumer impact statements. Additionally, the Council hears appeals regarding agency practices, substantive policy statements and periodically reviews each agency's rules. (A.R.S. §§§ 41-1051, 41-1052, 41-1056)

**Provisions**
1. Continues, retroactive to July 1, 2025, the Council until July 1, 2029. (Sec. 1, 2, 4)
2. Repeals the Council on January 1, 2030. (Sec 2)
3. Contains a legislative intent clause. (Sec. 4)

**Amendments**
*Committee on Government*
1. Allows a person to petition the Council to review an agency practice, substantive policy statement, final rule or regulatory licensing requirement that the petitioner alleges violates a person's fundamental legal rights.
2. Removes the requirement for at least three Council members to request the Council chairperson to hold a public meeting in order to discuss matters or appeals relating to an agency practice, rules or regulatory licensing that exceeds an agency's statutory authority, is not specifically authorized or does not meet prescribed guidelines.
3. Removes the requirement for the Council to notify an agency within ten days after the third Council member has requested a public meeting that a matter related to the agency has been placed on the agenda for consideration of its merits.
4. Prohibits the assistant director of the Council from being general counsel for the Department of Administration.
5. Requires the director or assistant director to oversee the legal and economic analysis of any rules received by the Council.
6. Requires the Council staff to independently review the state constitution and relevant rules and advise the Council on constitutionality of a rule independent of an agency's statutory justification of the rule.
7. Requires Council Staff distribute all council meeting material to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives at the same time materials are distributed to members of the Council.
8. Prohibits the Council from voting to approve a rule during a study session.

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

9. Clarifies the Council can only vote to approve a rule at a Council meeting following each study session meeting.
10. Requires Council meetings open for public comment allot equal amounts of time to individuals who support and oppose the rule.
11. Defines *study session*.
12. Continues retroactive to July 1, 2025, the Council until July 1, 2027.
13. Repeals the Council January 1, 2028.

## HB 2625: competitive sealed bidding; questions; answers
## Sponsor: Representative Weninger, LD 13
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

Creates a mandatory question and answer period for the Arizona Department of Administration's (ADOA) competitive sealed bidding process.

**History**

The competitive sealed bidding process for government procurement contracts includes creating an invitation for bids, giving public notice of the invitation, publicly opening the bids, and awarding a contract to the lowest responsible bidder who conforms to the required criteria. During the solicitation process an agency's chief procurement officer can conduct pre-offer conferences which allow them to provide additional information and answer questions about the solicitation (A.R.S. § 41-2533, R2-7-B302).

**Provisions**

1. Requires the director of ADOA to provide a question-and-answer period during the competitive sealed bidding process for bidders and interested parties outside of the procurement process. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows bidders and interested parties to submit written questions and requires the director to answer them in writing. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires the director to provide all questions raised and answered during site visits and pre-bid conferences in writing to all bidders and interested parties. (Sec. 1)
4. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 3)

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

## HB 2706: mental health; intensive treatment orders
## Sponsor: Representative Hernandez C, LD 21
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Establishes procedures and requirements for court-ordered intensive treatment services.

**History**
A court may determine that a person is chronically resistant to treatment if the court finds that, within 24 months before the issuance of a court order, excluding any time during this period that the person was hospitalized or incarcerated, the person demonstrated a persistent or recurrent unwillingness or inability to participate in or adhere to treatment for a mental disorder despite having treatment offered, prescribed, recommended or ordered to improve the person's condition or to prevent a relapse or harmful deterioration of the person's condition.

The court's finding must be based on evidence that establishes all of the following by clear and convincing evidence: 1) the person received treatment in the preceding 24 months in other less-restrictive settings, including unsecured residential treatment settings with on-site 24-hour supportive treatment and supervision by staff with behavioral health training, and the treatment was unsuccessful or is not likely to be successful due to the person's expressed or demonstrated unwillingness to cooperate with treatment in other less-restrictive or unsecured residential treatment settings; and 2) the person's nonadherence to or nonparticipation in treatment over the preceding 24 months resulted in either serious harm to self, serious harm or threats of serious harm to others, recurrent periods of homelessness resulting from the mental disorder, recurrent serious medical problems due to poor self-care or failure to follow medical treatment recommendations or recurrent arrests due to behavior resulting from the mental disorder; and 3) any other evidence relevant to the person's willingness or ability to participate in and adhere to treatment or the person's need for treatment in a licensed secure residential setting to ensure the person's compliance with court-ordered treatment (A.R.S. § 36-550.09).

**Provisions**
1. Allows the court to enter an order for intensive treatment services as an initial order for treatment or an amended or renewed order for treatment. (Sec. 1)

2. Requires an order for intensive treatment services to incorporate a written intensive treatment services plan that is:
   a) approved by the court;
   b) prepared by staff who are familiar with the patient's case history; and
   c) approved by the medical director of the person, agency or organization designated to administer and supervise the patient's treatment program. (Sec. 1)

3. Requires the written intensive treatment services plan to:
   a) conform with the conditional outpatient treatment requirements as prescribed in statute; and
   b) contain other specific orders for intensive treatment services. (Sec. 1)

4. Allows a court to enter an order for intensive treatment services if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence the patient is chronically resistant to treatment. (Sec. 1)

5. Requires the court, if it enters an order for intensive treatment services, to advise a patient orally and in writing that the court-approved intensive treatment services plan is part of the court order enforceable by the court and the consequences of noncompliance. (Sec. 1)

6. Requires the court to advise the patient that the court may set periodic compliance hearings to address:
   a) the patient's compliance with the intensive treatment services plan; and

b) any possible changes or modifications whether the patient is present at the hearing. (Sec. 1)

7. Requires the court to order the medical director of the mental health treatment agency designated to administer and supervise the patient's intensive treatment services plan to provide notice of instances of patient noncompliance and to file written progress reports at least every 60 days. (Sec. 1)

8. Permits the court to set a compliance hearing at a time designated by the court. (Sec. 1)

9. Requires a patient and a representative of the patient's treatment team to appear at the compliance hearing to address the patient's compliance with the intensive treatment services plan and services provided. (Sec. 1)

10. Allows the court to change or modify the intensive treatment services plan at any such compliance hearing on motion of any party or on the court's own motion. (Sec. 1)

11. Requires a treatment agency to provide notice of the date, time and place of any compliance hearing to the patient, patient's attorney and the patient's guardian if applicable, at the last known address provided to the agency by those persons. (Sec. 1)

12. Prohibits a patient, in order to receive any court-ordered intensive treatment services, from being required by any agency or provider to agree or consent to the intensive treatment services if the court specifically finds that the patient's mental disorder significantly impairs the patient's capacity to make an informed decision regarding treatment. (Sec. 1)

13. Defines *intensive treatment services*. (Sec. 1)

## HB 2723: municipalities; associations; restrictions
## Sponsor: Representative Carter N, LD 15
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Describes the regulations and restrictions an association can impose on a preliminary plat, final plat or specific plan.

**History**
Statute dictates that the planning agency of a municipality may not require a subdivider or developer to establish an association. A municipality is authorized to require the establishment of an association only to maintain private, common or community-owned improvements that are approved and installed as a part of a preliminary plat, final plat or specific plan (A.R.S. § 9-461.15).

**Provisions**
1. Specifies that if a municipality requires a subdivider or developer to establish an association, the regulation adopted by an association may not be more restrictive than existing municipality restrictions. (Sec. 1)
2. Applies to associations established after the effective date of this amendment. (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:** GOV DPA 7-0-0-0

## HB 2779: juveniles; temporary custody; parental notification
## Sponsor: Representative Hernandez C, LD 21
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Requires a peace officer, who takes a juvenile into temporary custody, to immediately notify the juvenile's parents, guardian or custodian and advise the juvenile of their juvenile Miranda rights.

**History**
A peace officer who takes a juvenile into temporary custody is required to advise them before questioning of the juveniles Miranda rights in language comprehensible to the juvenile. The officer is required to make a good faith effort to notify the juveniles parents or guardian of the juvenile's custody unless doing so would place them in danger and must inform them of the juvenile's Miranda rights. If the juvenile is a state ward, the officer must notify the Department of Child Safety (A.R.S. § 8-303).

**Provisions**
1. Requires a peace officer, who takes a juvenile into temporary custody due to or apprehended in the commission of a criminal or delinquent act, to immediately notify the juvenile's parents, guardian or custodian. (Sec. 1)
2. Mandates a peace officer to advise the juvenile of their juvenile Miranda rights in comprehensible language after making the custody notification in the previous provision. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

**Amendments**
*Committee on Government*
1. Requires a peace officer to make a good faith effort to notify the juvenile's parents, guardian or custodian after the juvenile is taken into temporary custody.
2. Requires immediate notification of a juvenile's parents, guardian or custodian if they are taken into temporary custody on school property.
3. Instructs the Department of Education to establish a training program for specified persons employed by a school district and requires the completion of training within a specified time frame.
4. Allows charter schools to require specified employees to complete the Department of Education's training program.
5. Defines *law enforcement officer* and *school safety officer*.

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

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** GOV DP 4-3-0-0

## HB 2798: narcotic injection sites; zoning; prohibition
## Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
States a municipality or county cannot allow for the development of a *narcotics injection site*.

**History**
Statute prescribes certain zoning regulations for municipalities and counties. Such entities, for instance, can establish ordinances to regulate the use of buildings, establish requirements for off-street parking and establish specific zoning districts (A.R.S. §§ 9-462.01, 11-811).

**Provisions**
1. Prohibits a municipality or county from adopting an ordinance, regulation or overlay zoning district that allows for the development of a *narcotics injection site*. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. Defines *controlled substance*, *health care institution*, *health care provider* and *narcotics injection site*. (Sec. 1, 2)
3. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4)

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

## HB 2803: mixed hoteling; signage; requirements
## Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Requires a facility that engages in *mixed hoteling* to adhere to specified disclosure requirements.

**History**
The owner or operator of a hotel in Arizona is prohibited from posting or maintaining outdoor advertisements that falsely or fraudulently represent the establishment's rates. Violation of this law is a class 2 misdemeanor (A.R.S. §§ 44-1505, 44-1507).

**Provisions**
1. Directs a homeless service provider, building supervisor and building owner that engage in *mixed hoteling* to post signs over each entrance and exit to the building, in a place clearly visible from the reception desk. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the sign to include a specified message in red 25-point highway gothic bolded font on a white background and on a sign that is at least 18 inches wide and 24 inches high. (Sec. 1)
3. States the text of the sign must also be prominently posted on any website that accepts or facilitates general public bookings for the hotel. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires all guests be provided with a printed form that clearly states the hotel is engaging in *mixed hoteling* before the guest checks into the hotel. (Sec. 1)
5. Entitles any guest who objects to *mixed hoteling* to a full refund before checking into the hotel. (Sec. 1)
6. Prohibits state and local monies from being used for *mixed hoteling*. (Sec. 1)
7. Defines *mixed hoteling*. (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:** GOV DP 4-3-0-0

## HB 2824: legislative subpoena; refusal; contempt
## Sponsor: Representative Rivero, LD 27
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Establishes an alternate legislative procedure following a witness who commits contempt of the Legislature.

**History**
If a witness fails to comply with a legislative subpoena or refuses to testify, the Senate or House may hold them in contempt through a resolution recorded in the journal. The Sergeant at Arms may arrest a non-compliant witness and bring them before the Legislature, based on a resolution signed by the President or Speaker and countersigned by the Secretary or Chief Clerk (A.R.S. § 41-1153).

**Provisions**
1. Establishes the following alternate procedure for a witness who refuses to obey a legislative subpoena:
   a) at the discretion of the chairman, allow the witness an opportunity to present evidence in a hearing to demonstrate why they should not be held in contempt; and
   b) if the committee, President of the Senate or Speaker of the House determines that the witness had prior knowledge of the subpoena, the ability to comply, but still refused, then the committee can officially declare the witness in contempt. (Sec. 1)

2. Authorizes the Sergeant at Arms to arrest the witness and compel their appearance before the House or Senate upon a contempt order signed by the chairman, President of the Senate or Speaker of the House, and countersigned by the Secretary of the Senate or Chief Clerk of the House. (Sec. 1)

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

## HB 2895: task order contracts; website; posting
## Sponsor: Representative Lopez, LD 16
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Establishes an online posting requirement for state government units entering task order contracts.

**History**
All state contracts are required to be awarded through competitive sealed bidding unless otherwise specified by law (A.R.S. § 41-2532).

An invitation to bid must include a purchase description and all contractual terms and conditions applicable to procurement. Adequate public notice of an invitation to bid must be given at a reasonable time before the date for open bidding. Amount and bidder name must be recorded and be open to public inspection after the contract has been awarded. The contract must be awarded to the lowest responsible and responsive bidder whose bid conforms to the requirements prescribed by the bid invitation (A.R.S. § 41-2533).

**Provisions**
1. Requires state government units that enter into a task order contract with a contractor in the state to conspicuously post the contract on the unit's website. (Sec. 1)
2. Defines *task order contract.* (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**: GOV DP 4-1-2-0

## HB 2927: public meetings; records; requirements; penalties
## Sponsor: Representative Carbone, LD 25
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Alters public meeting laws related to notification, access and complaints and alters requirements for responding to public record requests.

**History**
Arizona's public meeting laws require meetings of public bodies to be conducted openly and notices and agendas be provided for such meetings that contain information that is reasonably necessary to inform the public of the matters to be discussed or decided. Public entities can be subject to public records requests and must make publicly available a way to contact the entity. Individuals can appeal denials of access to public records (A.R.S. §§ 39-171, 39-121.02, AZ Ombudsman).

**Provisions**
1. Requires the minutes or recording of a meeting be available online within three working days after the meeting and remain available for public inspection for at least five years after being posted. (Sec. 2)
2. Requires public bodies that meet at least once a month during any regular meeting period to make an open call to the public during a meeting to allow individuals to address the public body on any issue within the public body's jurisdiction. (Sec. 2)
3. Requires an open call to the public occur within the first 30 minutes of the start of a meeting and stay open for 30 minutes unless each person who has notified the public body of their desire to speak has finished addressing the public body in less than 30 minutes. (Sec. 2)
4. Exempts executive sessions from posting a notice that specifies the applicable period of a notice unless they comply with other notice requirements for executive sessions. (Sec. 3)
5. Requires agendas to list specific matters to be discussed, considered or decided at a meeting, including meetings through technological devices. (Sec. 3)
6. Requires a public body meeting through technological devices provide access to the public through technological device and a physical location where the public can view and participate in the meeting. (Sec. 3)
7. Allows the Attorney General or a county attorney to begin an investigation based on a complaint of a violation of public meeting and proceedings law. (Sec. 4)
8. Requires the Attorney General or county attorney provide a response to each written complaint received within 120 days after receipt of a complaint and posted on their website. (Sec. 4)
9. Requires electronic copies of records be provided upon request and specifies charges for the copy must be based on material cost only. (Sec. 5)
10. Requires the court review *de novo* any question of law that arises related to public records including when an officer or public body makes a withholding or redaction decision based on the application of an exception to the disclosure. (Sec. 6)
11. Requires an employee or department that is authorized and able to provide requested public records reply to a request within five business days after the request is received and provide the following information:
    a) the date the request was received;
    b) the contact information required by law; and

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

c) the expected date the request will be processed. (Sec. 7)

12. Exempts entities from the requirement to maintain a centralized online portal for submission of public records requests. (Sec. 7)
13. Clarifies that entities are not prohibited from subsequently notifying the requestor that the request is denied or delayed. (Sec. 7)
14. Creates a civil penalty between $500 and $5,000 for each occurrence an entity is found liable for willfully or intentionally refusing to comply with public records requests. (Sec. 7)
15. Clarifies an entity's mitigation or aggravation of a violation will be assessed. (Sec. 7)
16. States the civil penalty awarded does not exclude any other award or other penalty and cost including attorney and legal fees. (Sec. 7)
17. Requires the civil penalty be paid to the requestor of the public record. (Sec. 7)
18. Requires an entity that has not fulfilled a public record request in 15 days after receipt of the request must provide an estimated date the request will be completed. (Sec. 7)
19. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6)

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** GOV DP 5-2-0-0

## HB 2928: accessory dwelling units; requirements
## Sponsor: Representative Carbone, LD 25
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Prescribes regulations counties must adopt regarding a lot or parcel where a single-family dwelling is allowed.

**History**
An accessory dwelling unit is defined as a self-contained living unit that is on the same lot or parcel as a single-family dwelling of greater square footage than the accessory dwelling unit, that includes its own sleeping and sanitation facilities and that might also include its own kitchen facilities.

A municipality with a population greater than 75,000 persons is required to adopt regulations allowing, for any lot where a single-family dwelling is allowed, at least one attached and one detached accessory dwelling unit as a permitted use. A municipality is not allowed to prohibit the use or advertisement of either the single-family dwelling or any accessory dwelling unit located on the same lot, parcel or 1000 square feet, whichever is less (A.R.S. § 9-461.18).

**Provisions**
1. Adds language requiring a noise level over 65 decibels to the areas that are exempt from related specified regulations. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows counties to regulate vacation or short-term rentals by requiring the owner of a vacation or short-term rental to reside on the property if it contains an accessory dwelling unit, with an exemption. (Sec. 2)
3. Requires a county to adopt regulations allowing, on any lot or parcel where a single-family dwelling is allowed, all the following:
   a) one attached and detached accessory dwelling unit for permitted use;
   b) on a lot or parcel with an area greater than one acre and that contains at least one restricted-affordable unit, then the county must allow at least one additional detached accessory dwelling unit; and
   c) an accessory dwelling unit that is one thousand square feet or 75% of the gross floor area of the single-family dwelling, whichever is less. (Sec. 3)
4. Prohibits a county from imposing restrictions that:
   a) prohibit the use or advertisement of a single-family dwelling or any accessory dwelling unit located on the same lot or parcel of a separately leased long-term rental housing;
   b) requires a preexisting relationship between the owner or occupant of a single-family dwelling and occupant of an accessory dwelling unit on the same lot or parcel;
   c) require additional parking or the payment of fees to accommodate an accessory dwelling unit;
   d) require the accessory dwelling unit to match the specified design or materials of the single-family dwelling unit;
   e) impose additional restrictions for accessory dwelling units compared to those for single-family dwelling within the same zoning area;
   f) set rear or side setbacks for accessory dwelling units more than five feet away from the property line;
   g) require public street improvements as a condition of allowing an accessory dwelling unit, with an exception; and

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

h) mandate a restrictive covenant concerning an accessory dwelling unit on a lot or parcel zoned for residential use by a single-family dwelling. (Sec. 3)

5. Specifies the above regulations and prohibitions does not supersede applicable codes, with an exception for a commercial building code. (Sec. 3)
6. Prohibits an accessory dwelling unit from being built on top of a current or planned public utility easement unless written consent is obtained. (Sec. 3)
7. Asserts that if a county fails to adopt the above regulation by January 1, 2026, accessory dwelling units will be allowed on all lots or parcels zoned for residential use in that county. (Sec. 3)
8. Creates an exception for all above regulations for lots or parcels on tribal land, land in the vicinity of a military airport, ancillary military facility, general aviation airport, federal aviation administration commercially licensed airport or public airport within certain noise requirements. (Sec. 3)
9. Defines *accessory dwelling unit*, *gross floor area*, *long-term rental*, *permitted use* and *restricted-affordable dwelling unit*. (Sec. 3)
10. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2)

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** GOV DP 6-0-1-0

## HCR 2010: gold star families; legacy preservation
## Sponsor: Representative Blackman, LD 7
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Urges the preservation, acknowledgement and support of *Gold Star Families*.

**History**
The term *Gold Star Families* originated during World War I, when a Service Flag's blue star was replaced with a gold star upon the death of a loved one in military service (U.S. Army).

**Provisions**
1. Recognizes that over 625,000 American's have been killed in action since World War I. (Sec. 1)
2. States organizations have documented historical profiles of Gold Star veterans with close connections to Arizona, providing an approximate number of Arizona Gold Star Families. (Sec. 1)
3. Describes the definition and origin of the term *Gold Star Families* and its significance. (Sec. 1)
4. Asserts that preserving the meaning of the term *Gold Star Families* ensures that the honor, respect and historical significance of these families remain intact. (Sec. 1)
5. States the Pentagon's consideration of changing the definition of *Gold Star Families* to be more inclusive illustrates the importance of safeguarding this term. (Sec. 1)
6. Details Arizona's commitment to acknowledging and supporting these families, as evident by Arizona's first Gold Star Memorial. (Sec. 1)
7. Recognizes *Gold Star Families* as a living testament to sacrifice, courage and selflessness who will inspire future generations. (Sec. 1)
8. Asserts that the Members of the Legislature reaffirm their support and gratitude for America's *Gold Star Families* and commit to honor the term's legacy and preserve its meaning. (Sec. 1)
9. States that the Members of the Legislature oppose efforts to change or redefine the term *Gold Star Families*. (Sec. 1)
10. Urges public and private entities in Arizona to protect and elevate the term *Gold Star Families*. (Sec. 1)
11. Asserts the Legislature's pledge to ensure that *Gold Star Families* receive care, respect and recognition as tribute to their enduring contributions to the state and nation. (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:** GOV DP 4-3-0-0

## HCR 2025: constitutional amendments; sixty percent vote
## Sponsor: Representative Kolodin, LD 3
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
A constitutional amendment that requires the approval of at least 60% of voters for a constitutional amendment to pass.

**History**
The Arizona Constitution establishes the reserved power of the people to propose laws, amendments to the Constitution and to approve or reject certain legislative actions through the initiative and referendum processes. A constitutional amendment requires 15% of qualified electors to sign a petition. The number of required petition signatures is based on the votes cast for Governor in the most recent general election. For a constitutional amendment to become law the measure must receive a majority vote at the polls, or 60% for tax-related measures (Art. IV, Part 1 § 1, Const. of Ariz.).

**Provisions**
1. Requires a vote of at least 60% of those voting on the issue to approve an amendment to the Arizona Constitution. (Sec. 1, 2)
2. Contains an applicability clause that specifies this measure only applies to constitutional amendments submitted to the voters after November 2026. (Sec. 3)
3. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2)
4. Requires the Secretary of State to submit the proposition to the voters at the next general election. (Sec. 4)
5. Becomes effective if approved by the voters and on proclamation of the Governor. (Sec. 4)

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

## HCR 2049: sovereign authority
## Sponsor: Representative Powell, LD 14
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

Acknowledges state sovereignty, the rights granted to citizens and implores the federal government to cease and desist any actions beyond their constitutional scope of power.

**History**

The Arizona Constitution allows the state to exercise its sovereign authority to restrict the actions of its personnel and financial resources by initiative, referendum, bill or by pursuing legal remedy. Using this authority allows the state to prohibit using state resources to enforce, administer or cooperate with designated federal actions or programs (Article II § 3, Const. of Ariz.).

**Provisions**

1. Acknowledges rights granted by the U.S. and Arizona Constitutions and specified court cases. (Sec. 1)
2. States Arizona's intent to reassert and exercise the right to state sovereignty under the Tenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. (Sec. 1)
3. Proclaims the rights of people are not limited to those listed in federal and state constitutions and reaffirms the state of Arizona's commitment to protecting all constitutional liberties and rights. (Sec. 1)
4. Requests the federal government cease and desist actions beyond their constitutionally delegated powers. (Sec. 1)
5. Demands compulsory federal laws and actions that require states to comply or face legal penalties and unconstitutional declarations by federal courts that are coercive or commandeering be prohibited or repealed. (Sec. 1)
6. Encourages citizens to take action using legal remedy to assert state sovereignty. (Sec. 1)
7. Requires the Secretary of State to transmit copies of the resolution to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the Speaker and President of state legislatures and each member of the U.S. Congress from Arizona. (Sec. 1)

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

## HCR 2057: initiatives; referendums; signature requirement; counties
## Sponsor: Representative Keshel, LD 17
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

A constitutional amendment that requires specified percentages of qualified electors from each county for the proposal of statewide initiatives, constitutional amendments and referendums.

**History**

The Arizona Constitution establishes the reserved power of the people to propose laws, amendments to the Constitution and to approve or reject certain legislative actions through the initiative and referendum processes. To propose an initiative, 10% of qualified electors must sign a petition. Constitutional amendments require the signatures of 15% of the qualified electors. A referendum requires the signatures of 5% of qualified electors. The number of required petition signatures is based on the votes cast for Governor in the most recent general election. For an initiative or constitutional amendment to become law the measure must receive a majority vote at the polls, or 60% for tax-related measures (Art. IV, Part 1 § 1, Const. of Ariz.).

**Provisions**

1. Requires 10% of the qualified electors from each county for the proposal of a statewide initiative. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires 15% of the qualified electors from each county for the proposal of constitutional amendments. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires 5% of the qualified electors from each county for a law passed by the legislature to be referred to the ballot. (Sec. 1)
4. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires the Secretary of State to submit the proposition to the voters at the next general election. (Sec. 2)
6. Becomes effective if approved by the voters and on proclamation of the Governor. (Sec. 2)

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

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** HHS DP 7-5-0-0

## HB 2012: emergency use products; employers; prohibition
## Sponsor: Representative Kupper, LD 25
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

Prohibits an employer, government entity or heath care entity from requiring the administration of an *emergency use product* as defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C) Act.

**History**

The U.S. Secretary of Health & Human Services (Secretary) may authorize the introduction into interstate commerce, during the effective period of a declaration, of a drug, device or biological product intended for use in an actual or potential emergency.

The Secretary may make a declaration of emergency or threat justifying emergency authorized use on the basis of: 1) a determination by the Secretary of Homeland Security that there is a domestic emergency, or a significant potential for a domestic emergency, involving a heightened risk of attack with a biological, chemical, radiological or nuclear agent or agents; 2) a determination by the Secretary of Defense that there is a military emergency, or a significant potential for a military emergency, involving a heightened risk to United States (U.S.) military forces, including personnel operating under the authority of various titles of attack with a biological, chemical, radiological or nuclear agent or agents; or an agent or agents that may cause, or are otherwise associated with, an imminently life-threatening and specific risk to U.S. military forces; 3) a determination by the Secretary that there is a public health emergency, or a significant potential for public health emergency, that affects, or has significant potential to affect, national security or the health and security of U.S. citizens living abroad, and that involves a biological, chemical, radiological or nuclear agent or agents, or a disease or condition that may be attributable to such agent or agents; or 4) the identification of a material threat sufficient to affect national security or the health and security of U.S. citizens living abroad (21 U.S.C § 360bbb-3).

*Health Care Entity* means any of the following: 1) a licensed health care provider; 2) an entity that provides health care services through one or more licensed health care providers; 3) an entity that contracts to provide or pays for health care services; 4) a professional organization of licensed health care providers; 5) a utilization or quality control peer review organization; 6) a state health care provider; 7) a component of the statewide emergency medical services and trauma system; 8) a qualifying community health center; and 9) a committee or other organizational structure of a health care entity (A.R.S § 36-2401).

**Provisions**

1. Prohibits an employer from requiring the administration of an *emergency use product* as defined in federal law to the employer's employees or as a condition of employment. (Sec. 1)
2. Prohibits a government entity or health care entity from requiring the administration of an *emergency use product* as defined in federal law. (Sec. 2, 3)
3. Defines *health care entity* and *government entity*. (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:** HHS DPA 12-0-0-0

## HB 2134: physician assistants; qualifications
## Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Modifies terms and qualifications for physician assistants (PA).

**History**
PAs in Arizona are licensed and regulated by the Arizona Regulatory Board of Physician Assistants (Board). The mission of the Board is to protect public safety through judicious licensing, regulation and education of all PAs.

An applicant for PA licensure must:

1. have graduated from a Board-approved PA educational program;
2. pass a Board-approved certifying examination;
3. be physically and mentally able to safely perform health care tasks as a PA;
4. have a professional record that indicates that the applicant has not committed any act or engaged in any conduct that constitutes grounds for disciplinary action against a licensee;
5. not have had a license to practice revoked by a regulatory board in another jurisdiction in the United States (U.S.) for an act that occurred in that jurisdiction that constitutes unprofessional conduct;
6. not be currently under investigation, suspension or restriction by a regulatory board in another jurisdiction in the U.S. for an act that occurred in that jurisdiction and that constitutes unprofessional conduct;
7. not have surrendered, relinquished or given up a license in lieu of disciplinary action by a regulatory board in another jurisdiction in the U.S. for an act that occurred in that jurisdiction that constitutes unprofessional conduct; and
8. have submitted verification of all hospital affiliations and employment for the five years preceding application (A.R.S. § 32-2521).

A *collaborating physician or entity* is a physician, physician group practice, physician private practice or licensed health care institution that employs or collaborates with a PA who has at least 8,000 Board-certified clinical hours and does not require a supervision agreement and that designates one or more physicians by name or position who is responsible for the oversight of the PA (A.R.S. § 32-2501).

**Provisions**

1. Requires an applicant for a PA license to:
   a) have graduated from a Board-approved physician assistants educational program accredited by a nationally recognized accreditation of PA education; and
   b) pass a nationally recognized Board-approved certifying examination for PAs. (Sec. 3)

2. Requires the Board to:
   a) license only those PA applicants who meet all statutory requirements for PA licensure; and
   b) review the credentials and the abilities of applicants for licensure who meet all other licensing requirements but whose professional records or physical or mental capabilities may not meet the requirements. (Sec. 2)

3. Clarifies *collaborating physician or entity* to mean a physician, physician group practice, physician private practice or licensed health care institution that employs or collaborates with a PA who has at least 8,000 Board-certified clinical hours and does not require a supervision agreement and that designates one or more physicians by name or position who *collaborates* with the PA, rather than be responsible for the oversight of the PA. (Sec. 1)

| ☐ Prop 105 (45 votes) | ☐ Prop 108 (40 votes) | ☐ Emergency (40 votes) | ☐ Fiscal Note |
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4. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 2 and 3)

**Amendments**

*Committee on Health & Human Services*

1. Removes the changes made to the *collaborating physician or entity* definition.
2. Makes conforming changes.

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** HHS DPA 12-0-0-0

## HB 2137: dental board; licensure; renewal
## Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Reduces the amount of time that a dentist, dental hygienist, dental therapist and denturist (dental professional) must submit a completed renewal application to reinstate their expired license or certificate from two years to one year. Removes the reference of the Western Regional Examining Board (WREB) for dental hygienist's examinations.

**History**
Licenses or certificates for dental professionals expire 30 days after their birth month every three years. By that deadline every dental professional must submit to the Arizona Board of Dental Examiners (Board) a complete renewal application and pay a licensee renewal fee of not more than $650 or $300 for a certificate, established by a formal vote of the Board. The prescribed fees do not apply to a dental professional who is retired or has a disability.

An expired dental professional license or certificate may be reinstated by submitting a complete renewal application within the 24-month period immediately following the expiration of the license with payment of the renewal fee and a $100 penalty. Whenever issued, reinstatement is as of the date of application and entitles the applicant to licensure or certification only for the remainder of the applicable three-year period. If a person does not reinstate their license or certificate, they must reapply for licensure or certification (A.R.S. §§ 32-1236, 32-1276.02, 32-1287 and 32-1297.06).

WREB is an examination agency of dentists and denturists. On August 1, 2022, WREB merged with two other examination agencies, now known as CDCA-WREB-CITA, in order to simplify the licensure process for schools, candidates and dental boards offering the universally accepted American Board of Dental Examiners licensure standard through North America (CDCA-WREB-CITA).

**Provisions**
1. Changes the amount of time dental professionals must submit a completed renewal application to reinstate their expired license or certificate from 24-months to 12-months immediately following the expiration of the license. (Sec. 1, 2, 4 and 5)
2. Permits dental hygienists to administer local anesthetics under the direct supervision of a dentist if the hygienist completes an examination in local anesthesia given by any state or regional testing agency in the U.S., rather than by WREB. (Sec. 3)
3. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 3 and 5)

**Amendments**
*Committee on Health & Human Services*
1. Removes the 12-month change related to the licensing expiration dates.

☐ 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 DPA 7-5-0-0

## HB 2165: SNAP; prohibited purchases; waiver
## Sponsor: Representative Biasiucci, LD 30
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Requires the Director of the Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES) to request a waiver from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to exclude candy, soft drinks and any other comparable food item from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

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

SNAP benefits are able to purchase any food for the household, such as: 1) fruits and vegetables; 2) meat, poultry and fish; 3) dairy products; 4) breads and cereals; 5) other foods such as snack foods and non-alcoholic beverages; and 6) seeds and plants, which produce food for the household to eat (SNAP).

Households cannot use SNAP benefits to buy: 1) beer, wine, liquor, cigarettes or tobacco; 2) vitamins, medicines and supplements; 3) live animals excluding shellfish, fish removed from water and animals slaughtered prior to pick-up from the store; 4) foods that are hot at the point of sale; and 5) any nonfood items such as pet foods, cleaning supplies, paper products, hygiene items, cosmetics and other household supplies (SNAP).

**Provisions**
1. Requires the DES Director to request a waiver from the USDA to exclude candy, soft drinks and any other comparable food item from SNAP. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the DES Director to prohibit SNAP enrollees from purchasing candy, soft drinks or any other comparable food item using SNAP benefits if the waiver is granted. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires the DES Director, if the waiver is not granted, to request a waiver annually until the waiver is granted. (Sec. 1)
4. Defines *candy* and *soft drink*. (Sec. 1)

**Amendments**
*Committee on Health & Human Services*
1. Limits the prohibition to only soda.
2. Defines *soda* to mean a carbonated beverage that contains more than one gram of 5 added sugar or any artificial sweetener.

☐ 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 11-1-0-0

## HB 2173: mental health inquiry; prohibition
## Sponsor: Representative Willoughby, LD 13
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Prohibits a health profession regulatory board or licensing authority from including any question on an application for a license, permit, certificate, registration or endorsement that requests information about whether the applicant has sought mental health assistance or received a mental health diagnosis or treatment.

**History**
To practice or perform a regulated profession or occupation in Arizona, a person must meet certain qualifications and apply to the designated board or agency for the license, certificate or authorization. The laws and rules regarding qualifications, applications, renewal and expiration of each authorization to practice vary across the professions and occupations (A.R.S. Title 32).

**Provisions**
1. Prohibits a health profession regulatory board or licensing authority from including any question on an application for a license, permit, certificate, registration or endorsement that requests information about whether the applicant has sought mental health assistance or received a mental health diagnosis or treatment. (Sec. 1-2)
2. Allows a health profession regulatory board or licensing authority to ask if the applicant is currently under a regulatory entity's order in another state for the monitoring of a health condition, including substance abuse. (Sec. 1-2)
3. States that an applicant is not required to respond if the monitoring is part of a confidential program. (Sec. 1-2)
4. Defines *health profession regulatory board* and *licensing authority*. (Sec. 1-2)

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

## HB 2180: acute care services; pilot program
## Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Extends the Acute Care Services at Home Pilot Program (ACHPP) until January 1, 2029.

**History**
Laws 2021, Chapter 320 established the ACHPP as a three-year pilot program which allows for the delivery of acute care services to patients in their home by licensed Arizona hospitals. The pilot program is administered by the Arizona Department of Health Service (DHS) who establishes the pilot program's rules and collaborates with interested hospitals. ACHPP terminates January 1, 2027.

DHS must determine, in collaboration with interested hospitals: 1) the criteria necessary for a licensed hospital to be eligible for the pilot program, which includes demonstrating the required in-person and telehealth equipment necessary to provide acute in-home services; 2) the protocols for eligible hospitals to determine patient eligibility in ACHPP; and 3) the protocols for health care services to be provided by or under the direction of eligible hospitals to patients in ACHPP.

**Provisions**
1. Delays the repeal date for ACHPP until January 1, 2029. (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 DPA 12-0-0-0

## HB 2182: ALTCS; preadmission screening; cognitive impairment
## Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

Requires the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) to adopt rules that establish a uniform preadmission screening instrument that assesses the cognitive needs of an applicant to determine eligibility for Arizona Long Term Care System (ALTCS) institution or home and community-based services. Makes modifications to the ALTCS preadmission screening procedures.

**History**

The ALTCS system includes the management and delivery of hospitalization, medical care, institutional services and home and community-based services to members through AHCCCS administration, program contractors and providers. AHCCCS maintains the full operational responsibility for the ALTCS system and those responsibilities are outlined in statute (A.R.S. § 36-2932).

*Preadmission screening* refers to a uniform statewide preadmission screening program conducted by AHCCCS in determining if a person has met eligibility criteria for institutional or home and community-based services through ALTCS. A person must have a nonpsychiatric medical condition or have a developmental disability, that by itself or in combination with other medical conditions, necessitates the level of care that is provided in a nursing facility or intermediate care facility. AHCCCS utilizes a uniform preadmission screening instrument to assess the functional, medical, nursing, social and developmental needs of the applicant for ALTCS services in making this determination.

Preadmission screening is conducted telephonically or virtually, unless AHCCCS determines it is necessary to conduct the assessment in person or the applicant being screened or their representative requests an in person assessment. AHCCCS must provide notice to applicants that the purpose of preadmission screening is to conduct a meaningful review of an applicant's medical needs, functional capacity, social and developmental needs, emotional and cognitive behaviors. The notice must inform applicants that the applicant or their representative may request an in person assessment and may request accommodations in the preadmission screening process under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 (A.R.S. § 36-2936).

**Provisions**

1. Requires the AHCCCS Director to adopt rules that establish a uniform preadmission screening instrument to assess the *cognitive* needs of an applicant to determine eligibility for ALTCS institution or home and community-based services. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies that cognitive needs include prompting, monitoring and supervising daily activities. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires the rules for the uniform preadmission screening instrument to weigh cognitive impairment and physical impairment at the same weight if the impairment produces a similar level of functional difficulty. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires AHCCCS to attempt to conduct the preadmission screening assessment with the applicant in the applicant's residence and interview the applicant's caregivers, family, neighbors and medical providers who have knowledge of the applicant's care needs. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires the preadmission screening to be conducted in person unless the applicant being screened or the applicant's representative requests a video or telephone assessment. (Sec. 1)
6. Removes the requirement that AHCCCS inform applicants that they or their representative may request accommodations under the ADA and provide notice to applicants that the purpose of preadmission screening is to conduct a meaningful review of an applicant's:

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

a) medical needs;
b) functional capacity;
c) social and development needs; and
d) emotional and cognitive behaviors. (Sec. 1)

7. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

**Amendments**

*Committee on Health & Human Services*

1. Keeps the current ALTCS preadmission screening procedures and notice requirements.

2. Removes the requirement that AHCCCS attempt to conduct the preadmission screening assessment with the applicant in their residence and interview caregivers family, neighbors and medical providers who have knowledge of the applicant's care needs.

3. Adds an effective date of July 1, 2027.

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** HHS DP 12-0-0-0

## HB 2312: dental board; continuation
## Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Continues the State Board of Dental Examiners (Board) for 6 years.

**History**
The Board was established in 1935 to regulate and license dental professionals, including dentists, dental hygienists, dental consultants, dental therapists, denturists and dental assistants. Its mission is to provide professional, courteous service and information to the dental profession and public through examination, licensure, complaint adjudication and enforcement processes to protect the oral health, safety and welfare of Arizona citizens through a fair and impartial system. The Board reviews complaints, investigates allegations and takes disciplinary action for violations of law (A.R.S. § 32-1207).

The Board consists of 11 members appointed by the Governor to serve four-year terms: 1) six licensed dentists; 2) two licensed dental hygienists; 3) two public members; and 4) one business entity member (A.R.S. § 32-1203).

The Senate Health and Human Services and House Health & Human Services Committees of Reference (COR) met jointly on January 17, 2025, to conduct a review of the Board. The COR recommended the Board be continued for six years.

**Provisions**
1. Continues, retroactively to July 1, 2025, the Board until July 1, 2031. (Sec. 2, 4)
2. Repeals the Board on January 1, 2032. (Sec. 2)
3. Contains a purpose statement. (Sec. 3)
4. Makes a conforming change. (Sec. 1)

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

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** HHS DP 12-0-0-0

## HB 2313: behavioral health examiners board; continuation
## Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Continues the State Board of Behavioral Health Examiners (Board) for 6 years.

**History**
Established in 1989, the Board was created 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 the protection of the public. Responsibilities of the Board include: 1) issuing and renewing licenses for qualified individuals; 2) establishing and collecting fees; and 3) keeping records of all licensed persons, applications, dispersed monies and the actions taken on licenses including the renewal, suspension, denial or revocation or probation of a licensee (A.R.S. § 32-3253).

The Board is comprised of eight professional members and four public members who are each appointed by the Governor (A.R.S. § 32-3252).

The Senate Health and Human Services and House Health & Human Services Committees of Reference (COR) met jointly on January 17, 2025 to conduct a review of the Board. The COR recommended the Board be continued for six years.

**Provisions**
1. Continues, retroactive to July 1, 2025, the Board until July 1, 2031. (Sec. 2, 4)
2. Repeals the Board on January 1, 2032. (Sec. 2)
3. Contains a purpose statement. (Sec. 3)
4. Makes a conforming change. (Sec. 4)

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

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** HHS DP 12-0-0-0

## HB 2314: osteopathic examiners board; continuation
## Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Continues the Arizona Board of Osteopathic Examiners in Medicine and Surgery (Board) for 6 years.

**History**
Established in 1949, the Board regulates the osteopathic profession by issuing and renewing licenses, permits and registrations, investigating and resolving complaints and providing information to the public about license, permit and registration holders. Its mission is to protect the public by setting educational and training standards for licensure, and by reviewing complaints made against osteopathic physicians, interns and residents to ensure that their conduct meets the standards of the profession, as defined in law (A.R.S. §§ 32-1803 and 32-1854).

The Board consists of seven members, two public members and five osteopathic physicians all appointed by the Governor to serve five-year terms (A.R.S. § 32-1801).

The Senate Health and Human Services and House Health & Human Services Committees of Reference (COR) met jointly on January 17, 2025, to conduct a review of the Board. The COR recommended the Board be continued for six years.

**Provisions**
1. Continues, retroactive to July 1, 2025, the Board until July 1, 2031. (Sec. 2, 4)
2. Repeals the Board on January 1, 2032. (Sec. 2)
3. Contains a purpose statement. (Sec. 3)
4. Makes a conforming change. (Sec. 1)

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

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** HHS DP 12-0-0-0

## HB 2315: respiratory care examiners board; continuation
## Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Continues the Arizona Board of Respiratory Care Examiners (Board) for 6 years.

**History**
The Board was created in 1990 to regulate and control the practice of respiratory care in Arizona. The Board works in the public interest to protect the public from unauthorized and unqualified practice of respiratory care and from unprofessional conduct by persons licensed to practice respiratory care. The intent of the Board's creation is to provide clear legal authority for functions and procedures which have common acceptance and usage (Board).

The Board consists of seven members: 1) two public members; 2) three licensed respiratory care practitioners; 3) one licensed physician; and 4) one hospital administrator all appointed by the Governor to serve three-year terms (A.R.S. § 32-3502).

The Senate Health and Human Services and House Health & Human Services Committees of Reference (COR) met jointly on January 17, 2025, to conduct a review of the Board. The COR recommended the Board be continued for six years.

**Provisions**
1. Continues, retroactive to July 1, 2025, the Board until July 1, 2031. (Sec. 2, 4)
2. Repeals the Board on January 1, 2032. (Sec. 2)
3. Contains a purpose statement. (Sec. 3)
4. Makes a conforming change. (Sec. 1)

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

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** HHS DP 12-0-0-0

## HB 2380: rare disease advisory council
## Sponsor: Representative Hernandez A, LD 20
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Establishes the Arizona Rare Disease Advisory Council (RDAC) to educate the public, Legislature and other government agencies and departments, as appropriate, on the needs of individuals who have rare diseases and are living in Arizona. Outlines RDAC membership and duties. Contains legislative findings.

**History**
The Arizona Department of Health Services (DHS) aims to produce, protect and improve the health and wellness of individuals and communities in Arizona. DHS strives to set the standard for personal and community health through direct care, science, public policy and leadership. DHS operates programs from the following areas: 1) disease prevention and control; 2) health promotion; 3) community public health; 4) environmental health; 5) maternal and child health; 6) emergency preparedness; and 7) regulation of healthcare institutions and facilities.

Currently, there are 30 states that have established an RDAC. These states include: Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia and West Virginia (National Organization for Rare Disorders).

**Provisions**
1. Establishes the RDAC within DHS to provide guidance and recommendations to educate the public, Legislature and other government agencies and departments, as appropriate, on the needs of individuals who have rare diseases and are living in Arizona. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires the appointment process to be conducted in a transparent manner to provide interested individuals an opportunity to apply for RDAC membership. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires all RDAC members to be full-time residents of Arizona, if practicable. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires RDAC membership to include a diverse set of stakeholders who represent the geographic and population diversity of Arizona. (Sec. 1)
5. Lists the types of members to be appointed to the RDAC. (Sec. 1)
6. Requires RDAC's initial meeting to occur within 90 days after the effective date. (Sec. 1)
7. Directs the RDAC to meet at least once a month, during the first year. (Sec. 1)
8. Allows RDAC to meet in person or via an online meeting platform. (Sec. 1)
9. Requires RDAC to provide opportunities for the public to hear updates on their work and provide input. (Sec. 1)
10. Instructs RDAC to develop and maintain a public website on which meeting minutes and notices may be posted and public comments may be submitted. (Sec. 1)
11. Requires RDAC members to serve three-year terms. (Sec. 1)
12. Specifies that RDAC members are not eligible to receive compensation but are eligible for reimbursement of expenses. (Sec. 1)
13. Allows RDAC to:

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

a) convene public hearings, make inquiries and solicit comments from the public to assist with a first-year landscape or survey of the unmet needs of rare disease patients, caregivers and providers in Arizona;
b) provide testimony and comments on pending legislation and rules that impact Arizona's rare disease community;
c) consult with experts to develop policy recommendations that improve patient access to, and quality of, rare disease specialists, affordable and comprehensible health care coverage, relevant diagnostics, timely treatment and other needed services;
d) research and make recommendations to state agencies and health insurers that provide services to persons with rare diseases regarding the impact of orphan drug pricing, prior authorization, cost-sharing or other barriers to providing treatment and care for patients;
e) evaluate and make recommendations to improve the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) and state-regulated private health insurance coverage of drugs for rare disease patients;
f) engage with the AHCCCS Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee to improve coverage of diagnostics and facilitates access to necessary health care providers with expertise in treating rare diseases; and
g) identify and distribute educational resources for health care providers to foster recognition and optimize treatment of rare diseases in Arizona. (Sec. 1)

14. Requires the RDAC to submit a report to the Governor, chairpersons and ranking members of the Health and Human Services Committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives or their successor committee annually on or before December 1. (Sec. 1)

15. Requires the draft of the RDAC annual report to be made available for public comment and discussed at an open public meeting. (Sec. 1)

16. Requires the RDAC annual report to:
    a) describe RDAC's activities and progress; and
    b) provide recommendations to the Governor and Legislature on ways to address the needs of people living with rare diseases in Arizona. (Sec. 1)

17. Allows the RDAC to solicit gifts, grants and donations for operations, activities and initiatives. (Sec. 1)

18. Outlines initial terms for RDAC members. (Sec. 2)

19. Requires the Governor to make all subsequent appointments as prescribed by statute. (Sec. 2)

20. Contains legislative findings. (Sec. 3)

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** HHS DP 6-5-1-0

## HB 2439: website information; pregnant women
## Sponsor: Representative Keshel, LD 17
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Requires, by December 1, 2025, the Arizona Department of Health Services (DHS) and the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) to provide on each of their public website's home page a conspicuous link that directs people to easily comprehensible information on support for pregnant women and adoption information in both English and Spanish.

**History**
Established in 1981, AHCCCS is Arizona's Medicaid program that oversees contracted health plans for the delivery of health care to individuals and families who qualify for Medicaid and other medical assistance programs. Through contracted health plans across the state, AHCCCS delivers health care to qualifying individuals including low-income adults, their children or people with certain disabilities. Current statute outlines covered health and medical services offered to AHCCCS members (A.R.S. § 36-2907).

DHS is responsible for providing and coordinating services within Arizona to protect and improve public health. Currently, DHS duties include, but are not limited to: 1) promoting, developing and assisting local health departments; 2) collecting and preserving information related to the health of the people and the prevention of disease; 3) publishing public health statistics and information; 4) encouraging and aiding in coordinating local programs; 5) establishing and maintaining various laboratories; 6) licensing and regulating health care institutions, child care facilities and various health care providers; 7) administering a statewide system of emergency medical services; 8) collecting and maintaining vital records, including birth and death certificates; and 9) providing personnel and administrative services such as budgeting, information systems and facilities management for DHS (A.R.S. §§ 36-104 and 36-132).

Laws 2021, Chapter 279 requires DHS, by February 1, 2022, to provide on its public website home page a conspicuous link that directs an individual to easily comprehensible information on support for pregnant women and adoption information in both English and Spanish. The information includes: 1) a list of public and private agencies and services available to assist a woman through pregnancy, on childbirth and while her child is dependent; 2) each agency's services, physical address, telephone number and website address, if available; and 3) information on and a link to a separate featured webpage that is accessible by redirecting from the domain name adoptionoption.az.gov. All information provided must be available in an easily downloadable printed format.

**Provisions**
1. Requires, by December 31, 2025, AHCCCS and DHS to provide on each of their public website's home page a conspicuous link that directs people to the easily comprehensible information on support for pregnant women and adoption information in both English and Spanish, as outlined. (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 DPA 10-2-0-0

## HB 2583: physical therapists; imaging; laboratory tests
## Sponsor: Representative Bliss, LD 1
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Allows physical therapists to order imaging rather than just musculoskeletal imaging. Permits physical therapists to order laboratory tests and requires these tests to be performed by an authorized health care practitioner.

**History**
The Arizona State Board of Physical Therapy (Board) protects the public from incompetent, unprofessional and unlawful practices of physical therapy. The Board licenses and certifies qualified applicants as physical therapists and physical therapist assistants and establishes standards for the practice of physical therapy (A.R.S. § 32-2003).

A physical therapist may order musculoskeletal imaging consisting of plain film radiographs. The imaging must be performed by a health care practitioner who is authorized to perform the imaging and must be interpreted by a licensed medical doctor, osteopathic or naturopathic physician trained in radiology interpretation.

A physical therapist must report results for all imaging tests the physical therapist orders to the patient's health care practitioner of record or the referring health care practitioner, if designated, within seven days after receiving the results. If the patient does not have a health care practitioner of record, the physical therapist must refer the patient to an appropriate health care practitioner if the physical therapist has reasonable cause to believe that any symptoms or conditions are present that may require services beyond the physical therapist's scope of practice (A.R.S. § 32-2041.01).

**Provisions**
1. Permits physical therapists to order imaging, rather than just musculoskeletal imaging consisting of plain film radiographs. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows physical therapists to order laboratory tests. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires the laboratory tests to be performed by a health care practitioner who is authorized to perform laboratory tests. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires a physical therapist to report the results for all laboratory tests that the physical therapist orders to the patient's health care practitioner of record or the referring health care practitioner if designated within seven days after receiving the results. (Sec. 1)
5. Makes a conforming change. (Sec. 1)

**Amendments**
*Committee on Health & Human Services*
1. Allows a physical therapist to order imaging only for a patient with whom the physical therapists has a physical therapist-patient relationship and for whom there is a clinical need for the order.
2. Removes the ability for physical therapists to order laboratory tests and report the tests results.
3. Makes technical and conforming changes.

☐ 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 DPA 12-0-0-0

## HB 2627: pharmacies; emergency authority
## Sponsor: Representative Weninger, LD 13
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Requires the State Board of Pharmacy (Board) to adopt rules to allow pharmacies that are owned by a health system to compound and repackage prescription drugs on a non-patient specific basis for their patients during a state of emergency. Specifies that a pharmacist's authority to compound or repackage prescriptions ends when the declared state of emergency is terminated.

**History**
If a natural disaster or terrorist attack occurs and, as a consequence of the natural disaster or terrorist attack, a state of emergency is declared by the Governor or by a county, city or town pursuant to its authority, resulting in individuals being unable to refill existing prescriptions, the Board must cooperate with this state and the county, city or town to ensure the provision of drugs, devices and professional services to the public.

When a state of emergency has been declared, a pharmacist may work in the affected county, city or town and may dispense a one-time emergency refill prescription of up to a 30-day supply of a prescribed medication if both of the following apply: 1) in the pharmacist's professional opinion the medication is essential to the maintenance of life or to the continuation of therapy; and 2) the pharmacist makes a good faith effort to reduce the information to a written prescription marked "emergency prescription" and then files and maintains the prescription as required by law.

The Board may adopt rules for the provision of pharmaceutical care and drug and device delivery during a declared emergency that is the consequence of a natural disaster or terrorist attack, including the use of temporary or mobile pharmacy facilities and nonresident licensed pharmacy professionals. A pharmacist's authority to dispense prescriptions ends when the declared state of emergency is terminated (A.R.S. § 32-1910).

**Provisions**
1. Requires the Board to adopt rules to allow pharmacies that are owned by a health system to compound and repackage prescription drugs on a non-patient specific basis for the patients of that health system during a declared state of emergency. (Sec. 1)
2. Adds that a pharmacist's authority to compound or repackage prescriptions ends when the declared state of emergency is terminated. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

**Amendments**
*Committee on Health & Human Services*
1. Requires the Board to adopt rules to allow pharmacies that are owned by a heath system to compound and repackage prescription drugs on a nonpatient-specific basis for the patients of that health system during a declared emergency that is the consequence of a natural disaster or terrorist attack.

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

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** HHS DP 10-1-1-0

## HB 2742: court-ordered evaluations
## Sponsor: Representative Lopez, LD 16
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Clarifies filing timeframes for court-ordered evaluations.

**History**
An *evaluation agency* means either of the following: 1) a health care agency that is licensed by the Department of Health Services and that has been approved to provide the services required of that agency by this chapter; or 2) a facility that is exempt from licensure, that possesses an accreditation from either a national commission on correctional health care or an American Correctional Association and that has been approved to provide the services required of that facility (A.R.S. § 36-501).

Any responsible individual may apply for a court-ordered evaluation of a person who is alleged to be, as a result of a mental disorder, a danger to self or to others or a person with a persistent or acute disability or a grave disability and who is unwilling or unable to undergo a voluntary evaluation. The application shall be made in the prescribed form and manner as adopted by the director of Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (A.R.S. § 36-520).

**Provisions**
1. Specifies that for court-ordered evaluations, if an application is not acted on within 48 hours, excluding weekends and holidays, the reasons for not acting promptly must be reviewed by the director of the screening agency or their designee. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires filing with the court to be completed within 72 hours after the admission of a person being evaluated on an inpatient basis in an evaluation agency. (Sec. 2)
3. Requires the medical director in charge of the evaluation agency that provided an evaluation that determined that a patient is, as a result of a mental disorder, a danger to self or to others or has a persistent, acute or grave disability to prepare, sign and file a petition for court-ordered treatment on the same or succeeding court day unless:
   a) the patient has applied for further care and treatment on a voluntary basis; or
   b) the county attorney performs the functions of preparing, signing or filing the petition. (Sec. 3)
4. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1, 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**: HHS DP 11-1-0-0

## HB 2785: health care facilities; electronic monitoring
## Sponsor: Representative Nguyen, LD 1
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Implements prohibitions for assisted living facilities and nursing care institutions regarding the use of electronic monitoring devices by residents or potential residents.

**History**
*Assisted living facilities* are residential care institutions, including an adult foster care home, that provides or contracts to provide supervisory care services, personal care services or directed care services on a continuous basis. *Nursing care institutions* are health care institutions that provide inpatient beds or resident beds and nursing services to persons who need continuous nursing services but who do not require hospital care or direct daily care from a physician (A.R.S. § 36-401).

Under current law, the Department of Health Services (DHS) is responsible for the licensure and regulation of *Arizona health care institutions*. These institutions are defined as every place, institution, building or agency, whether organized for profit or not, that provides facilities with medical, nursing, behavioral health, health screening, supervisory care, personal care, directed care or any other health-related services, including home health agencies, outdoor behavioral health care programs and hospice service agencies (A.R.S. § 36-401).

**Provisions**
1. Prohibits assisted living facilities and nursing care institutions from:
   a) forbidding a current or potential resident from installing and using electronic monitoring in the resident's room;
   b) removing a current resident or refusing to admit a potential resident, discriminating or retaliating against a resident or potential resident because of their decision to conduct electronic monitoring in their private living space; or
   c) retaliating or discriminating against any resident for consenting or refusing to consent to electronic monitoring. (Sec. 1)

2. Allows DHS to assess a civil penalty against an assisted living facility or nursing care institution that violates these prohibitions. (Sec. 1)

3. Defines the following terms:
   *a) electronic monitoring;*
   *b) electronic monitoring device;* and
   c) *resident*. (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 8-4-0-0

## HB 2808: medical board; disciplinary action
## Sponsor: Representative Heap, LD 10
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Prohibits the Arizona Medical Board (Board) from requiring or taking action against a licensee that would cause the licensee to waive any fundamental right or liberty without a showing of compelling interest and a showing that the waiver is required for furthering the purpose of the Board.

**History**
The Board promotes the safe and professional practice of allopathic medicine and protects public health and safety by means including: 1) regulating and licensing Doctors of Medicine in Arizona; 2) conducting investigations of complaints; and 3) providing information on licensees to the public. The Board consists of 12 members, appointed by the Governor to five-year terms. Eight members must be actively practicing medicine and four members are appointed to represent the public. One of the four public members must be a licensed nurse with five years of experience (Board).

The Board on its own motion may investigate any evidence that appears to show that a Doctor of Medicine is or may be medically incompetent, is or may be guilty of unprofessional conduct or is or may be mentally or physically unable safely to engage in the practice of medicine. Upon written request of a complainant, the Board must review a complaint that has been administratively closed by the executive director and take any action it deems appropriate (A.R.S. § 32-1451).

**Provisions**
1. Prohibits the Board from requiring or taking action against a licensee that would cause the licensee to waive any fundamental legal right or liberty without a showing of compelling interest and by a showing that the waiver is required to further the Board's purpose in protecting the public health and safety. (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:** HHS DP 12-0-0-0

## HB 2840: doctor of chiropractic; unprofessional conduct
## Sponsor: Representative Heap, LD 10
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Adds to the lists of acts that are grounds for disciplinary action for licensed chiropractors.

**History**
Established in 1921, the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners (Board) was created to protect the health, welfare and safety of the public through the enforcement of the laws governing the practice of chiropractic. The Board accomplishes this by investigating complaints, administering disciplinary actions and establishing education and training standards for the profession (A.R.S. § 32-904).

Statute describes the actions that constitute grounds for disciplinary action of a Doctor of Chiropractic (DC) by the Board. Upon the Board's own motion or on receipt of a complaint, is authorized to investigate any information that appears to show that a DC is or may be in violation of the laws and Board rules that govern the practice of chiropractic in Arizona, or that indicates the DC may be mentally or physically unable to safely engage in the practice of chiropractic. The Board must notify the licensee as to the content of the complaint as soon as is reasonable. Any person who reports or provides information to the Board in good faith is not subject to civil damages as a result of that action. The Board may require a licensee under investigation to be interviewed by the Board or its representatives and require a licensee to undergo, at the licensee's expense, any combination of medical, physical or mental examinations that the Board finds necessary to determine the licensee's competence (A.R.S. § 32-924).

**Provisions**
1. Deems the act of dividing a professional fee or offering, providing or receiving any form of consideration for patient referrals between a DC and any other health professional, licensee or business unless the division of fees occurs among individuals or entities engaged in a bona fide employment, partnership or corporate relationship for the delivery of professional services as grounds for disciplinary action. (Sec. 1)

2. Designates harassing, exploiting or retaliating against a patient, former patient, research subject, supervisee, coworker, witness or complainant in a disciplinary proceeding involving a licensee or certificate holder as grounds for disciplinary action. (Sec. 1)

3. Declares the following acts as grounds for disciplinary action:
   a) practicing under the name of another licensed DC; and
   b) practicing under any name other than the name that appears on the DC's license or under any trade name, title or abbreviation that misrepresents the practice of chiropractic. (Sec. 1)

4. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

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

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** HHS DP 12-0-0-0

## HB 2944: inpatient treatment days; computation; exclusion
## Sponsor: Representative Hernandez A, LD 20
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Specifies that in computing the number of inpatient treatment days available to a patient, any time the patient spent in a jail or prison must be excluded.

**History**
The maximum period of inpatient treatment that the court may order, subject to limitations, are as follows: 1) ninety days for a person found to be a danger to self; 2) one hundred eighty days for a person found to be a danger to others; 3) one hundred eighty days for a person found to have a persistent or acute disability; and 4) three hundred sixty-five days for a person found to have a grave disability (A.R.S. § 36-540).

**Provisions**
1. Excludes any time a patient spent in a jail or prison when computing the number of inpatient treatments days available to a patient. (Sec. 2)
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**: JUD DPA/SE 6-3-0-0

## HB 2040: technical correction; informed consent
## S/E: en banc determination; rehearing
## Sponsor: Representative Kolodin, LD 3
## Caucus & COW

**Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2040**

**Overview**
Allows parties in the Arizona Court of Appeals to seek a rehearing en banc under specific conditions, requiring a petition citing conflicting case law and approval by a majority of active appellate judges.

**History**
In Arizona's court system, above the general-jurisdiction Superior Court of Arizona (commonly called the trial court) is the Court of Appeals. On appeal, an appellate case is not heard *en banc* — a French phrase meaning *on the bench* — by all the judges in the Court of Appeals; instead, appealed cases are heard by a panel of three judges selected from the full Court of Appeals. Currently, the Court of Appeals has 19 judges in its Phoenix Division, and 9 judges in its Tucson Division (AZ Courts, How Arizona Courts are Organized).

**Provisions**
1. Permits a party to seek a rehearing of a decision through a Petition for Rehearing En Banc. (Sec. 1)
2. Mandates that the petition must:
   a) begin with a statement that the panel's decision conflicts with a prior decision of the court to which the petition is directed;
   b) cite the conflicting cases; and
   c) assert that the full court's consideration is necessary to maintain the uniformity of the court's decisions. (Sec. 1)
3. Allows the petition to be granted by order of a majority of the appellate judges who are in regular active service. (Sec. 1)
4. Specifies that judges do not need to call for a vote upon receiving a petition. (Sec. 1)
5. Asserts that a rehearing en banc, is not favored and is only allowed if the criteria of this Act are met. (Sec. 1)
6. Requires a petition to be filed within 14 days after judgement is entered. (Sec. 1)
7. Permits the court to do any of the following if the rehearing en banc is granted:
   a) dispose of the case without further briefing or argument;
   b) order additional briefing or argument; and
   c) issue any other appropriate order. (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 7-2-0-0

## HB 2228: jurors; peremptory challenge; civil action
## Sponsor: Representative Hendrix, LD 14
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Reinstates the use of peremptory challenges in jury selection for civil actions in superior court.

**History**
The Arizona Supreme Court can make rules concerning pleading, practice and procedure as long as those rules are supplementary to, and not inconsistent with, statute (A.R.S. § 12-903).

Jury selection is the process of summoning, questioning and selecting jurors to serve on a jury for a particular trial. A number of potential jurors are randomly assigned to a case, and then the judge for that case provides an introduction on the nature of the case to be tried. Following this, the individuals are questioned by the judge and the various parties to the case. This examination, termed *voir dire* — a French phrase meaning *to speak the truth* —, is employed to ascertain the impartiality and suitability of the prospective jurors. If a party believes that a particular individual is unsuitable, then that potential juror can be challenged and removed (Rules Civ. Proc., Rule 47; Cornell LII, jury selection).

Historically, in line with ancient common law custom, there were two types of challenges: 1) challenges for cause, these excluded potential jurors who demonstrated an inability to be impartial; and 2) peremptory challenges, these permitted a party to exclude a potential juror without the need for reason or explanation (CRS, Batson v. Kentucky and Federal Peremptory Challenge Law; Cornell LII, jury selection).

In 2021, the Arizona Supreme Court amended certain rules concerning criminal and civil procedure. This amendment eliminated all peremptory challenges in jury selection in all criminal and civil trials as of January 1, 2022 (R-21-0020, Arizona Supreme Court).

**Provisions**
1. Entitles, in civil actions in the superior court, parties to use up to four peremptory challenges. (Sec. 1)
2. Permits parties to waive their right to peremptory challenges. (Sec. 1)
3. Stipulates that a party waving its right to a peremptory challenge does not affect the other party's right to use peremptory challenges. (Sec. 1)
4. Allows the court to grant additional peremptory challenges to two or more parties on the same side if they have adverse interests. (Sec. 1)
5. Stipulates that if the court grants one party additional peremptory challenges, then it must allow an equal number of peremptory challenges to the opposing side. (Sec. 1)
6. Contains a legislative findings clause. (Sec. 2)

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

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House**: JUD DPA/SE 9-0-0-0

## HB 2295: juveniles; change of judge; impartiality
## S/E: change of judge; impartiality; juveniles
## Sponsor: Representative Fink, LD 27
## Caucus & COW

**Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2295**

**Overview**
Grants the right to request a change of judge in juvenile permanency determination proceedings under specified circumstances.

**History**
The Arizona Court's rules entitle each side a juvenile court the right to one change of judge without cause by filing a Notice of Change of Judge or making the request on the record in open court. The notice must be filed within 5 days of receiving notice of the judge's assignment. A party waives this right if it participates in any contested proceedings before the assigned judge or fails to file the notice within the required timeframe. The waiver also applies to all related proceedings involving the same juvenile or minor, including successive petitions or cases involving siblings. If a case is remanded by an appellate court, a party may only request a change of judge if the case is assigned to a new judge and the party has not previously waived its right (Juv. Ct. Rules of Proc., Rule 108).

**Provisions**
1. Permits a party in a contested permanency determination proceeding to request a change of judge for cause based on any of the following grounds:
   a) the judge previously acted as counsel in the matter before his appointment or election as a judge;
   b) the judge has a personal interest in the matter;
   c) the judge is related to either party in the matter;
   d) the judge is a material witness in the matter; and
   e) the party has cause to believe that the judge cannot be fair and impartial. (Sec. 1)
2. Outlines the court procedure to request a change of judge. (Sec. 1)
3. Asserts that a party waives the right to request a change of judge for cause if it allows the contested proceeding to proceed before the judge without objecting, despite knowing that valid grounds for removal exist. (Sec. 1)
4. Grants each party in a permanency determination action the right to make one request for change of judge without cause. (Sec. 1)
5. Asserts that a party waives its right to a change of judge without cause if it participates in any contested proceeding before the judge, and this waiver applies to all future petitions or supplemental petitions related to the same case. (Sec. 1)
6. Grants that if the appellate court remands a case to the same judge each party has a renewed right to request a change of judge without cause. (Sec. 1)
7. Permits, if the appellate court remands a case to a new judge, a party to file a notice for a change of judge if it has not previously waived this right or used its one without-cause request. (Sec. 1)
8. Asserts that if a party properly files for a change of judge, the named judge cannot take further action in the case except to make temporary orders to prevent harm to the child involved in the case. (Sec. 1)
9. Defines pertinent terms. (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 5-0-4-0

## HB 2340: murder; law enforcement officer; punishment
## Sponsor: Representative Martinez, LD 16
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
States penalties for the intentional murder of law enforcement officers in the line of duty.

**History**
The most severe homicide offense in the criminal code is *first degree murder*, which is classified as a class 1 felony. One form of first degree murder is intentionally or knowingly causing the death of a law enforcement officer in the line of duty (A.R.S. § 13-1105).

There are only three class 1 felony offenses in the criminal code: 1) first degree murder; 2) second degree murder; and 3) sexual conduct with a minor who is 12 years old or younger and who suffers serious physical injury (A.R.S. §§ 13-1104; 13-1105; 13-1405). A person who is convicted of murder may be sentenced to death — if the prosecution files the appropriate notice —, natural life imprisonment or life imprisonment as determined pursuant to procedures outlined in statute (A.R.S. §§ 3-751; 13-752).

**Provisions**
1. Asserts that the penalty for intentionally causing the death of a law enforcement officer in the line of duty is only death or natural life imprisonment. (Sec. 1)
2. Defines *law enforcement officer*. (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 6-3-0-0

## HB 2374: transnational repression; foreign adversaries
## Sponsor: Representative Nguyen, LD 1
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

Enhances penalties for certain crimes committed by a *foreign government agent* and *foreign terrorist organization agent* (foreign agent) and prohibits unauthorized foreign law enforcement activities in Arizona. Additionally, instructs the Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS) to create a Transnational Repression Recognition and Response Training Program (Training Program) for peace officers.

**History**

The Criminal Code defines *stalking* as intentionally or knowingly engaging in conduct directed at another individual that causes reasonable fear for personal safety or fear of property damage (A.R.S. § 13-2923). *Threatening or intimidating* is defined as causing a victim to fear physical injury or serious damage to property (A.R.S. § 13-1202). *Harassment* is defined as knowingly and repeatedly committing harassing acts (A.R.S. § 13-2921). *Assault* is defined as intentionally, knowingly or recklessly causing physical injury or touching another with such intent (A.R.S. § 13-1203). *Aggravated assault* is an elevation of assault caused by committing assault with some additional factor, such as using a deadly weapon or causing serious physical injury (A.R.S. § 13-1204).

**Provisions**

### Sentencing enhancement for Transnational Repression

1. Creates a sentencing enhancement that elevates the classification of certain offences — namely, stalking, threatening or intimidating, harassment, assault or aggravated assault — by one class higher than they would otherwise be charged if:
   a) the offender is a foreign agent and is acting at the direction or on behalf of that foreign entity, and
   b) the offender does any of the following:
      i. coercing another person to act on behalf of the foreign government or foreign terrorist organization;
      ii. coercing another person to leave the United States;
      iii. coercing a person to cause a third party to leave the United States;
      iv. restricting another person from engaging in protected conduct; or
      v. retaliating against another person for engaging in protected conduct. (Sec. 1)

2. Defines *protected conduct* as lawful conduct under federal or state law, including:
   a) free exercise of religion;
   b) free speech;
   c) petitioning the government; and
   d) peaceful assembly. (Sec. 1)

### Unlawful Foreign Law Enforcement Activity

3. Makes it unlawful for a person acting as a foreign agent to intentionally engage in law enforcement activity, without the knowledge and approval of a federal or state law enforcement agency. (Sec. 2)

4. Classifies *unlawful foreign law enforcement activity* as a class 2 felony. (Sec. 2)

### Transnational Repression Recognition and Response Training Program (Training Program)

5. Instructs DPS to establish the Training Program for peace officers and other law enforcement officers. (Sec. 3)

6. Directs DPS to contract with an organization experienced in developing such training to create the Training Program's curriculum. (Sec. 3)

| ☐ Prop 105 (45 votes) | ☐ Prop 108 (40 votes) | ☐ Emergency (40 votes) | ☐ Fiscal Note |
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7. Instructs DPS to update the Training Program annually to address emerging threats and specific tactics used by foreign governments. (Sec. 3)

8. Requires the Training Program to include the following:
   a) identifying transnational repression tactics in both physical and nonphysical form;
   b) information on the governments known to employ transnational repression, including their common digital surveillance and cyber tactics;
   c) best practices for local and state law enforcement to prevent, report and respond to transnational repression; and
   d) information about communities that may be targeted by transnational repression, and misinformation that may be perpetuated by foreign governments and foreign terrorist organizations. (Sec. 3)

9. Directs DPS to adopt rules necessary to implement the Training Program. (Sec. 3)

## Miscellaneous

10. Defines *foreign government agent* and *foreign terrorist organization agent*. (Sec. 1, 2)

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

**Amendments**

*Committee on Judiciary*

1. Removes misinformation from the Training Program's curriculum.

2. Prohibits the Training Program from promoting the targeting of any person based on political or religious beliefs.

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House**: JUD DP 6-0-3-0

## HB 2541: DCS; hearings; complete disclosure requirements
## Sponsor: Representative Diaz, LD 19
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Mandates notarized affidavits affirming full disclosure of information in petitions to terminate parental rights or establish dependency, and requires follow-up reporting by the Department of Child Services (DCS) on changes to dependency status.

**History**
In Arizona DCS or another interested party, such as a relative, may initiate proceedings to protect a child who is being abused or poorly cared for. These proceedings can include *dependency petitions* and *petitions to terminate parental rights* (A.R.S. Title 8, Chapter 4).

A *dependency petition* petitions the juvenile court to determine that a child has no parent or guardian capable of providing proper and effective care; the petition must establish that the child is neglected, abused or otherwise without a suitable caregiver. Once the court finds a child dependent, it assumes jurisdiction to oversee services designed to protect the child and, where appropriate, to reunify the family (A.R.S. Title 8, Chapter 4, Article 10).

A *petition to terminate parental rights* seeks to permanently end the legal parent-child relationship when certain statutory grounds — such as abandonment, chronic substance abuse or severe neglect — are proven and the court finds it is in the best interests of the child to terminate the relationship. Termination permanently severs parental obligations and rights, allowing the child to be adopted or placed in another permanent arrangement (A.R.S. Title 8, Chapter 4, Article 5).

**Provisions**
1. Requires, from any petitioner filing a petition to terminate parental rights, a notarized affidavit that affirms that there has been a full disclosure and an exchange of all information in the custody of DCS and any other related evidence. (Sec. 1)

2. Requires, from any party filing a dependency petition, a notarized affidavit that affirms that there has been a full disclosure and an exchange of all information in the custody of DCS and any other related evidence. (Sec. 2)

3. Specifies that the aforesaid affidavits, in petitions to terminate parental rights or dependency petitions, must include:
   a) a description of the information in the custody of DCS and any other evidence disclosed;
   b) the date on which each piece of information or evidence was disclosed; and
   c) the method used for delivering the disclosed information and evidence. (Sec. 1, 2)

4. Instructs the court to order DCS, in a case where the court has adjudicated a child as dependent, to file a follow-up report no later than six months after that adjudication that:
   a) indicates whether the child remains dependent pursuant to the allegations and information contained in the original dependency petition;
   b) indicates whether the allegations and information contained in the original dependency petition have changed; and
   c) contains documentation that evidences a change in the child's dependency status or a change in the allegations and information contained in the original dependency petition. (Sec. 3)

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

| ☐ Prop 105 (45 votes) | ☐ Prop 108 (40 votes) | ☐ Emergency (40 votes) | ☐ Fiscal Note |
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# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House**: JUD DP 9-0-0-0

## HB 2559: justification; criminal offenses
## Sponsor: Representative Contreras L, LD 22
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Clarifies that the *justification defense* applies to all criminal offences, not only offences in the Criminal Code.

**History**
A.R.S. Title 13, Chapter 4 outlines the *justification defense* in Arizona law. The justification defense allows individuals to use physical or deadly force in cases of:

1) self defense;
2) defense of a third person; and
3) defense of premises and property under certain circumstances.

A.R.S. § 13-102 states that, unless otherwise provided, the criminal code governs the construction of, and punishment for, any offence defined outside of Title 13. Thus, the general principles and rules of construction relating to crimes and penalties that are included in the criminal code are also applicable to criminal statutes codified in other titles (e.g. transportation-related crimes in Title 28, such as DUI or reckless driving).

**Provisions**
1. Asserts that the justification defense applies to all criminal offences, not only offences in A.R.S. Title 13 (Criminal Code). (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:** JUD DPA 8-1-0-0

## HB 2604: child and family representation; appropriation
## Sponsor: Representative Nguyen, LD 1
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Appropriates $200,000 from the state General Fund (GF) in FY 2026, to the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), to establish a child and family representation program (Program).

**History**
The court must appoint an attorney for a child in certain circumstances, such as proceedings involving the termination of parental rights, dependency-related proceedings or delinquency proceedings. An attorney is appointed before the first hearing and must represent the child at all stages of the proceedings. Provided that the counsel is not voluntarily waived, the court must also appoint an attorney to indigent parents or guardians (A.R.S. § 8-221).

**Provisions**
1. Establishes a Program in the AOC, to ensure uniform and high-quality representation and collaboration with the superior courts, judges and attorneys. (Sec. 1)
2. Instructs the Supreme Court to employ the personnel needed to administer the Program. (Sec. 1)
3. Outlines program requirements, including assessing, making recommendations, and auditing. (Sec. 1)
4. States that the Program is to assess, document and report the effectiveness of counsel and the measures taken to determine it. (Sec. 1)
5. Appropriates $200,000 and one FTE from the state GF to the AOC, for the purpose of implementing the Program in FY 2026. (Sec. 2)

**Amendments**
*Committee on Judiciary*
1. Clarifies who the Program applies to and its reporting requirements.
2. Asserts the Legislature must review if the Program should continue every 5 years, beginning in 2030.

☐ 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 6-0-3-0

## HB 2607: fentanyl; motor vehicle; sentencing
## Sponsor: Representative Nguyen, LD 1
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Introduces mandatory enhanced sentencing for possessing at least 200 grams of fentanyl in a motor vehicle.

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

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

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

**Provisions**
1. Establishes enhanced sentencing for possessing at least 200 grams of fentanyl in a motor vehicle. (Sec. 1)
2. Outlines sentencing for a first time offence as follows:
   a) minimum sentence of 5 years;
   b) presumptive sentence of 10 years; and
   c) maximum sentence of 15 years. (Sec. 1)
3. Increases each mandatory sentence by five years, if the offense is a second or subsequent offence. (Sec. 1)
4. Specifies that an individual's presumptive term imposed may be mitigated or aggravated, based on existing statutory factors. (Sec. 1)
5. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 1)

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

## HB 2681: abortion-inducing drugs; requirements
## Sponsor: Representative Keshel, LD 17
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

Establishes new requirements for the provision of abortion-inducing drugs, including mandatory in-person examinations by physicians, follow-up care and liability provisions for violations.

**History**

A.R.S. § 36-2160 governs the provision of abortion-inducing drugs in Arizona. It mandates that such drugs may only be provided by a qualified physician in compliance with various statutory requirements such as informed consent, parental consent for minors and fulfilling various reporting requirements. Additionally, the delivery of abortion-inducing drugs through mail services is prohibited.

An *abortion-inducing drug* is defined as any medicine, drug or substance used for a medication abortion. However, drugs that may be known to cause an abortion, but are prescribed for other medicinal indications, are excluded from the statutory regulations for abortion-inducing drugs (A.R.S. § 36-2160).

**Provisions**

***New Requirements for Providing Abortion-Inducing Drugs***

1. Requires physicians to examine patients in person before providing abortion-inducing drugs. (Sec. 1)
2. Directs the examining physician to do all of the following:
   a) verify that a pregnancy exists;
   b) determine the patient's blood type and, if she is RH negative, offer to administer RhoGAM at the time of the abortion; in circumstances where RH cannot be determined, the patient must be warned of the risks of not having RH testing;
   c) inform the patient of possible physical and psychological aftereffects and side effects, including:
      i. bleeding;
      ii. pain;
      iii. nausea; and
      iv. that the patient may see the remains of the unborn child; and
   d) document the gestational age and intrauterine location of the pregnancy in the patient's medical chart. (Sec. 1)
3. Mandates that physicians who provide abortion-inducing drugs either must be credentialed to manage complications or must have a signed agreement with an associate physician who is credentialed to handle the same. (Sec. 1)
4. Stipulates that the signed agreement must be available on demand and that the physician must provide the name and phone number of the associated physician to the patient. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires the physician to schedule a follow-up visit 7 to 14 days after the abortion to confirm the pregnancy is terminated and assess bleeding. (Sec. 1)
6. Requires the physician to make all reasonable efforts to ensure the patient returns for the scheduled follow-up and document the efforts made. (Sec. 1)

***Civil Relief for Violations of Law***

7. Establishes that a claim against a person, who intentionally or recklessly violates the statute regulating the provision of abortion-inducing drugs, may be made by:

a) a woman who was given an abortion-inducing drug in violation of statute;
b) a minor's parent or guardian if the minor received the drug in violation of statute; and
c) the father of the aborted unborn child, except in cases where the man is a father due to committing sexual assault against the woman. (Sec. 1)

8. Provides relief to a claimant as follows:
   a) damages for psychological, emotional, and physical injuries;
   b) statutory damages of $5,000; and
   c) reasonable attorney fees and costs. (Sec. 1)

9. Outlines procedures for the court to decide if the woman's identity should remain confidential. (Sec. 1)

10. Instructs plaintiffs to use a pseudonym, unless the woman on whom the abortion was induced provides consent for her identity to be disclosed. (Sec. 1)

***Miscellaneous***

11. Asserts that this Act does not create or recognize a right to an abortion. (Sec. 3)

12. Contains a findings clause. (Sec. 2)

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

14. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

## HB 2712: indistinguishable; visual depiction; minor; definition
## Sponsor: Representative Blackman, LD 7
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

Modifies and expands several statutory definitions, in relation to the sexual exploitation of children, to include digital and indistinguishable depictions.

**History**

Chapter 35.1 of the Arizona Criminal Code outlines various offenses, classifications and legal procedures related to the sexual exploitation of minors. This chapter covers crimes such as the sexual exploitation of a minor, the commercial sexual exploitation of a minor and the production of visual depictions of minors engaged in sexual conduct. A.R.S. § 13-3551 provides the definitions for various particular terms used in Chapter 35.1.

**Provisions**

1. Defines *indistinguishable* to mean a visual depiction that a viewer would reasonably conclude is of an actual minor. (Sec. 1)
2. Broadens the definition of *minor* to include a visual depiction that is indistinguishable from an actual minor. (Sec. 1)
3. Broadens the definition of *visual depiction* to include visual images that are created or modified by computer software, artificial intelligence or other digital editing tools. (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 8-1-0-0

## HB 2786: excessive speed; speed inhibiting device
## Sponsor: Representative Nguyen, LD 1
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Allows courts to mandate the installation of speed inhibiting devices on vehicles as an alternative to license suspension or revocation for certain traffic offenses, outlining specific durations, compliance requirements and penalties for violations.

**History**
In Arizona, driving is a privilege primarily overseen by the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT). Driving privileges may be suspended or revoked for serious traffic offences. Offences that may lead to suspension or revocation include excessive speeding and accumulating too many points on one's driver license, often for repeated violations (A.R.S. Title 28, Chapter 3).

**Provisions**
1. Authorizes the court, in lieu of suspending or revoking a driver license for certain traffic offences, to order that ADOT may install a speed inhibiting device on any motor vehicle the offender operates. (Sec. 1)
2. Outlines the time periods a speed inhibiting device is to remain installed on a vehicle as follows:
   a) 90 days for a first offence of racing on highways;
   b) 180 days for a first offence of driving more than 100 miles per hour;
   c) 180 days for a second speeding offence within a 12-month period;
   d) one year for having excessive points that would equal to a one-year suspension;
   e) one year for a second offence of racing on highways; and
   f) for certain persons otherwise subject to a license suspension or revocation under existing felony or juvenile statutes, an installation duration equal to the time the license otherwise would have been suspended or revoked. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires the offender to pay all costs for installation and maintenance of the speed inhibiting device. (Sec. 1)
4. Directs the device manufacturer to provide electronic proof of compliance to ADOT, including proof of installation, ongoing proper calibration and notice of any tampering. (Sec. 1)
5. Prohibits ADOT from reinstating driving privileges until the speed inhibiting device has been installed and the manufacturer has submitted proof of installation. (Sec. 1)
6. Stipulates that if the manufacturer fails to submit the required compliance information, then ADOT must suspend the driver's license until compliance is shown. (Sec. 1)
7. Makes it a class 1 misdemeanor to operate a motor vehicle without an inhibitor when one is required, and instructs ADOT to suspend the driver's license if such occurs. (Sec. 1)
8. Permits a person whose license is suspended, due to the manufacturer failing to provide proof of instillation or due to operating a vehicle without an inhibitor, to request a hearing from ADOT. (Sec. 1)
9. Outlines timelines and procedures for the hearing and gives ADOT discretion on whether or not to reinstate the license in such cases. (Sec. 1)
10. Instructs the Assistant Director for the Motor Vehicle Division, in consultation with the Department of Public Safety, to adopt rules regarding speed inhibiting devices, including for:
    a) certification and decertification procedures;

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

b) reliability standards and ensuring accurate speed limiting;
c) required insurance and indemnification by the device manufacturer; and
d) civil penalties for manufacturers who fail to properly report data. (Sec. 1)

11. Prohibits knowingly renting or lending a vehicle to a person subject to a speed-inhibiting-device requirement unless the vehicle has such a device installed. (Sec. 1)

12. Requires a restricted driver to notify the renting or lending party of the device requirement. (Sec. 1)

13. Extends the law, in various places where it refers to ignition interlock devices, to also cover speed inhibiting devices in the same manner. (Sec. 2-5)

14. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1)

15. Makes technical changes. (Sec. 3-4)

## HB 2855: terrorist organizations; drug cartels
## Sponsor: Representative Montenegro, LD 29
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

Declares that drug cartels are terrorist organizations and requires the Arizona Department of Homeland Security (AZDOHS) to do everything within its authority to address the threat that drug cartels pose.

**History**

Laws 2006, Chapter 317 established AZDOHS with the primary directive of deterring and mitigating acts of terrorism and other domestic security concerns. Current law requires AZDOHS to:

1) formulate policies, plans and programs to enhance Arizona's ability to prevent and respond to acts of terrorism, cybersecurity threats and other critical hazards;
2) adhere to all federal grant terms and conditions;
3) request appropriations or grants of monies for homeland security purposes;
4) receive all awards granted to Arizona by the federal government for homeland security purposes; and
5) distribute monies to local jurisdictions and other organizations eligible under federal regulations based on criteria in the federal grant guidelines (A.R.S. § 41-4254).

Statute also establishes five AZDOHS regional advisory councils, representing the north, east, south, west and central regions of Arizona. In coordination with AZDOHS, these regional advisory councils are required to support and assist in implementing Arizona's comprehensive statewide risk assessment and an integrated regional approach to homeland security, among other responsibilities (A.R.S. § 41-4258).

**Provisions**

1. Declares that drug cartels are terrorist organizations. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires AZDOHS to do everything within its authority to address the threat posed by drug cartels. (Sec. 1)
3. Asserts that this Act does not support an alien's claim for asylum under federal law. (Sec. 1)
4. Defines *drug cartel* and *threat*. (Sec. 1)
5. Contains a findings clause. (Sec. 2)

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

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House**: JUD DP 9-0-0-0

## HB 2894: silver alert; criteria; notification
## Sponsor: Representative Powell, LD 14
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Expands eligibility for issuing a Silver Alert by lowering the qualifying age from 65 to 60, expanding qualifying disabilities and requiring quicker issuance of a Silver Alert for missing persons under 18.

**History**
The Silver Alert notification system is operated by The Department of Public Safety (DPS) and disseminate alerts for missing persons who are either 65 years or older or who have a developmental disability, Alzheimer's disease or dementia. Law enforcement agencies can request a Silver Alert if they have exhausted local resources, determined that the person is missing under suspicious or unexplained circumstances, and believe the individual is in danger due to age, health, disability, environmental factors or potential threats (A.R.S. § 41-1728).

A *developmental disability* is a severe condition manifesting before the age of 18 that is likely to persist indefinitely. It includes cognitive disabilities, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, down syndrome or autism and it must result in significant limitations to major life activities such as self-care, communication or mobility (A.R.S. § 36-551).

DPS issues an AMBER Alert if a child under the age of 18 disappears, and law enforcement confirms that the child has been abducted, is not a runaway or part of a custody dispute and the abduction poses a serious threat (DPS, Amber Alerts).

**Provisions**
1. Lowers the age requirement for a silver alert from the age of 65 to 60. (Sec. 1)
2. Adds *any other disability,* to the list of disabilities that could activate a silver alert notification. (Sec. 1)
3. Asserts that the law enforcement agency, investigating the missing person report, must use all available local resources within a 24-hour period. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires the department to issue a silver alert, as soon as possible, if the missing person is under the age of 18. (Sec. 1)
5. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

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

## HCR 2055: drug cartels; terrorist organizations
## Sponsor: Representative Montenegro, LD 29
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

Subject to voter approval, declares that drug cartels are terrorist organizations and requires the Arizona Department of Homeland Security (AZDOHS) to do everything within its authority to address the threat that drug cartels pose.

**History**

Laws 2006, Chapter 317 established AZDOHS with the primary directive of deterring and mitigating acts of terrorism and other domestic security concerns. Current law requires AZDOHS to:

1) formulate policies, plans and programs to enhance Arizona's ability to prevent and respond to acts of terrorism, cybersecurity threats and other critical hazards;
2) adhere to all federal grant terms and conditions;
3) request appropriations or grants of monies for homeland security purposes;
4) receive all awards granted to Arizona by the federal government for homeland security purposes; and
5) distribute monies to local jurisdictions and other organizations eligible under federal regulations based on criteria in the federal grant guidelines (A.R.S. § 41-4254).

Statute also establishes five AZDOHS regional advisory councils, representing the north, east, south, west and central regions of Arizona. In coordination with AZDOHS, these regional advisory councils are required to support and assist in implementing Arizona's comprehensive statewide risk assessment and an integrated regional approach to homeland security, among other responsibilities (A.R.S. § 41-4258).

**Provisions**

1. Declares that drug cartels are terrorist organizations. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires AZDOHS to do everything within its authority to address the threat posed by drug cartels. (Sec. 1)
3. Asserts that this Act does not support an alien's claim for asylum under federal law. (Sec. 1)
4. Defines *drug cartel* and *threat*. (Sec. 1)
5. Contains a findings clause. (Sec. 2)
6. Instructs the Secretary of State to submit this proposition to the voters at the next general election.

☐ 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 2675: state fair board; continuation
## Sponsor: Representative Diaz, LD 19
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Continues the Arizona Exposition and State Fair Board (Board) for eight years.

**History**
The Board was established in 1905 to direct and conduct state fairs, exhibits, contests and entertainments for the purposes of promoting and advancing the pursuits and interests of the several counties and of the state, and of producing sufficient revenue to defray the expenses incurred by the board in conducting such events. Additionally, the Board has the power to promote, co-promote or lease the state fairgrounds for such events, exhibitions, entertainments or other purposes it deems proper. It is comprised of five members appointed by the Governor to five year terms. Of the five members, one must be knowledgeable and have not less than five years' experience in: 1) accounting; 2) finance or business management; 3) agriculture; and 4) promotions or public relations. Board members serve without compensation (A.R.S. §§ 3-1001, 3-1002 and 3-1003).

The Board also provides monthly reports to the Governor and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee detailing financial data for the preceding month, including funds received and disbursed, assets and liabilities, profit and loss, and a full and detailed account of its transactions (A.R.S. § 3-1001).

The House Land, Agriculture and Rural Affairs Committee of Reference (COR) met on January 16, 2025, to consider the Board's response to the sunset factors and receive public testimony. The COR recommended that the Board be continued for eight years until July 1, 2033, and return in four years for review. Currently, the Board is set to terminate on July 1, 2025, unless legislation is enacted for its continuation (A.R.S. § 41-3025.03).

**Provisions**
1. Continues, retroactive to July 1, 2025, the Board until July 1, 2033. (Sec. 1, 2 and 5)
2. Repeals the Board on January 1, 2034. (Sec. 2)
3. Contains a purpose clause. (Sec. 3)
4. Requires the Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives, by January 1, 2029, to hold a meeting to receive updates from the Board on its efforts to comply with the auditor general's recommendations contained in its sunset review audit and any subsequent recommendations. (Sec. 4)
5. Repeals the committee meeting requirement on December 31, 2029. (Sec. 4)

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

## HB 2739: food products; cultivated cells; labeling
## Sponsor: Representative Nguyen, LD 1
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Outlines labeling requirements for food products derived from cultivated cells.

**History**
Statute provides several cases in which a food is misbranded, including if: 1) its labeling is false or misleading; 2) it is offered for sale under the name of another food with or without other descriptive words, or under any name which is likely to be misleading; or 3) any required word, statement or other information does not prominently appear on the label compared to other words or statements (A.R.S. § 36-906).

The process of cultivating animal cells for human food involves using cells obtained from living livestock, poultry, seafood or other animals and growing them in a controlled environment to create food.

Currently, this process is regulated jointly by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). In 2019, the FDA and the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) of the USDA established a formal agreement on how to regulate human food made from cultured animal cells. Under the agreement, the FDA oversees the collection, growth and differentiation of living cells into various cell types, such as proteins and fats. Regulatory jurisdiction is then transferred to FSIS, which oversees the harvesting stage of the cell-culturing process and any further processing, labeling and packaging of the products (USDA).

**Provisions**
1. Requires the manufacturer, packager or retailer of a food product that is derived from cultivated cells to place a label on the food product's packaging that states: *This food product is derived from cultivated cells*. (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 DP 9-0-0-0

## HB 2769: state land transfer; Bullhead City
## Sponsor: Representative Biasiucci, LD 30
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Transfers about 6.67 acres of state sovereign land from the State Land Department to Bullhead City.

**History**
State sovereign land is land owned by the State that is separate and distinct from the trust lands granted to the State at statehood. For that reason, the trust obligations contained in the Enabling Act and the Constitution of Arizona are not binding on how state sovereign lands are managed. However, the State Land Department is still responsible for administering these lands (A.R.S. §§ 37-101 and 37-102).

Most state sovereign lands are located on the bed of the Colorado River and are tied to the fact that this river was navigable at the time Arizona became a state. These lands are managed under the public trust doctrine, which means that they can only be used for a public purpose. Additionally, state sovereign lands cannot be sold or leased, but may be transferred to other political subdivisions for public use with legislative authorization. The Legislature has previously considered and approved some transfers of these lands to state agencies, counties and municipalities. For example:

1) Laws 1988, Chapter 75 transferred state sovereign land to the Arizona Game and Fish Department for wildlife and public recreation purposes;
2) Laws 1990, Chapter 104 transferred state sovereign land to Mohave County for public park and recreation purposes;
3) Laws 2005, Chapter 99 transferred about 28.6 acres of state sovereign land to the Arizona Game and Fish Department to be managed in consultation with the Maricopa County Flood Control District, the Town of Buckeye, and the City of Goodyear;
4) HB2728 (2006) authorized the State Land Commissioner to sell or convey over 5 acres of state sovereign land to a nonprofit cemetery in Skull Valley if certain terms and conditions were met. This bill was held in the Senate;
5) Laws 2019, Chapter 146 transferred over 12 acres of state sovereign land to Bullhead City for public recreation and access to the Colorado River; and
6) Laws 2023, Chapter 63 transfers about 9.95 acres of state sovereign land from the State Land Department to Bullhead City.

**Provisions**
1. Transfers about 6.67 acres of state sovereign land from the State Land Department to Bullhead City. (Sec. 1)
2. Directs the State Land Commissioner to deliver a signed and recorded deed or patent to Bullhead City within 10 days of this Act's effective date. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires Bullhead City to manage the transferred land for park and public recreation purposes and forbids the land from being sold, exchanged or bartered. (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 2059: natural resources; federal law; requirements
## Sponsor: Representative Fink, LD 27
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

Prohibits the state, any political subdivision and state agency employees from knowingly and willingly participating in the enforcement of any federal act, law, order or regulation that relates to coal, oil, gas, timber and other extractive resources.

**History**

In 2014, voters amended Article II, section 3 of the Arizona Constitution to provide that the state may restrict the actions of its personnel and the use of its financial resources, to purposes that are consistent with the United States Constitution by passing an initiative, referendum or bill (General Election Guide 2014, pg 19).

**Provisions**

1. Prohibits the state, any political subdivision or employee acting in their official capacity from:
   a) knowingly and willingly participating in any way to enforce a federal regulation that relates to coal, oil, gas, timber or other extractive resources of the federal regulation does not exist pursuant to the laws in Arizona; and
   b) using state assets or monies to engage in an activity that aids any subdivision of the federal government to enforce regulations of coal, oil, gas, timber or other extractive resources. (Sec. 1)
2. Exempts employees who are acting in their official capacity to comply with a court order. (Sec. 1)
3. Prescribes standards for review civil penalties and judicial requirements for noncompliance with the prohibition. (Sec. 1)
4. Includes a legislative findings clause. (Sec. 2)
5. Contains a severability clause. (Sec. 3)
6. Provides that this act be cited as the "Natural Resources Anticommandeering Act." (Sec. 4)

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

**HB 2104: ~~minerals; land inventory; technical correction~~**
**S/E: emissions; voluntary vehicle repair; timeline**
**Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19**
**Caucus & COW**

## Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2014

**Overview**
Establishes a timeline for **a** person to participate in the Voluntary Vehicle Repair Program (Program).

**History**
The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) operates the Voluntary Vehicle Repair and Retrofit program. The Program's goal is to provide for quantifiable emissions reductions and offers up to $900 towards the cost of emissions related vehicle repairs after a failed emissions test (A.R.S. § 558.02).

**Provisions**
1. Requires a vehicle owner participating in the Program, in addition to other listed actions, to:
   a) apply to participate in the Program less than 60 days after failing the most recent test; and
   b) repair the vehicle within 60 days after acceptance to the Program. (Sec. 4)
2. Removes the eligibility of certain diesel vehicles if they fail a random roadside test. (Sec. 4)
3. Removes the requirement for ADEQ to operate and administer the Program in cooperation with the relevant county. (Sec. 4)
4. Defines *owner* by reference to A.R.S. § 28-101.
5. Contains a conditional enactment clause. (Sec. 5)
6. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 3 and 4)

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

## HB 2105: ~~technical correction; petroleum product storage~~
## S/E: violation; open unlawful burning; enforcement
## Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19
## Caucus & COW

## Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2105

**Overview**

Clarifies the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)'s authority for regulating air quality through the permitting of open burning. Extends the Waste Tire Fund and Program.

**History**

***Waste Tire Fund and Programs***

The Arizona Department of Revenue (ADOR) imposes a fee on the sale of motor vehicle tires. This fee is known as the waste tire fee and sales of tires themselves and tires on new vehicles are subject to the fee (A.R.S. § 44-1302). The monies from this fee are collected into the waste tire fund which is administered by ADOR. The waste tire fund is apportioned and paid to ADEQ for the Solid Waste Fee fund, tire cleanup expenses and counties for county waste tire programs (A.R.S. § 44.1305).

***ADEQ's Regulation of Air Quality***

ADEQ enforces the quality of environmental conditions through regulating air quality, waste programs and water quality. Used and waste tire facility rules are enforced by ADEQ's Waste Tire Compliance/Enforcement Program, which investigates complaints and enforces compliance (ADEQ).

**Provisions**

1. Provides reference to ADEQ's jurisdiction over air quality. (Sec. 1)
2. Outlines, by reference to A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 3, article 2, the penalties for violating permitting of open burning. (Sec. 1)
3. Delays the repeal of the sections on waste tire collection, the waste tire fund and program from January 1, 2026 to January 1, 2029. (Sec. 2)
4. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

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

## HB 2106: ~~technical correction; supplemental environmental project~~
## S/E title: establishment; advanced water purification permit
## Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19
## Caucus & COW

## Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2106

**Overview**

Establishes the Advanced Water Purification Permit Program (Program).

**History**

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)'s Water Quality Division preserves and bolsters the environment and public health through ensuring healthy drinking water if provided by public water systems. This is done via:

1) regulation of the treatment and discharge of wastewater;
2) controlling current and future sources of surface and groundwater pollution;
3) monitoring and assessing the quality of surface and groundwater; and
4) issuing permits to protect Arizona water from sources of pollution (ADEQ).

**Provisions**

1. Mandates the Director of ADEQ to establish by rule permit fees to administer an Advanced Water Purification Permit Program. (Sec. 3)

2. Requires monies from the program be deposited into the Water Quality Fee Fund. (Sec. 3)

3. Requires the rules to:
   a) establish permitting standards and application processes; and
   b) mandate an applicant engage in source control of pollutants. (Sec. 3)

4. Prohibits a person from introducing a pollutant into a sewage collection system that interferes with the operation of advanced water treatment facilities or that endangers public health. (Sec. 3)

5. Defines:
   *a) sewage collection system;*
   *b) source control; and*
   c) *treated wastewater*. (Sec. 3)

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

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House**: NREW DPA 6-3-0-1

## HB 2204: assured water supply; commingling
## Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Allows, for water availability purposes, the Director of Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) to consider only the proposed sources of the water supply dedicated to the proposed use regardless of whether the water is distributed through a water delivery system that is commingled with other water sources.

**History**
Someone who plans to sell or lease subdivided lands in an active management area (AMA) must obtain a certificate of assured water supply from ADWR or obtain a commitment for water service from a city, town or private water company with a designation of assured water supply. Otherwise, a municipality or county cannot approve the subdivision plat and the State Real Estate Commissioner will not issue a public report authorizing the sale or lease of the subdivided lands.

An assured water supply means:

1) sufficient groundwater, surface water or effluent of adequate quality that will be legally, physically and continuously available to meet proposed water needs for at least 100 years;
2) any projected groundwater use that is consistent with the AMA's management plan and achieving its management goal; and
3) the applicant has demonstrated the financial capability to build the infrastructure necessary to make water available for the proposed use (A.R.S. § 45-576).

**Provisions**

1. Allows the ADWR Director to consider only the proposed sources of the water supply dedicated to the proposed use regardless of whether the water is distributed through a commingled water delivery system when determining whether sufficient groundwater, surface water or effluent of adequate quality will be continuously available. (Sec. 1)
2. Prohibits the ADWR Director from requiring a subdivider that applies for an assured water supply from a water provider with an assured water supply designation to procure a source of supply that exceeds 100% of the water needed to meet the subdividers proposed use. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)
4. Contains an emergency clause. (Sec. 2)

**Amendments**
*Committee on Natural Resources, Energy & Water*

1. Clarifies that the Director is prohibited from requiring an excess of water needed to meet the proposed use through direct action, indirect action or by rule of agency.
2. Removes *100 percent* and reinserts *the proportionate share*, regarding the prohibited volume of water required of a subdivider.

| ☐ 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 9-1-0-0

## HB 2232: on-site wastewater treatment; general permit
## Sponsor: Representative Hendrix, LD 14
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

Includes *liquid effluent collection systems* in the category of on-site wastewater treatment facilities that operate under a general permit issued by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ).

**History**

A wastewater treatment facility is required to be operated pursuant to either an individual permit or a general permit issued by ADEQ. An *on-site wastewater treatment facility* (facility) is defined as a conventional septic tank system or alternative system installed at a site to treat and dispose of wastewater of predominantly human origin that is generated at that site (A.R.S. §49-201).

The director can issue a general permit for a defined class of facilities if:

a) the cost to issue individual permits cannot be justified by any environmental or public health benefit;
b) the facilities, activities or practice in the same class are substantially similar; and
c) the director is satisfied with the conditions under a general permit. (A.R.S. § 49-245).

**Provisions**

1. Requires the Director to issue a general permit of a defined class of facilities if certain criteria apply. (Sec.1)
2. Includes *liquid effluent collection systems* to the classification of wastewater treatment facilities. Allows a *liquid effluent collection system* to discharge under a general permit if specific requirements are met. (Sec.2)
3. Exempts adoption fees for general permits from the state administrative procedures act as outlined in statute. (Sec. 2).
4. Permits the director to authorize a liquid effluent collection system to discharge along a general permit if the following conditions apply:
   a) the system is designed as a septic tank effluent pump system or a septic tank effluent gravity system;
   b) the system is deigned to meet applicable general permit requirements;
   c) the system, including all component, septic tanks, collection system, secondary treatment and disposal system are owned and operated by a single legal entity. (Sec.1)
5. Specifies that the Director of ADEQ base fees on the department's direct and indirect cost as associated by the type of activity associated with the fee. (Sec.1)
6. Includes a legislative intent 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**: NREW DP 10-0-0-0

## HB 2269: appropriation; state mine inspector; safety
## Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Appropriates monies to the State Mine Inspector for mine safety measures and software database acquisitions and upgrades.

**History**
The State Mine Inspector is established in the Constitution of Arizona and is elected every four years for up to four consecutive terms. This official inspects active underground mines in Arizona with at least 50 or more employees at least once every three months. All other mines are inspected at least annually. These inspections cover:

1) the mine's operation, conditions, safety appliances, equipment, sanitation and ventilation;
2) efforts undertaken to protect workers' health and safety;
3) the causes of accidents and deaths at the mine; and
4) compliance with state mining laws (A.R.S. § 27-124).

The State Mine Inspector can also inspect abandoned or inactive mines to determine if conditions threaten public health and safety (A.R.S. § 27-124).

The FY 2026 Baseline appropriation to the State Mine Inspector includes $1,468,600 and 16 FTE Positions from the state General Fund (JLBC).

**Provisions**
1. Appropriates $900,000 from the state GF in fiscal year 2026 to the State Mine Inspector for mine safety measures and software database acquisitions and upgrades. (Sec. 1)
2. Exempts the appropriation from lapsing. (Sec. 1)
3. Expresses intent for $100,000 of the appropriated amount to be considered ongoing funding in the future. (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 4-3-0-3

## HB 2271: supply and demand; assessment; groundwater
## Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Outlines the required information to be included in supply and demand assessments for groundwater basins.

**History**
The Director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) is required, not later than the first of December each year, to prepare and issue a water supply and demand assessment for at least six of the 51 groundwater basins in the state. The Director must ensure that a water supply and demand assessment is completed for all groundwater basins and initial active management areas at least once every five years (A.R.S. § 45-105).

**Provisions**
1. Requires the Director to include in a five-year supply and demand assessment the following information about the groundwater basin:
   a) average depth-to-static level at the end of the assessment period, along with average net increase or decrease, measured in feet;
   b) maximum and average depth of bedrock at the deepest point measured in feet;
   c) total number of active index wells measured in whole numbers;
   d) average distance between active index wells measured in miles;
   e) average geographic distribution or density of active index wells measured in number per section of land;
   f) total volume of, and total number of years' worth of groundwater available to its maximum depth at the end of the assessment period, measured in acre-feet;
   g) total number of active and passive stormwater and groundwater recharge projects measured in whole numbers;
   h) total volume of increased groundwater recharged due to active and passive stormwater and groundwater recharge projects in each of the five years preceding the end of the assessment period measured in acre-feet. (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 DPA/SE 6-3-0-1

**HB 2274: ~~technical correction; assured water supply~~**
**S/E: water improvement district; Willcox basin**
**Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19**
**Caucus & COW**

## Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2274

**Overview**
Permits the Cochise County Board of Supervisors (BOS) to call a special election for the creation of a domestic water improvement district.

**History**
Currently the process to establish a domestic water improvement district can begin after a petition is filed with the Clerk of the County BOS that is signed by a majority of real property owners within the proposed district. Upon receipt of the petition, the BOS sets a date within 45 days for a public hearing on the establishment and appointment of the Board of Directors for the improvement district (A.R.S. Title 48, chapter 6, article 4).

**Provisions**
1. Allows the Cochise County BOS to call a special election within 90 days of the effective date of this measure to vote on a ballot question to establish a domestic water improvement district. (Sec. 1)
2. Provides permitted duties, jurisdiction and requirements for the domestic water improvement district. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires the Cochise County BOS to establish and make public the boundaries of the proposed domestic water improvement district prior to the election for the domestic water improvement district. (Sec. 1)
4. Designates eligible electors for the domestic water improvement district special election and the wording of the ballot measure. (Sec. 1)
5. Contains an emergency clause. (Sec. 2)

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

## HB 2297: designation; assured water supply; offset
## Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

Creates an alternative designation of assured water supply (AWS) for persons withdrawing groundwater and storing water recovered from outside the area of impact.

**History**

**Groundwater Management Act and Assured Water Supply Requirements**

Under the Groundwater Management Act, someone who plans to sell or lease subdivided lands in an active management area (AMA) must obtain an AWS certificate from the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) or obtain a commitment for water service from a city, town or private water company that has an AWS designation. Otherwise, a municipality or county cannot approve that subdivision plat, and the State Real Estate Commissioner will not authorize the sale or lease of the subdivided lands. An AWS means:

1) sufficient groundwater, surface water or effluent of adequate quality that will be legally, physically and continuously available to meet proposed water needs for at least 100 years;
2) projected groundwater use is consistent with the management plan and achieving the AMA's management goal; and
3) demonstrating the financial capability to build the facilities necessary to make water available for the proposed use (A.R.S. § 45-576). Arizona Administrative Code establishes specific requirements for satisfying each of these criteria (R12-15-704 and R12-15-710), such as determining whether enough water is physically available to meet proposed uses (R12-15-716).

**Reviewing Designations of Assured Water Supply**

A city, town or private water company in an AMA can be designated as having an AWS by the ADWR Director if it meets specific criteria established in statute and rule (A.R.S. §§ 45-576(D), 45-576(E), and R12- 15-710). ADWR must review this designation at least every 15 years to determine whether it should be modified or revoked (R12-15-711(C)). As part of this review, a city, town or private water company must demonstrate that it continues to meet the AWS criteria, which includes demonstrating that enough water will be physically available for at least 100 years (R12-15-716).

**Underground Water Storage and Credits**

Statute allows someone to store and save water underground if they have obtained the appropriate permit (A.R.S. § 45-802.01). Those who store water underground for over a year and meet additional statutory requirements can earn long-term storage credits (LTSCs) that are credited to a long-term storage account (A.R.S. § 45-852.01). LTSCs can be recovered in the future for various uses, including demonstrating an AWS (A.R.S. § 45-855.01).

**Provisions**

1. Requires the Director of ADWR to deem groundwater and stored water as physically available if certain conditions are met relating to a new applicant for an AWS. (Sec. 1)

2. Provides a formula to determine a volume of groundwater and stored water when granting a designation of assured water supply. (Sec. 1)

3. Outlines additional requirements for an applicant seeking to modify a designation of assured water supply to include stored water. (Sec. 1)

4. Prohibits the Director of ADWR from including additional sources of groundwater withdrawn from an AMA in a designation of assured water supply that includes groundwater and stored water. (Sec. 1)

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

5. Sets the designation for an initial term of up to 15 years. (Sec. 1)
6. Permits a designated provider to request an expedited modification of the designation and outlines required items to review. (Sec. 1)
7. Requires the Director of ADWR to determine an applicant has the financial capability to construct adequate delivery, storage and treatment works if the applicant demonstrates listed requirements. (Sec. 1)
8. Prescribes that an applicant can only apply extinguishment credits delivered to the subdivision subject to the application. (Sec. 1)
9. Provides a formula to calculate the groundwater allowance if the application includes groundwater or stored water recovered outside of the area of impact. (Sec. 1)
10. Defines:
    *a) area of impact;*
    *b) assured water supply;*
    *c) designation;*
    *d) new alternative water supply; and*
    e) *stored water*. (Sec. 1)
11. Contains a Proposition 108 clause. (Sec. 2)
12. Contains an emergency clause. (Sec. 3)

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House**: NREW DPA/SE 5-3-0-2

**HB 2298: ~~technical correction; management goals; AMAs~~**
**S/E: physical availability exemption credit; groundwater**
**Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19**
**Caucus & COW**

## Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB2298

**Overview**
Allows a person who owns land in an active management area (AMA) with an irrigation grandfathered right (IGR), to permanently relinquish all or a portion of the IGR in exchange for a physical availability exemption credit.

**History**
The right to withdraw or receive and use groundwater in an AMA is known as a grandfathered right. There are three categories of grandfathered rights:

a) non-irrigation grandfathered rights associated with retired irrigated lands;

b) non-irrigation grandfathered rights that may be sold separately from retired irrigated lands; and

c) irrigation grandfathered rights (A.R.S. § 45-462).

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

**Provisions**
1. Allows a person who owns land within an AMA that may be legally irrigated with groundwater pursuant to an irrigation grandfathered right, to permanently relinquish all or a portion of the IGR in exchange for a physical availability exemption credit (exemption credit) if certain conditions are met. (Sec. 1)

2. Provides that a physical availability exemption credit may be used to withdraw and use a certain volume of groundwater each year for non-irrigation use in:
   a) the Phoenix and Tucson AMAs: and
   b) the Pinal AMA. (Sec. 1)

3. Outlines replenishment obligations for groundwater used under the physical availability exemption credit. (Sec. 1)

4. Requires the Director of ADWR to identify the following when issuing a physical availability exemption credit:
   a) the volume of groundwater that may be withdrawn and used and the corresponding replenishment obligation;
   b) the number and location of the acres that are associated with the relinquishment;
   c) the wells that have been used to serve the irrigation grandfathered right;
   d) the owner of the land at the time of the relinquishment, which shall be the holder of the physical availability exemption credit; and
   e) the determination that, based on the most recent assured water supply projection, the applicant demonstrates that groundwater can be withdrawn to serve the proposed use for one hundred years without exceeding the lesser of either the depth of the aquifer or the applicable depth to static water level. (Sec. 1)

5. Requires that the Director's determination be applied to an assured water supply application that is submitted to ADWR within two years after the physical availability exemption credit is granted and remain valid until the Director makes a decision on the assured water supply application. (Sec. 1)

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

6. Exempts a holder of a physical availability exemption credit from the requirement to demonstrate that groundwater supply is physically available in an application for an assured water supply if certain provided conditions apply. (Sec. 1)
7. Outlines ADWR responsibilities with respect to the timeframe and notification requirements to process a request for an exemption credit. (Sec. 1)
8. Prohibits a person from receiving a physical availability exemption credit that exceeds that person's irrigation grandfathered right. (Sec. 1)
9. Authorizes, with notice to the director, a holder of a physical availability exemption credit to assign some or all of the credit to a municipal provider or a subsequent owner of the land associated with the relinquishment. (Sec. 1)
10. Requires the Director to identify the volumes and corresponding replenishment obligation remaining for the physical availability exemption credit if only a portion of the credit is applied to a certificate of assured water supply or a designation of assured water supply. (Sec. 1)
11. Mandates a physical availability exemption credit that is the basis for a certificate of assured water supply for land served by a municipal provider be used to support the designation of the municipal provider that becomes a designated provider. (Sec. 1)
12. Provides, by reference, the requirements for:
    a) administrative proceedings;
    b) rehearing or review; and
    c) judicial review. (Sec. 1)
13. Outlines the applicable depth-to-static water level for each AMA. (Sec. 1)
14. Permits replenishment obligations be met with effluent. (Sec. 1)
15. Exempts a holder of a physical availability exemption credit from replenishment obligation if they meet the criteria for replenishment obligation outlined in A.R.S. § 45-411.01. (Sec. 1)
16. Defines by reference:
    a) *municipal provider*; and
    b) *well*. (Sec. 1)
17. Provides that the amount of groundwater calculated for the physical availability exemption credit is exempt from the physical availability requirement of an assured water supply if outlined conditions are met. (Sec. 2)
18. Prohibits the Director from including any volume of groundwater that is subject to a physical availability credit for the calculation used in modifying the designation of assured water supply in the Pinal AMA. (Sec. 3)
19. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 2 and 3)

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House**: NREW DP 6-3-0-1

## HB 2299: assured water supply; certificate; model
## Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
An emergency measure that requires the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) to review the merits of an application for a certificate of assured water supply (Certificate) in the Phoenix active management area (AMA) and issue a new written determination of action within 15 days if certain criteria are met.

**History**
Currently, a person who plans to sell or lease subdivided lands in an AMA must apply for and obtain a Certificate from the ADWR Director before presenting the plat for approval to the city, town or county in which the land is located, where such is required, and before filing with the Arizona Department of Real Estate Commissioner a notice of intention to offer such lands for sale or lease (A.R.S. § 45-576).

An application for a Certificate must be filed by the current owner of the land that contains specified information and submit an initial $1,000 fee. The ADWR Director must issue a Certificate if the applicant demonstrates:

1) sufficient supplies of water are physically available to meet the estimated water demand of the subdivision;
2) sufficient supplies of water are continuously available to meet the estimated water demand of the subdivision;
3) sufficient supplies of water are legally available to meet the estimated water demand of the subdivision;
4) the sources of water are of adequate quality;
5) the applicant has the financial capability to construct adequate delivery, storage, and treatment works for the subdivision;
6) the proposed use of groundwater withdrawn within an AMA is consistent with the management plan in effect at the time of the application; and
7) the proposed use of groundwater withdrawn within an AMA is consistent with the achievement of the management goal (A.C.C. R12-15-704).

**Provisions**
1. Requires, on request of an eligible applicant, ADWR to review the merits of an application for a Certificate and issue a new written determination within 15 days if the application:
   a) is for a Certificate in the Phoenix AMA;
   b) was submitted on or after January 26, 2021 and by May 31, 2023; and
   c) has been denied as of the effective date of this legislation or the applicant has not received a Certificate. (Sec. 1)
2. Instructs ADWR to use either the 2006-2009 Salt River Valley Regional Model or the 2006 Lower Hassayampa Subbasin Groundwater Flow Model and any financial information submitted by the applicant to review the determination to grant a Certificate. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires ADWR, within 5 days after the effective date of this legislation, to notify all eligible applicants of the ability to have their determinations of assured water supply reviewed. (Sec. 1)
4. Requires eligible applicants to request that ADWR review their application within 90 days after the effective date of this legislation. (Sec. 1)

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

5. Contains a delayed repeal of January 1, 2026. (Sec. 1)
6. Contains an emergency clause. (Sec. 2)

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House**: NREW DP 5-4-0-1

## HB 2527: corporation commission; electricity; reliability; management
**Sponsor: Representative Olson, LD 10**
Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Prohibits the Arizona Corporation Commission (Commission) from authorizing the closure of an electric generation facility if there is not a new facility presently available with equal or greater power generation.

**History**
The Commission has supervisory and regulatory jurisdiction over public service corporations, including but not limited to electric utilities and electric generation facilities (A.R.S. § 40-202). It is responsible for administering the certificate of public convenience and necessity which is required by a public service corporation to begin construction of plants and other similar facilities (A.R.S. § 40-281). A public service corporation is prohibited from selling, leasing, disposing of, encumbering or other related actions to any part of its railroad, line, plant or systems necessary or useful in the performance of its duties to the public, unless otherwise authorized by the Commission (A.R.S. § 40-285).

**Provisions**
4. Prohibits the Commission from authorizing the retirement of an electric generation facility unless there is a new electric generation facility with equal or greater power generation. (Sec. 1)

5. Requires the Commission to:
   a) prioritize new electric generation facilities that are from dispatchable sources; and
   b) project to increase the dispatchable electricity in this state by at least 5% between 2025 and 2030. (Sec. 1)

6. Outlines actions of the Commission if federal regulations would require the upgrade or closure of an existing power plant. (Sec. 1)

7. Requires the electrical generation facility to notify the Commission within thirty days after the generation facility is notified of regulatory action that would make continued operation infeasible. (Sec. 1)

8. Upon receival of the notice the Commission is required to open an investigatory docket to determine how the retirement or decommissioning of the electrical generation facility would impact the reliability and affordability of energy resources and recommend any necessary action to defend the electrical generation facility. (Sec. 1)

9. Permits the Commission to request that the Attorney General file an action in court or participate in any administrative proceedings. (Sec. 1)

10. Allows for the Commission and Attorney General to use legislative appropriations to accomplish the actions of this measure. (Sec. 1)

11. Defines:
   *a) dispatchable;*
   *b) electric generation facility;*
   c) *firm power*; and
   d) *reliable*. (Sec 1)

***Miscellaneous***

12. Contains a legislative findings and intent clause that addresses:
   a) dependability and affordability of electricity;
   b) supply and demand issues;
   c) the closure of coal plants;
   d) retaining and adding dispatchable sources of electricity; and

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

e) Arizona's authority over the retirement of in-state electric generation facilities. (Sec. 2)

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House**: NREW DP 6-3-0-1

## HB 2568: conservation requirements; industrial water use
## Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Requires the Director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) to include conservation requirements for qualifying active management areas (AMAs) as part of management plans for the fifth management period or for subsequent AMAs.

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

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

Current law requires ADWR to adopt a series of five management plans for each AMA, beginning in 1980 and running through 2025 containing progressively more rigorous management requirements for agricultural, municipal and industrial water users. The plans include mandatory conservation programs designed to achieve reductions in groundwater withdrawals and apply to persons withdrawing, distributing or receiving groundwater. (A.R.S. Title 45, chapter 2, article 9).

**Provisions**
1. Requires, for qualifying Active Management Areas, the ADWR Director to include conservation requirements for industrial uses of water that meet all the following criteria:
   a) are within or outside the service area of a designated service provider;
   b) are not subject to conservation requirements other than a requirement to submit a plan relating to efficiencies of water use pursuant to an AMA management plan; and
   c) use more than 100 acre-feet of water per year. (Sec. 1)

2. Provides that *conservation requirements* include:
   a) on-site water reuse;
   b) recycling; and
   c) efficiency requirements. (Sec. 1)

3. States that a person who uses water for an industrial use may not be required to do any of the following:
   a) obtain a certificate of assured water supply;
   b) develop within the service area of a municipal provider designated as having an assured water supply; or
   c) enroll as a member of the Central Arizona Groundwater Replenishment District (CAGRD) or meet a replenishment obligation. (Sec. 1)

4. Defines *qualifying active management area* as an AMA where the legislature has specifically authorized establishment of an alternative path to designation of assured water supply and an agricultural to municipal use program. (Sec. 1)

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

## HB 2572: ~~technical correction; groundwater rights; AMAs~~
## S/E: subsequent AMAs; groundwater rights; adequacy
## Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19
## Caucus & COW

## Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2572

**Overview**

Outlines assured and adequate water supply requirements, applicability and provisions for initial and subsequent active management areas (AMAs).

**History**

***Assured & Adequate Water Supply for Subdivided Lands***

The Groundwater Management Code of 1980's *Assured and Adequate Water Supply Program* requires a developer who plans to sell or lease subdivided lands in an AMA to obtain a certificate of assured water supply from the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) or obtain a commitment for water service from a municipality or private water company with an assured water supply designation. Without a certificate, a municipality or county cannot approve the subdivision plat and the State Real Estate Commissioner will not issue a public report authorizing the sale or lease of the subdivided lands (ADWR).

Outside of AMAs, if the Director determines the water supply to be inadequate, the property may still be sold. Information on the water supply and any limitations must be disclosed in the public report provided to potential first purchasers and described in promotional or advertising material (ADWR).

***Irrigation Grandfathered Right***

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

**Provisions**

13. Expands the adequate water supply program to include subsequent AMAs. (Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5)

14. Modifies the statement relating to water supplies made on the face of an approved subdivision plat. (Sec. 1 and 2)

15. Provides that in areas outside of an initial AMA, developers of proposed subdivided lands are required to demonstrate adequacy of water supply. (Sec. 6)

16. In a subsequent AMA, allows a person with an irrigation grandfathered right (IGR) to:
    a) apply to add acres to the IGR;
    b) apply to retire all or a portion of the person's acres and substitute the retired acres for other acres within the groundwater basin or subbasin;
    c) retire acres from irrigation and convey irrigation rights to other land in the same groundwater basin or subbasin; and
    d) apply to combine multiple IGRs in the same groundwater basin or subbasin. (Sec. 7)

17. Outlines the maximum amount of groundwater that may be used for acres that are added, substituted, conveyed or combined. (Sec. 7)

18. Provides the requirements for obtaining a certificate of assured water supply apply in initial AMAs. (Sec. 8)

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

19. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8)

## HB 2573: ~~technical correction; plants; containers; non-irrigation~~
## NOW: groundwater; plants; wine grapes; non-irrigation
## Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19
## Caucus & COW

## Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2753

**Overview**

Reclassifies the use of groundwater used to grow wine grapes and plants grown hydroponically as a non-irrigation use of groundwater in an active management area (AMA).

**History**

The right to withdraw or receive and use groundwater in an AMA is known as a grandfathered right. There are three categories of grandfathered rights:

d) non-irrigation grandfathered rights associated with retired irrigated lands;
e) non-irrigation grandfathered rights that may be sold separately from retired irrigated lands; and
f) irrigation grandfathered rights (A.R.S. § 45-462).

The rights associated with withdrawing and using groundwater for non-irrigation purposes also are called Type 1 and Type 2 non-irrigation grandfathered rights (A.R.S. §§ 45-463, 45-464).

**Type 1 Non-Irrigation Grandfathered Rights**

Type 1 non-irrigation grandfathered rights are typically associated with land permanently retired from farming and that converted to a non-irrigation use such as residential development or industrial use. This right similar to an Irrigation grandfathered right can only be conveyed with the land. The Type 1 non-irrigation grandfathered right has a maximum amount of groundwater to be pumped of three acre-feet per acre.

**Type 2 Non-Irrigation Grandfathered Rights**

Type 2 non-irrigation grandfathered rights can only be used to withdraw groundwater for a non-irrigation use, but unlike other grandfathered rights, a Type 2 right can be sold separately from the land or well and if approved by ADWR may also be used to withdraw groundwater from a new location in the same AMA. The amount of groundwater that may be withdrawn is based on the maximum amount pumped in any one of five years preceding the AMA designation.

**Provisions**

1. Classifies the use of groundwater for wine grapes and plants grown using hydroponics as a non-irrigation use of groundwater in an AMA. (Sec. 1)
2. Permits the watering of wine grapes or plants grown hydroponically with groundwater withdrawn pursuant to an irrigation grandfathered right in an initial AMA. (Sec. 1)
3. 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**: NREW DPA 5-4-0-1

## HB 2574: small land subdivision; requirements
## Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Allows a County Board of Supervisors (BOS) to adopt regulations to permit small land subdivisions if certain requirements are met. Authorizes the Real Estate Commissioner to inspect and issue reports allowing for the sale of small land subdivisions.

**History**
A BOS in its given county regulates the subdivision of all lands within its corporation limits, except any subdivisions that are regulated by municipalities (A.R.S. § 11-821).

The Real Estate Commissioner is the head authority within the Arizona Department of Real Estate (ADRE) (A.R.S. § 32-2107). ADRE is tasked with the regulation of real estate, cemeteries, licensing of real estate brokers, salespeople, leasing agents and property managers, along with the regulation of subdivisions and unsubdivided lands (ADRE).

**Provisions**
1. Permits a BOS to adopt ordinances and regulations allowing small land subdivisions of six to ten parcels if all are two acres or more in size. (Sec. 1)
2. Outlines requirements for an applicant to propose a small land subdivision. (Sec. 1)
3. Unless there are grounds for denial, requires the Real Estate Commissioner to issue a small land subdivision public report permitting the sale or lease of the lots or parcels. (Sec. 2)
4. Outlines the information the small land subdivision report must contain. (Sec. 2)

**Amendment**
*Committee on Natural Resources, Energy & Water*
1. Includes small land subdivision that are not subject to an assured water supply.

☐ 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 9-0-0-1

## HB 2691: groundwater replenishment districts; annual dues
## Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Modifies the formula for the Central Arizona Groundwater Replenishment District (CAGRD) to determine annual membership dues.

**History**
The Central Arizona Project was established on September 30, 1968 by the Colorado River Basin Project Act (USPL 1967, Chapter 57, page 380). The Central Arizona Water Conservation District (CAWCD), a special taxing district, was established for the purposes of:

1) contracting with the U.S. Secretary of Interior for delivery of Arizona's CAP water;
2) repaying the federal government for the state's share of CAP construction costs; and
3) operation and maintenance of the CAP aqueduct (A.R.S. Title 48, Chapter 22).

In 1993, the Legislature expanded CAWCD's authority to include groundwater replenishment within the Phoenix, Pinal and Tucson Active Management Areas (AMAs) (A.R.S. Title 48, Chapter 22, Article 4). The replenishment authority of the CAWCD is referred to as the Central Arizona Groundwater Replenishment District (CAGRD). Membership in the CAGRD provides a method for landowners and water providers to demonstrate consistency with AMA management goals and the Assured Water Supply (AWS) rules. Membership is voluntary and carries certain financial responsibilities. CAGRD is responsible for replenishing the amount of groundwater that exceeds pumping limitations that have been established by assured water supply rules. Replenishment may occur through operation of underground storage facilities or groundwater savings facilities. CAGRD is required to establish a replenishment reserve for both current and future member service areas and member lands (Laws 1993, Chapter 200).

**Provisions**
1. Modifies the calculation to determine the amount of revenue to be raised through CAGRD annual membership dues that is allocated between member lands based on the volume of groundwater use per lot and the total number of member land lots enrolled. (Sec. 1)

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

**Amendments**
*Committee on Natural Resources, Energy & Water*
1. Prohibits the annual membership dues on any parcel of member land for billing year 2026-2027 be a higher rate charged than that of billing year 2025-2026.

☐ 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 DPA/SE 8-0-0-2

**HB 2727: ~~county water authority; post-2024 authority~~**
**S/E: county water authority; Harquahala INA**
**Sponsor: Representative Biasiucci, LD 30**
**Caucus & COW**

## Summary of the Strike Everything Amendment to HB2727

**Overview**
Modifies the current process to establish a County Water Authority (Authority).

**History**
Laws 1994, Chapter 54 established provisions relating to formation, appointment of and administration by a board of directors, powers and duties, contracts and financial provisions. An authority may be formed in any county with a population of more than 90,000 and less than 120,000 persons. The members of an authority shall include municipal corporations that have contracts with the U.S. for delivery of Colorado River water as of January 1, 1993. The authority is authorized to develop, manage and operate water projects and participate in contracts relating to Colorado River water rights (A.R.S. Title 45, chapter 13).

Current law identifies four groundwater basins and sub-basins from which groundwater can be withdrawn and transported to an initial AMA. Those basins are: 1) McMullen Valley; 2) Butler Valley; 3) Harquahala Irrigation Non expansion Area (INA); and 4) Big Chino sub-basin of the Verde River groundwater basin. Transportation of groundwater from these basins is subject to limitations and transportation fees, as outlined in statute (A.R.S. §§ 45-551, 45-554 and 45-556).

**Provisions**
1. Modifies requirements that apply to forming an Authority to include a county that includes a portion of the Harquahala INA and does not include any portion of an AMA. (Sec. 2)
2. Outlines qualifications to serve on the board of directors of an Authority formed in the Harquahala INA, including a board member from the BOS of the county in which the Authority is formed. (Sec. 2)
3. Reduces the number of newspapers where notice of the Authority's formation must be published, from three to one. (Sec. 2)
4. Prescribes formation, exemptions and organization for an Authority formed in a county that includes the Harquahala INA (Sec. 2, 3 and 4)
5. Allows an Authority to include other sources of water, in addition to Colorado River water, in conservation plans. (Sec. 5)
6. Clarifies provisions relating to an Authority's ability to acquire and dispose of various sources of water including Colorado River water and groundwater from the Harquahala INA as authorized by law. (Sec. 7)
7. Outlines distribution and allocation of an authority's revenues for grants, acquisition and operations. (Sec. 8)
8. Provides technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8)

☐ 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 DPA/SE 5-3-0-2

**HB 2737: ~~groundwater permits; technical correction~~**
**S/E water supply development; reclamation projects**
**Sponsor: Representative Gillette, LD 30**
**Caucus & COW**

## Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB2737

**Overview**
Adds to the definition of water supply development as it relates to the Water Infrastructure Finance Authority (WIFA).

**History**
Laws 2022, Chapter 366 reestablished WIFA as a separate state agency. Both the WMA and WIFA were responsible for providing source of funding and other assistance for public water testament projects. In 2022, WIFA's authority was expanded to provide financial resources for projects relating to water supply development in order to improve current and long-term water supplies (Laws 2022, Chapter 366). WIFA may issue bonds, enter into short-term emergency loan agreements and administer federal grants. WIFA administers the Clean Water Revolving Fund; the Safe Drinking Water Revolving Fund; the Hardship Grant Fund; the Water Supply Development Revolving Fund; the Long-Term Water Augmentation Fund; and the Water Conservation Grant Fund (A.R.S. §§ 49 – 1203 and 49-1203.01).

Water supply development is the act of acquiring water or the rights to contracts for water to increase the water supply. A water-related facility may be built, developed, planned or designed for the following purposes:

1) conveyance or delivery of water;
2) storage or recovery of water;
3) reclamation and reuse of water;
4) replenishment of groundwater;
5) active or Passive stormwater recharge; and
6) conservation of water (A.R.S 49-1201).

**Provisions**

1. Adds *including by a reclamation project approved by the US Environmental Protection Agency that increase the availability of water* to the definition of Water Supply Development as it relates to WIFA. (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**: NREW DPA 6-4-0-0

## HB 2738: electric utility customers; carbon reduction
## Sponsor: Representative Olson, LD 10
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Requires the Corporation Commission (Commission) to allow retail electric customers to opt out of service from one electric service provider and receive service from another electric service provider, based on certain criteria.

**History**
The Commission is permitted to supervise and regulate every public service corporation in the state and do all things necessary and convenient in the exercise of that power and jurisdiction (A.R.S. § 40-202).

A dispatchable source of energy refers to an electrical power system that can turn on or off to meet demand. The largest source of dispatchable energy used to create electricity in the United States is natural gas (EIA). Intermittent sources of electricity refer to electrical power systems that vary in their production amounts and do not have the ability to be turned on or off to meet demand. Wind and solar resources are generally considered to be intermittent sources of electricity (EIA).

**Provisions**
20. Requires the Commission to allow a retail electric customer to opt out of service from a public service corporation if that corporation declares a carbon emissions reduction goal or commits to replacing dispatchable electricity sources with intermittent sources of electricity. (Sec. 1)

21. Mandates the Commission adopt rules that:
    a) allow a retail electric customer to petition to opt out of services and receive electric service from another provider;
    b) establishes guidelines to provide retail electric service by other retail electric service providers or public power entities to opted out customers that have opted out of their original service territory. (Sec. 1)

22. Defines by cross reference to A.R.S § 40-201:
    *a) Commission*;
    b) *electric service*;
    c) *retail electric customer*; and
    d) *service territory*. (Sec. 1)

**Amendments**
*Committee on Natural Resources, Energy & Water*
1. Changes the criteria allowing a customer to opt out of electric service from a public service corporation.

☐ 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 5-2-1-2

## HB 2753: groundwater replenishment; Pinal AMA
## Sponsor: Representative Martinez, LD 16
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

Allows a municipal provider that applies for a new designation of assured water supply in the Pinal active management area (AMA) to assume the replenishment obligations of member service lands that are located within the provider's service area.

**History**

***Groundwater Code and Assured Water Supply***

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

***Central Arizona Groundwater Replenishment District***

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

**Provisions**

1. Allows a municipal provider that applies for a new designation of AWS in the Pinal AMA to assume replenishment obligations for member lands in the municipal service area and to allow the member lands to retain a replenishment obligation. (Sec. 1)

2. Requires ADWR, on or before January 1, 2026, to amend rules related to the AWS program. (Sec. 2)

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

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House**: NREW DPA/SE 6-4-0-0

## HB 2774: ~~technical correction; certificate; environmental compatibility~~
## S/E: small modular reactors; co-location
## Sponsor: Representative Carbone, LD 25
## Caucus & COW

## Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2774

**Overview**

Establishes conditions to construct and operate small modular nuclear reactors.

**History**

***Certificates of Environmental Compatibility***

The Arizona Corporation Commission (Commission)'s Power Plant and Transmission Line Siting Committee (Committee) was created to provide a single forum for the resolution of all matters concerning the location of electric generating plants and transmission lines in open processes for all interested and affected parties to participate in relevant decisions (Laws 1971, Chapter 67, section 1). The Committee has jurisdiction over proposed electrical generating plants and above ground transmission lines that meet certain criteria. When a utility plans to build one of these facilities it must apply for a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility (CEC) and after review of designated criteria, public hearings and a vote by the Committee the utility may be granted the CEC for their proposed facility (A.R.S. Title 40, Chapter 2, article 6.2).

***Small Modular Nuclear Reactors***

Small Modular Nuclear Reactors (SMRs) are nuclear fission reactors that produce electrical energy output and are smaller in both size and output from more traditional, larger nuclear reactors. SMRs vary in size, technology options, capabilities, deployment scenarios and output. These reactors vary in size from tens of megawatts up to hundreds of megawatts, can be used for power generation, process heat, desalination, or other industrial uses. SMR designs may employ light water as a coolant or other non-light water coolants such as a gas, liquid metal, or molten salt (DOE).

**Provisions**

1. Prohibits certain counties from regulating the construction or operation of a small modular nuclear reactor if the small modular reactor is collocated with a large industrial energy user that received all applicable zoning entitlements. (Sec. 1)

2. Permits a utility, after providing written notice to the Commission, to replace an existing thermal electric generating unit with a small modular nuclear reactor without seeking a new CEC and without holding a hearing if certain criteria are met. (Sec. 2)

3. Allows a utility to construct a new small nuclear reactor without filing for or receiving a CEC if the new small modular reactor is colocated with a large industrial energy user. (Sec. 4)

4. Requires a new small modular reactor that is constructed to comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws and requirements. (Sec. 4)

5. Mandates the Commission adopt rules that define:
   a) *colocated with;*
   b) *large industrial energy user;* and
   c) *small modular nuclear reactor*. (Sec. 4)

6. Permits the Commission to adopt any necessary additional definitions. (Sec. 4)

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

7. States that proposed section, A.R.S. § 40-360.14, only applies in a county with a population of less than 500,000 persons. (Sec. 4)

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

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House**: NREW DP 6-4-0-0

## HB 2788: utility; resource plan; commission review
## Sponsor: Representative Olson, LD 10
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Requires an electric public service corporation to prepare and submit an integrated resource plan (IRP) to the corporation commission for review and approval at least once every three years.

**History**
Every three years a study is conducted to identify how much energy customers will use over the next 15 years in the state of Arizona. This study includes data relating to potential growth, weather and events such as unexpected power failures (AZCC).

**Provisions**
1. Requires an electric public service corporation to prepare and submit an integrated resource plan for review and approval at least once every three years which includes;
   a) projected energy demand for the next 15 years, with scenarios of low, medium and high load growth;
   b) a summary of all existing electric generation plants the public service corporation uses to meet existing and future demands;
   c) each electric generation plant that is scheduled to retire in the next 15 years;
   d) all electric generation plants that are not yet constructed or currently owned or operated by the public service corporation;
   e) the total estimated capital and operating expenditures for each electrical generation plant and;
   f) the total reliability value, including effective load carrying capacities for each electrical generation plant for the next 15 years. (Sec.1)
2. Requires the use of the ratepayer impact measure test to determine the combination of electric generation plants and ownership structures of the plant and result in the:
   a) lowest overall lifetime revenue requirement;
   b) safest and most reliable electric service for retail electric customers in the next 15 years; and
   c) carbon or emission reduction goals are not the design or intent of the ratepayer impact measure test. (Sec.1)
3. Requires a cost analysis that assumes any subsidies, grants or credits that are currently available to the public service corporation that will be available for 15 years. (Sec. 1)
4. Includes, if possible, a separate analysis to provide the total estimated upstream and downstream carbon dioxide emissions and greenhouse gas equivalents of each electric plant. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires an independent third-party evaluation before the commission approves or denies an IRP that verifies the information and presents alternative information, estimates, analyses and evaluations. (Sec.1)
6. Uses the ratepayer impact tax measure test to make a recommendation regarding the combination of plants and ownership structures for those plants that have the lowest overall lifetime revenue requirement and lowest overall reliability requirements. (Sec.1)
7. States a public service corporation or a parent company, holding company or affiliate may not adopt, implement or enforce any policy. (Sec.1)
8. Defines *ratepayer impact measure test* as a test that measures the change in customer bills or rates due to changes in the utilities' capital. (Sec 1)

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

## HCM 2009: San Carlos irrigation project; divestiture
## Sponsor: Representative Martinez, LD 16
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

States the Arizona Legislature's concerns with the San Carlos Irrigation Project Electric System (SCIP).

**History**

The San Carlos Irrigation Project was authorized by an act of Congress in 1924 to provide irrigation water to lands on the Gila River Reservation and lands adjacent to the San Carlos Indian Reservation (SCIR), this area spans approximately 2,400 square miles. The SCIP purchases power from the Western Area Power Administration and the Southwest Public Power Agency and resells it directly to customer on the San Carlos Indian Reservation (BIA).

**Provisions**

1. States the Legislature's concerns over the SCIP and asks for funding from the United States Congress for study systems and improvements to the SCIP. (Sec.1)

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

## HCM 2010: air quality; ozone levels
## Sponsor: Representative Carbone, LD 25
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

Expresses the Legislature's disagreement with the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) classification of Phoenix as a nonattainment area for ozone limits under the Clean Air Act.

**History**

The Clean Air Act was established to reduce air pollution, improve air quality, protect public health and reduce emissions. In 2015, the EPA increased the ground-level ozone standards to 70 parts per billion(ppb) (EPA). This ozone standard currently designates Yuma and Phoenix-Mesa areas as nonattainment (ADEQ).

**Provisions**

1. Asserts the concern of members of the Legislature relating to the EPA's penalties against Arizona and asks the EPA to implement a state plan to achieve and maintain a relevant air standard. (Sec. 1)

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

## HCM 2014: corporation commission; reliable energy
## Sponsor: Representative Olson, LD 10
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

The Legislature urges the Arizona Corporation Commission to support electric utility service providers in ensuring reliable and affordable electric utility service.

**History**

The Arizona Corporate Commission is responsible for ensuring safe, reliable and affordable utility services including water, electricity, telephone and natural gas (Corporation Commission). The Commission is permitted to supervise and regulate every public service corporation in the state and do all things necessary and convenient in the exercise of that power and jurisdiction (A.R.S. § 40-202).

**Provisions**

1. Urges the Arizona Corporation Commission to support electric utility service providers in this state. (Sec.1)

**Amendments**

*Committee on Natural Resources, Energy & Water*

1. Summarizes information on the "*Net Zero*" program.
2. Proposes an alternative policy for Arizona utilities.

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

## HCR 2017: for-sale housing; development; groundwater replenishment
## Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

The Legislature urges for homes to be built to meet the housing shortage as long as the groundwater that is used to serve the homes is replenished.

**History**

The Arizona Department of Housing (ADOH) in 2022 reported that Arizona has a housing shortage of nearly 270,000 units. (ADOH) The Central Arizona Groundwater Replenishment District (CAGRD) creates a groundwater replenishment authority. CAGRD utilizes renewable water supplies to replenish the aquifer for excess groundwater to be used by the members of the area.

**Provisions**

1. States the Legislatures support of building houses if the new developments are enrolled in CAGRD and the groundwater is used to serve the new homes. (Sec. 1)

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House**: NREW DP 6-3-0-1

## HCR 2039: assured water supply; legislative intent
## Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
States that the members of the Legislature oppose any rule, regulation, policy or condition that requires an applicant for an assured water supply (AWS) certificate to prove more than a one-hundred-year supply of assured water.

**History**
The 1980 Groundwater Management Act allows the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) to exercise jurisdiction over surface water and to represent the State on Colorado River issues. Assured water supply is defined as the availability of a 100-year water supply considering the current and committed demand, as well as growth projects (ADWR).

**Provisions**
1. States the Legislature's opposition to the rule of assured water supply proposed by ADWR on August 23,2024. (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 DPA 6-4-0-0

## HCR 2046: Colorado River; cause of decline
## Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Supports the opportunities and ideas to substantially increase the availability of water in the Colorado River.

**History**
The Colorado River provides approximately 17.5 million acre-feet of water for the states of Arizona, Colorado, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming. (Colorado River). The Colorado River, experiencing a historic drought, has had a decline in annual water output since 2000. (Water Data).

**Provisions**
1. States the Legislature's support for focusing on responsibly managing forests and eradicating invasive trees, to substantially increase the availability of water in the Colorado River. (Sec 1)

**Amendments**
*Committee on Natural Resources, Energy & Water*
1. Directs the Secretary of State to disperse copies of this House Concurrent Resolution to specific members of the federal government.

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

## HCR 2051: Yuma agriculture; water rights; supporting
## Sponsor: Representative Peña, LD 23
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Supports Yuma agriculture and their access to Colorado River water.

**History**
Yuma is the largest producer of lettuce in North America during the winter months, with about 170 million servings of lettuce produced during that time (AZFB). The Colorado River flows through Yuma Arizona and is currently listed as a Tier 1 shortage for 2024, this shows that the Colorado River will see a 512,000-acre-foot reduction to the supply in the Central Arizona Project. (ADWR)

**Provisions**
1. States the Legislature's support of Yuma's agriculture and their access rights to Colorado River water. (Sec.1)

**Amendments**
*Committee on Natural Resources, Energy & Water*
*1.* Replaces *Yuma area's rights to Colorado River water* with *Arizona's rights to Colorado River water.*

## HB 2388: silent witness; records; nondisclosure; exceptions
## S/E: silent witness; nondisclosure; records; exceptions
## Sponsor: Representative Marshall, LD 7
## Caucus & COW

**Summary of Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2388**

**Overview**

Outlines procedures for records of communication between individuals who submit a report of criminal activity to a silent witness, crime stopper or operation game thief program (Crime Reporting Programs).

**History**

A silent witness or crime stopper program is a program that fulfills all the following: 1) purpose is to obtain information on wanted persons, felony crimes and other criminal activity; 2) forwards any information to the appropriate law enforcement agency; 3) use monies to provide rewards for information; 4) allow a person to submit anonymously; and 5) operates in connection to a certified law enforcement agency or county attorney's office (A.R.S. § 12-2311).

The record of communication between a person submitting the report to the law enforcement agency that administers the silent witness or crime stopper program and the person who accepts the report is not a public record (A.R.S. § 12-2312).

**Provisions**

23. Prohibits the disclosure of a record of communication between a person who submits a report of criminal activity to Crime Reporting Programs administered by a police department, sheriff's department, county attorney's office or the Arizona Game and Fish Department (specified government entities) and the person who accepted the report on behalf of the silent witness program. (Sec. 1)

24. States that a report maintained by Crime Reporting Programs administered by specified government entities regarding the record of communication is not subject to compulsory production except on a motion filed in a superior court that establishes good cause for disclosure. (Sec. 1)

25. Specifies that the party filing the motion has the burden to show good cause for disclosure. (Sec. 1)

26. Requires the court, if a motion to disclose a record of communication is granted, to authorize a subpoena by the moving party to obtain the information. (Sec. 1)

27. Instructs a Crime Reporting Program administered by specified government entities to retain the record of communication until at least the first anniversary of the following:
    a) the expiration date for all direct appeals in a criminal proceeding; or
    b) the date the plaintiff's appeal rights are exhausted in a civil proceeding. (Sec. 1)

28. Makes a technical and conforming change. (Sec. 1)

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

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** PSLE DP 11-2-0-2

## HB 2430: corrections; Marana; transitional facility; study
## Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Instructs the Arizona Department of Corrections (DOC) to complete a study into the possible use of the Marana prison site as a transitional facility by June 1, 2026.

**History**
DOC encompasses the institutions, facilities and programs that are part of the statewide adult correctional system. DOC also provides supervisory staff for all matters relating to institutionalization rehabilitation and community supervision of all adult offenders (A.R.S. § 41-1602).

In November 2023, it was announced that the private prison contract for the management of the Arizona State Prison–Marana, a minimum security state facility, would not be renewed going into 2024 (Governor's Office).

**Provisions**
1. Directs DOC to conduct a comprehensive study that:
   a) determines whether the Marana prison site could be converted into a transitional facility for inmates who are set to be released within 60 days of their scheduled release date;
   b) evaluates the feasibility of using the Marana prison site to establish a program that provides inmates with transitional skills and services; and
   c) analyzes current resources that may be used to establish the transitional facility and program and determine what additional state resources are necessary for the facility and program. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires DOC to submit a report on the study's findings and recommendations to the Governor, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives by June 1, 2026. (Sec. 1)
3. Repeals the study on July 1, 2026. (Sec. 1)

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

## HB 2432: parenting time; neutral exchange location
## Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

Requires each sheriff's office to designate at least one parking lot as a neutral safe exchange location (exchange location) for exchanging children under a court-ordered parenting plan and outlines criteria the exchange location must meet.

**History**

If a child's parents cannot agree on a plan for legal decision-making or parenting time, each parent must submit a proposed parenting plan. If the parents are unable to agree on any element of the parenting plan, the court must determine that element and other factors that are necessary to promote and protect the emotional and physical health of the child (A.R.S. § 25-403.02).

The court must adopt a parenting plan that allows both parents to share the legal decision-making of the child. A parenting plan must include at least all the following: 1) a designation of the legal decision-making as joint or sole; 2) each parent's responsibilities for the personal care of the child and rights for decisions in outlined areas; 3) a practical parenting time schedule for the child; 4) a procedure for exchanges of the child, including location and responsibility for transportation; 5) a procedure for how proposed exchanges, disputes and alleged breaches will be mediated; 6) a procedure for periodic review of the plan's terms; 7) a procedure for communicating with each other about the child; and 8) a statement that each party understands and will abide by laws relating to the notification if a dangerous individual has access to the child (A.R.S § 25-403.02)

**Provisions**

1. Directs each sheriff's office to designate at least one parking lot at the sheriff's office or substation as an exchange location for exchanging children under a court-ordered parenting plan. (Sec. 1)

2. States that the parking lot designated as the exchange location must have a purple light or a sign identifying the area as the exchange location. (Sec. 1)

3. Requires the exchange location to meet all the following:
   a) provide accessibility 24 hours a day, 7 days a week;
   b) have adequate lighting and an external video surveillance system recording continuously that retains videos for 45 days; and
   c) have at least one camera near the exchange location that captures images that display the time and date with the ability to store images for 45 days. (Sec. 1)

4. Stipulates that law enforcement personnel and employees are not liable for civil damages or incidents arising out of the exchange of a child at the exchange location. (Sec. 1)

5. Allows the court to enter an order, into a parenting plan or legal decision-making or parenting plan order, an order requiring parties to exchange custody of a minor child at the exchange location if the court finds any of the following:
   a) there is a risk of harm to one party or child during the child exchange;
   b) the requirement is necessary to ensure the safety of a parent or child; or
   c) the requirement is in the best interest of the child. (Sec. 3)

6. Details that an exchange location includes all of the of the following:
   a) a designated exchange location outlined in this Act;
   b) a location approved by an authorized agent who provides professional supervised visitation to the parties;

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

c) a location approved by the court; and
d) a location agreed to by the parties. (Sec. 3)

7. Requires a court-ordered parenting plan to specify if an exchange location must be at an exchange location outlined in this Act. (Sec. 2)

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

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** PSLE DPA/SE 12-0-0-3

## HB 2689: cancer insurance; public safety; retirees
## S/E: cancer insurance; retirees; public safety
## Sponsor: Representative Livingston, LD 28
## Caucus & COW

**Summary of Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2689**

**Overview**
Modifies the requirements to continue to receive coverage after retirement from the Public Safety Cancer Insurance Policy Program (Program).

**History**
Benefits under the Program that are expiring can be continued if specified criteria are met, it is requested to the Board of Trustees of the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (Board) and the premium determined by the Board is paid. An individual who was receiving benefits from the Program before retirement and was diagnosed with cancer after retirement remains eligible for coverage for the total of either:

1) five months for each accredited service year under the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System or the Corrections Officer Retirement Plan; or
2) five months for each service year under the Public Safety Personnel Defined Contribution Retirement Plan (A.R.S. § 38-644).

The Program's benefit pays for the costs chosen by the Board gained during cancer treatment, including clinics in and out of the United States. The Board can provide additional coverage or exclusions based on the available monies in the Program account (A.R.S. § 38-645).

**Provisions**
1. Removes the cancer diagnosis requirement for an eligible person to continue to receive coverage under the Program after retirement if specified criteria are met. (Sec. 1)
2. States that this Act becomes effective on January 1, 2026. (Sec. 1)
3. Makes a technical change. (Sec. 1)

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

## HB 2730: fingerprinting; personnel; committed youth; contact.
## Sponsor: Representative Marshall, LD 7
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

Expands fingerprinting and criminal history records check criteria for individuals with supervised or unsupervised direct contact with committed youth under the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC).

**History**

Laws 1989, Chapter 266 established ADJC for the purpose of supervising, rehabilitating, treating and educating all committed youth. The ADJC Director is appointed by the Governor, subject to Senate confirmation. The ADJC Director must have administrative experience in youth rehabilitation and treatment programs and have educational qualifications and training to facilitate managing ADJC in a manner consistent with its mission and purpose (A.R.S. § 41-2803).

All employees and contract service providers that work primarily on ADJC premises must be fingerprinted. Within seven days of being hired, individuals must submit fingerprints and certified forms regarding whether they are awaiting trial on, have been convicted of, or have committed any of the listed statutory offenses in Arizona or similar offenses elsewhere (A.R.S. § 41-2814).

**Provisions**

1. Clarifies that each ADJC employee, any licensee, contract service provider and volunteer that has unsupervised direct contact with committed youth inside an ADJC secure facility is subject to criminal history records check.
2. Requires the outlined individuals to submit their fingerprints and the ADJC criminal offense form for 10 days before the date of unsupervised direct contact with committed youth, rather than 7 days after the date of employment. (Sec. 1)
3. Stipulates that unsupervised direct contact with committed youth inside an ADJC secure facility is conditioned on the results of the fingerprint check, rather than employment with ADJC. (Sec. 1)
4. States that the following individuals with supervised direct contact with committed youth inside an ADJC secure facility are subject to a criminal history records check and their entry into an ADJC secure facility is conditioned on the results of the criminal history records check:
   a) employee of a licensee;
   b) contract service provider;
   c) contractor;
   d) volunteer; or
   e) visitor. (Sec. 1)
5. Clarifies that a paid or unpaid employee of a licensee or a contract service provider who has direct contact with committed youth outside a secure care facility must have a valid fingerprint clearance card and submit the ADJC criminal offense form within seven days after beginning employment. (Sec. 1)
6. Stipulates that a service contract or license with any contract service provider or licensee is subject to immediate cancellation or termination if a paid or unpaid employee of the contract service provider or licensee who has direct contact with committed youth:
   a) certifies that the individual has attempted or committed any of the offenses listed on the ADJC criminal offense form; or
   b) is required to possess a valid fingerprint clearance card and does not possess or is denied one unless the individual applies and receives a good cause exception. (Sec. 1)

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

7. Requires outlined individuals listed in this Act who have direct contact with committed youth in an ADJC secure care facility to certify on ADJC criminal offense forms if they are awaiting trial, have ever been convicted or have attempted or committed outlined criminal offenses in Arizona or another state. (Sec. 1)
8. Removes the notarization requirement when certifying the ADJC criminal offense forms. (Sec. 1)
9. Modifies the list of offenses listed on the ADJC criminal offense form. (Sec. 1)
10. Prohibits ADJC from allowing outlined individuals listed in this Act who are awaiting trial or have committed, attempted or been convicted of an offense listed on the ADJC criminal offense form from having supervised or unsupervised direct contact with committed youth in an ADJC secure care facility. (Sec. 1)
11. Exempts outlined individuals listed in this Act who have been convicted of specified offenses on the ADJC criminal offense form to have supervised or unsupervised direct contact with committed youth in an ADJC secure care facility if the ADJC Director finds the individual has successfully rehabilitated. (Sec. 1)
12. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1)
13. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

**Amendments**

*Committee on Public Safety & Law Enforcement*

1. Stipulates that direct contacted with committed youth outside a secure care facility is conditioned on the results of the fingerprint and criminal history records check.
2. Modifies the provisions relating to individuals who are awaiting trial, have been committed, attempted or been convicted of a felony and have contact with committed youth to remove stipulation that the contact must be in a secure care facility.
3. Makes technical changes.

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** PSLE DPA 10-0-3-2

## HB 2733: unmanned aircraft; qualified immunity
## Sponsor: Representative Marshall, LD 7
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Outlines exemptions from liability for public entities, employees and peace officers in circumstances resulting in injuries from rendering an unmanned aircraft inoperative.

**History**
An unmanned aircraft is an aircraft, including an aircraft commonly known as a drone, that is operated without the possibility of direct human intervention within or on the aircraft. It is unlawful for a person to operate a model aircraft or civil unmanned aircraft if the operation is prohibited by federal law or interferes with law enforcement, firefighters or emergency service operations. A violation of this law is a class 1 misdemeanor (A.R.S. § 13-3729).

Neither a public entity nor a public employee acting within the scope of his employment is liable for punitive or exemplary damages. A public entity is not liable for losses arising from an act or omission a court determined to be a criminal felony by a public employee unless the public entity knew about the employee's propensity for these actions (A.R.S. §§ 12-820.04 and 12-820.05).

**Provisions**
1. Exempts a public entity or public employee from liability to an unmanned aircraft operator for any injury caused by a peace officer rendering inoperative an unmanned aircraft within 30 miles of Arizona's international border. (Sec. 1)
2. States that a public entity or public employee is not liable for any injury to a person caused by a peace officer rendering inoperative an unmanned aircraft within 30 miles of Arizona's international border unless a public employee, acting within the scope of their employment, intended to cause injury or was grossly negligent. (Sec. 1)
3. States that this Act applies to a public entity or public employee if the injury or damage was caused by a contractor of a public entity acting within the scope of the contract. (Sec. 1)
4. Defines pertinent terms. (Sec. 1)

**Amendments**
*Committee on Public Safety & Law Enforcement*
1. Modifies the exemption liability provision for any injury caused by a peace officer rendering inoperative an unmanned aircraft to any injury to personal property caused by a peace officer rendering inoperative an unmanned aircraft if the peace officer has specified reasonable suspicion.
2. Alters the distance from Arizona's international border from 30 miles to 15 miles.
3. Removes provisions relating to a public entity or public employee not being liable for any injury to a person caused by a peace officer rendering inoperative an unmanned aircraft.
4. Removes *person* definition.

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

## HB 2813: erroneous convictions; compensation
## Sponsor: Representative Powell, LD 14
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

Outlines procedures and criteria for an individual who was wrongfully convicted and incarcerated in Arizona to seek compensation.

**History**

The Board of Executive Clemency (Board) is comprised of five members, who are appointed by the Governor and compensated on an hourly basis. The Board has exclusive power to pass upon and recommend reprieves, commutations, paroles and pardons to the Governor for any person who committed a felony offense. The Board can employ analysts and hearing officers to obtain information and conduct investigations and hearings to assist with the Board's function (A.R.S. §§ 31-401 and 31-402).

**Provisions**

***Erroneous Convictions***

1. Allows a claimant to bring an action in superior court seeking compensation from Arizona for a felony conviction that they were incarcerated for if one of the following applies:
   a) the claimant was pardoned based on innocence;
   b) the claimant's conviction was reversed or vacated and the charges were dismissed or the claimant was found not guilty on retrial; or
   c) the claimant's conviction was reversed or vacated and the claimant entered a plea of no contest, while maintaining a claim of innocence, after the conviction was overturned, reversed or vacated on direct appeal or postconviction review when the claimant would otherwise have been entitled to a new trial. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies how all pleadings must be entitled. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires the claimant to serve the Attorney General (AG) with a copy of the claim. (Sec. 1)
4. Directs the court to decide the claim and use the Arizona Rules of Civil Procedure. (Sec. 1)
5. Requires the action be brought in the county of conviction or in Maricopa County. (Sec. 1)
6. Requires the claimant to bring the claim within two years after one of the following occurs:
   a) the claimant's conviction is overturned or vacated and the charges against the claimant are dismissed, the claimant is found not guilty on retrial or the claimant enters a please of no contest, whichever occurs later;
   b) the claimant is pardoned based on innocence; or
   c) the effective date of this Act, if the claimant was convicted, incarcerated and released from custody before the effective date of this Act. (Sec. 1)
7. Requires the AG to respond to the claim within 30 days and may request a single 30-day extension to respond on a showing of good cause. (Sec. 1)
8. Permits the parties to stipulate to an additional extension of time. (Sec. 1)
9. Stipulates that the AG has the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the claimant is not entitled to compensation because the claimant either:
   a) committed the offense for which the claimant was convicted; or
   b) committed perjury, fabricated evidence or by the claimant's own conduct caused or brought about the conviction. (Sec. 1)

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

10. Specifies that a confession or admission later found to be false or a guilty plea does not constitute committing perjury, fabricating evidence or causing or bringing about the conviction. (Sec. 1)

11. Requires the court, if the AG does not object in the response, to enter an order granting the erroneous conviction claim. (Sec. 1)

12. Instructs the court, if the AG objects, to order and hold an evidentiary hearing. (Sec. 1)

13. Requires the court order that grants or denies the claim to include findings of fact and conclusions of law. (Sec. 1)

***Compensation***

14. Instructs the court, if the court enters an order granting the claim, to award compensation as follows:
    a) for each year the claimant was incarcerated, 200% of the median household income in Arizona on the date the claimant was incarcerated;
    b) the claimant can request additional compensation than the 200% of the median household income; and
    c) reasonable attorney fees and costs of no more than $25,000 unless the court authorizes a greater total. (Sec. 1)

15. Requires the court, if the claimant requests additional compensation, to hold an evidentiary hearing and consider the pro per status of the claimant in determining whether additional compensation is warranted. (Sec. 1)

16. Outlines the evidence a claimant may present in an evidentiary hearing for determining if additional compensation is warranted. (Sec. 1)

17. States the compensation awarded to the claimant through this Act does not constitute as gross income. (Sec. 10

18. Directs the courts to order that the award be paid in one lump sum to the claimant. (Sec. 1)

19. Allows the claimant, in addition to any compensation awarded, reimbursement for:
    a) mental health treatment for up to 52 clinical hours at a maximum of $250 per hour within 12 months after the court's order awarding compensation;
    b) up to 120 credit hours at any postsecondary educational institution, vocational school or trade school; and
    c) up to four financial planning or literacy classes or consultations within 12 months after the court's order awarding compensation. (Sec. 1)

20. Details how a court is to determine the amount provided a claimant is entitled to receive. (Sec. 1)

21. Instructs the court to include in the judgment an award to Arizona that is deducted through this Act. (Sec. 1)

22. Prohibits the compensation award from being offset by any expenses incurred by Arizona including:
    a) securing the claimant's custody or feeding, clothing or providing medical services for the claimant; and
    b) the value of any services or reductions in fees for service, or the value thereof to be provided to the claimant that can be awarded to the claimant. (Sec. 1)

23. Requires the court, if they find that the claimant is entitled to compensation, to issue a finding that the claimant was erroneously convicted and served a specific amount of time erroneously incarcerated. (Sec. 1)

24. Directs the court clerk to send a certified copy of the order to the Arizona Department of Administration's (ADOA) Risk Management Revolving Fund (Fund) for payment from the Fund. (Sec. 1)

25. Instructs ADOA to remit from the Fund the payment to the claimant within 45 days. (Sec. 1)

26. Requires any outlined reimbursement claims to be submitted to ADOA for approval and paid from the Fund within 14 days after receipt. (Sec. 1)

***Erroneous Conviction Ruling Criteria***

27. Requires the court, on entry of an erroneous conviction ruling, to:
    a) order the associated convictions and arrests expunged from all applicable state and federal systems and the records sealed;
    b) direct the Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS) to expunge and destroy any biological samples received by DPS. (Sec. 1)

28. Outlines what information the expungement order must include. (Sec. 1)

29. Requires the court clerk to send a certified copy of the order to DPS to implement the order and provide confirmation of the action to the court. (Sec. 1)

30. States that DPS is not required to expunge and destroy samples or a profile record that is associated with the claimant that relates to an unrelated offense. (Sec. 1)

31. Directs DPS to seal and separate the expunged record from their records and inform the appropriate state and federal law enforcement agencies of the expungement. (Sec. 1)

32. Instructs the Arizona Department of Corrections to seal and separate the expunged record from their records and not make the expunged conviction information publicly available. (Sec. 1)

33. Requires arresting and prosecuting agencies to identify in their records that the claimant was erroneously convicted and the arrest, charge, conviction or adjudication and sentence were expunged. (Sec. 1)

34. Prohibits arresting and prosecuting agencies from making the outlined records available as a public record to any person except the claimant or their attorney. (Sec. 1)

35. Requires the claimant to be treated as not having been arrested for or convicted of the expunged offense.

36. Prohibits the expunged arrest, charge, adjudication, conviction or sentence from being used in a subsequent prosecution by a prosecuting agency or court for any purpose. (Sec. 1)

37. Allows the claimant to state that the claimant has never been arrested for, charged with, adjudicated delinquent for, convicted of or sentenced for the expungement offense. (Sec. 1)

38. Permits the claimant to request that the actions in this Act and erroneous conviction ruling be sealed. (Sec. 1)

***Miscellaneous***

39. States that the court's decision to grant or deny an erroneous conviction claim is not res judicata on any other proceedings. (Sec. 1)

40. Stipulates that if the court denies an erroneous conviction claim, the claimant can file a direct appeal. (Sec. 1)

41. Details that if the court finds that the claimant is entitled to a judgment, a specified victim is entitled to reimbursement for outlined mental health treatment. (Sec. 1)

42. States that the victim does not need to establish any other eligibility requirement to receive reimbursement for mental health services. (Sec. 1)

43. Contains legislative findings. (Sec. 2)

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** PSLE DPA/SE 9-1-3-2

## HB 2896: technical correction; juvenile court; records
## S/E: appropriation; law enforcement; drones
## Sponsor: Representative Lopez, LD 16
## Caucus & COW

**Summary of Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2896**

**Overview**
Appropriates $1,000,000 from the state General Fund (GF) in fiscal year (FY) 2026 to the Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS) to distribute to local law enforcement agencies to purchase drones.

**History**
An unmanned aircraft is an aircraft, including an aircraft commonly known as a drone, that is operated without the possibility of direct human intervention within or on the aircraft. It is unlawful for a person to operate a model aircraft or civil unmanned aircraft if the operation is prohibited by federal law or interferes with law enforcement, firefighters or emergency service operations. A violation of this law is a class 1 misdemeanor (A.R.S. § 13-3729).

**Provisions**
1. Appropriates $1,000,000 from the state GF in FY 2026 to DPS to distribute to local law enforcement agencies to purchase and deploy drones for law enforcement purposes. (Sec. 1)
2. Exempts appropriation from lapsing through June 30, 2027. (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:** PSLE DPA/SE 8-0-5-2

## HB 2933: technical correction; double punishment.
## S/E: appropriation; nonprofit veterans organization
## Sponsor: Representative Lopez, LD 16
## Caucus & COW

**Summary of Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2933**

**Overview**
Appropriates $500,000 from the state General Fund (GF) in fiscal year (FY) 2026 to the Arizona Department of Veterans' Services (ADVS) to distribute to a nonprofit veterans organization in Pinal County.

**History**
ADVS provides services to veterans through various means including: 1) the administration of professional benefits counselors located throughout the state; 2) operating skilled-nursing veterans' home facilities to provide short-term and long-term care; and 3) operating veterans' memorial cemeteries (A.R.S. § 41-603).

**Provisions**
1. Appropriates $500,000 from the state GF in FY 2026 to ADVS to distribute to a nonprofit veterans organization that is physically located in Pinal County and that assists veterans in securing housing or employment benefits. (Sec. 1)
2. Exempts appropriation from lapsing through June 30, 2027. (Sec. 1)

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

## HCR 2045: law enforcement; first responders; honoring
## Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

States that the Legislature honors law enforcement personnel and first responders in Arizona.

**History**

*Peace officers* are sheriffs of counties, constables, marshals, policemen of cities and towns, commissioned personnel of the Arizona Department of Public Safety, personnel who are employed by the Arizona Department of Corrections, the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections and other outlined offices that have received a certificate from the Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training Board (A.R.S. § 1-215).

A *first responder* is a law enforcement officer, firefighter or ambulance attendant (A.R.S. § 36-2226.02).

**Provisions**

1. Declares that the Legislature:
   a) honors and expresses their gratitude to all law enforcement personnel and other first responders in Arizona; and
   b) recognizes the history of Arizona's first responders and honors volunteers for their public service.

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

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** RO DPA 3-2-0-0

## HB 2031: boards and commissions; repeal
## Sponsor: Representative Kolodin, LD 3
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Repeals specified state boards, commissions, councils and related licensure.

**History**
The State of Arizona has several hundred agencies, boards, commissions and councils, many of which are regulatory in nature. Some are advisory or function to assist a larger state agency or department. Statute requires board and commission members to be at least 18 years of age, a resident of Arizona and meet the eligibility requirements for membership (§38-201). The list of current board and commission member vacancies and the expired terms of members may be found here.

**Provisions**
29. Cites the bill as the *Abolition of Functionally Unnecessary Excessive Regulators Act*. (Sec. 57)

30. Repeals Arizona state boards and commissions as follows:
    a) Arizona Citrus Research Council (Sec. 9)
    b) Cotton Research and Protection Council (Sec. 9)
    c) Arizona Beef Council (Sec. 9)
    d) Student Transportation Advisory Council (Sec. 17)
    e) Spaying and Neutering of Animals Special License Plate and related fund (Sec. 17)
    f) Companion Animal Spay and Neuter Committee (Sec. 17)
    g) Barbering and Cosmetology Board and the related license(s) (Sec. 19)
    h) Acupuncture Board and the related license (Sec. 30)
    i) Arizona Commission on the Arts (Sec. 36)
    j) Tourism Advisory Council (Sec. 41)

31. Allows the Homeopathic Board to hire its own executive director instead of using the executive director of the Acupuncture Board. (Sec. 23)

32. Adds pertinent definitions related to the cosmetic industry to the Department of Health Services statutes. (Sec. 29)

33. Transfers the duties currently held by the Cotton Research and Protection Council related to Cotton Pest Control Districts to the Department of Agriculture. (Sec. 49-56)

34. Contains technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1-3, 5-8, 10-16, 18, 20-22, 24-28, 31-36, 38-40, 42-48.

35. Removes archaic language. (Sec. 28)

**Amendments**
*Committee on Regulatory Oversight*
1. Reinstates the following boards and commissions in statute by striking the bill's repeal language:
    a) the Arizona Citrus Research Council;
    b) the Cotton Research and Protection Council; and
    c) the Arizona Beef Council.

2. Repeals the Arizona Iceberg Lettuce Research Council.

3. Prohibits the Arizona Supreme Court and the Administrative Office of the Courts from hiring a contract lobbyist or any other person or entity to lobby on their behalf.

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

## HCR 2024: capital punishment; firing squad
## Sponsor: Representative Kolodin, LD 3
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

Pending a constitutional amendment, requires the death penalty be carried out by firing squad rather than lethal injection.

**History**

Executions are supervised by the State Department of Corrections. Statute requires that death be administered by intravenous injection of lethal substances. Defendants sentenced to death for crimes committed prior to November 23, 1992, have the option to choose lethal gas or lethal injection. If the defendant fails to choose either lethal injection or lethal gas, the penalty of death must be carried out by lethal injection. An executioner's identity is confidential, along with the identity of other persons participating in administering an execution. Board licensure is not subject to suspension or revocation for participation. (A.R.S. § 13-757)

**Provisions**

1. Requires the death penalty be carried out by firing squad rather than intravenous lethal injection, except for defendants sentenced to death for offences committed before November 23, 1992, who have a choice of either firing squad or lethal gas.
2. States that death by firing squad or the administration of lethal gas must be under the supervision and processes prescribed by law and the execution must take place within the confines of the state prison.
3. Directs the Secretary of State to submit this proposition to the voters at the next general election as provided by the state constitution.

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

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House**: ST DPA 7-1-0-1

## HB 2801: technology study committee; assistive technology
## Sponsor: Representative Connolly, LD 8
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Establishes the Technology Study Committee (Committee) study and address specific issues related to assistive technology, including technology first initiatives.

**History**
Assistive technology is technology designed to help maintain or improve a disabled individual's functioning related to cognition, communication, hearing, mobility, self-care and vision. Assistive technology benefits people of all ages and those who are diagnosed with long-term health conditions (WHO).

**Provisions**
1. Establishes the Technology Study Committee. (Sec.1)
2. Requires the Committee consist of 15 members of various assistive technology backgrounds. (Sec.1)
3. States the committee will meet quarterly. (Sec.1)
4. Requires the Committee study and address specific issues related to assistive technology. (Sec 1)
5. Requires on or before October 1, 2026, the committee submit a report regarding the Committee's activities and recommendations to the Governor, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives and provide a copy to the Secretary of State. (Sec. 1)

**Amendments**
*Committee on Science & Technology*
1. Changes the requirements of the members of the study committee.
2. Removes the Governor from the appointer of board members and modifies it to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate.
3. Mandates meeting two times per year.

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

## HB 2846: chiropractic board; regulation; unprofessional conduct
## Sponsor: Representative Pingerelli, LD 28
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

Revises the regulation of chiropractors by expanding grounds for disciplinary action, modifying licensure requirements to use the exam from the National Board of Chiropractic Examiners (NBCE), requiring fingerprint clearance for applicants and modifying the regulatory authority of the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners (Board).

**History**

Established in 1921, the Board was created to protect the health, welfare and safety of the public through the enforcement of the laws governing the practice of chiropractic. The Board accomplishes this by investigating complaints, administering disciplinary actions and establishing education and training standards for the profession (A.R.S. § 32-904).

Statute describes the actions that constitute grounds for disciplinary action of a Doctor of Chiropractic (DC) by the Board. Upon the Board's own motion or on receipt of a complaint, it is authorized to investigate any information that appears to show that a DC is or may be in violation of the laws and Board rules that govern the practice of chiropractic in Arizona, or that indicates the DC may be mentally or physically unable to safely engage in the practice of chiropractic. The Board must notify the licensee as to the content of the complaint as soon as is reasonable. Any person who reports or provides information to the Board in good faith is not subject to civil damages as a result of that action. The Board may require a licensee under investigation to be interviewed by the Board or its representatives and require a licensee to undergo, at the licensee's expense, any combination of medical, physical or mental examinations that the Board finds necessary to determine the licensee's competence (A.R.S. § 32-924).

**Provisions**

### Grounds for Disciplinary Action

1. Expands and modifies variously the list of grounds for disciplinary action against chiropractors to include:
   a) a broader list of the types and uses of drugs that impair a chiropractor's ability to practice;
   b) incompetent or negligent practice, substandard care or performing services not clinically needed;
   c) a broader category of sexual conduct, including recent former patients as well as current patients, and including making sexual advances as well as actual sexual acts;
   d) sexually harassing patients, former patients, research subjects, supervisees or coworkers;
   e) fraud or improper billing, false claims or providing unnecessary services;
   f) failing to report evidence of a chiropractor's unprofessional conduct or impairment;
   g) falsely reporting that another chiropractor is impaired or guilty of unprofessional conduct;
   h) a business entity restricting a chiropractor's judgment or interfering with a chiropractor's compliance with the law;
   i) various kinds of fee-splitting or referral payments;
   j) referral decisions based on negotiated discounts;
   k) exploiting a patient for financial gain;
   l) retaliating against patients, former patients, research subjects, supervisees, coworkers, witnesses or complainants in a disciplinary proceeding;
   m) interfering in or subverting a board investigation;
   n) improperly managing patient health records;
   o) revealing confidential information; and
   p) failing to notify the Board within 10 days about an out-of-state license revocation. (Sec. 10)
2. Adds that the grounds for disciplinary action also apply to chiropractic assistants and business entities. (Sec. 10)

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

3. Asserts that, for the application of grounds for disciplinary action, patient status is neither dependent on billing for chiropractic services nor the establishment of a doctor-patient relationship. (Sec. 10)

## Licensure Requirements

4. Makes various modifications to licensure qualifications, including adding that applicants must pass the Jurisprudence Examination on Board statutes and rules with a score of at least 75%. (Sec. 4)
5. Removes the current examination structure and replaces it with requiring a certificate of attainment for parts I and II, and a score of at least 375 on parts III and IV, of the NBCE examination. (Sec. 5)
6. Repeals the reciprocity statute for the licensure of chiropractors licensed in other states. (Sec. 6)
7. Adds that it is unlawful to practice chiropractic after the Board places one on retired status, and not only inactive status. (Sec. 11)
8. Increases required continuing education requirements, from 12 hours per calendar year, to 32 hours during the two-year licensure period immediately preceding renewal. (Sec. 13)
9. Modifies how continuing education courses must be provided and directs the Board to set further requirements by rule. (Sec. 13)

## Fingerprint Clearance Cards

10. Requires, beginning on January 1, 2026, all license applicants to obtain a fingerprint clearance card. (Sec. 4)
11. Includes the Board in the list of state agencies included in the fingerprint clearance card statutes. (Sec. 15-17)

## Miscellaneous

12. Strikes the requirement that only a majority vote of the full Board may issue licenses; a majority vote of a quorum present now governs all Board actions. (Sec. 2)
13. Authorizes the Board to set fees by rule instead of outlining fees in statute. (Sec. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8)
14. Directs the Board to enter into contracts for services necessary to enforce the laws governing the practice of chiropractic in Arizona. (Sec. 3)
15. Lists several other entities whose documentation the Board can examine and copy in connection with a Board investigation. (Sec. 12)
16. Defines *business entity*, *registrant*, *supervision*, *compensation* and *good standing*. (Sec. 1, 10, 14)
17. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1-5, 7-17)

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House**: ST DPA 7-2-0-0

## HB 2872: appropriation; office of defense innovation
## Sponsor: Representative Wilmeth, LD 2
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Establishes the Arizona Office of Defense Innovation (Office) to drive innovation for defense technologies and leverage assets that attract federal and private defense industry in the state.

**History**
The Arizona Commerce Authority (ACA) is the state agency responsible for economic development including growing and strengthening Arizona's economy. The ACA is overseen by a board of directors who have public and private backgrounds in Arizona's economy and policies (AZCA).

**Provisions**
1. Establishes the Arizona Office of Defense Innovation. (Sec.1)
2. Requires the Governor appoint a director of the Office. (Sec.1)
3. Establishes the Defense Innovation Advisory Board and requires it consist of the following members:
   a) the Governor or their designee as chairperson;
   b) the director of the office or the governors designee;
   c) five members appointed by the governor;
   d) five members appointed by the President of the Senate; and
   e) five members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;
4. Requires the members who are appointed to the board serve staggered three-year terms, be from geographically diverse areas in the state, be United States citizens and pass a background check. (Sec.1)
5. Outlines the duties of the Office of Defense Innovation. (Sec.1)
6. Requires the Office board submit a report to the Governor, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House in regard to the Office's achievements, activities and any recommendations for improving the Office. (Sec 1)
7. Allows the Office to accepts gifts, grants, devises and donations from any public or private source to assist with duties of the office. (Sec.1)
8. Appropriates $350,000 from the state general fund in FY 2026 to the Arizona Commerce Authority to support the Office of Defense Innovation. (Sec. 2)

**Amendments**
*Committee on Science and Technology*
1. Removes the appropriation of $350,000.

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

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House**: ST DP 5-4-0-0

## HB 2943: municipal fire departments; defunding; prohibition
## Sponsor: Representative Hernandez A, LD 20
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Mandates that a city or town (municipality) must not reduce the annual operating budget (budget) of a fire department 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. The amount currently distributed to municipalities is 18% of net income tax collections from the fiscal year two years prior to the current fiscal year. URS monies are distributed to municipalities based on population (A.R.S. § 43-206; JLBC FY 2024 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 General Fund (A.R.S. § 42-5029; DOR Tax Handbook, TPT).

**Provisions**
1. Prohibits a municipality from reducing the budget of a fire department below the previous year's budget. (Sec. 1)
2. Requires a municipality that reduces a fire department's budget to notify the State Treasurer. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires the State Treasurer to withhold URS and state-shared TPT monies, from a municipality that reduces a fire department's budget, in an amount equal to the budget reduction. (Sec. 1, 2, 3)
4. Specifies that the State Treasurer is to continue withholding state shared monies until the municipality restores the fire department's budget. (Sec. 1, 2, 3)
5. Stipulates that the State Treasurer is not to withhold any amount of state shared monies which the municipality certifies as being necessary to make required payments for debt service on bonds or other long-term obligations issued or incurred before the reduction in the fire department's budget. (Sec. 2, 3)
6. Provides that if a municipality does not have the monies required, to continue the fire department's budget at the same amount as the previous year, that the municipality will not have its state shared monies withheld. (Sec. 1)
7. Defines *fire department*. (Sec. 1, 2, 3)
8. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 2, 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:** TI DP 7-0-0-0

## HB 2009: vehicle license tax; exemption; military
## Sponsor: Representative Carter P, LD 4
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Expands vehicle license tax (VLT) and registration fee exemption for members of the United States armed forces to include members who have valid orders and are within 30 days of deployment. Permits refund of registration fees and VLTs if a member was on active military duty.

**History**
The vehicle tax and registration fee exemption applies to members of the United States armed forces who are deployed, the member's spouse or the member's legally designated representative. Members are not entitled to a refund but may apply registration fees and VLTs paid to the next registration period. The fee exemption may be taken from the member's time of deployment until one year after military discharge (A.R.S. § 28-5811).

The registering officer is prohibited from collecting a VLT or registration fee from any veteran residing in this state (A.R.S. § 28-5802).

The VLT rate is done at the time of application for registration each year of a vehicle and is imposed by the Constitution of Arizona (A.R.S. § 28-5801).

**Provisions**
1. Permits an Arizona resident who is a member of the United States armed forces who has valid orders and is within 30 days of deployment to register or renew the registration of a motor vehicle without payment of registration fees and the VLT. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows for refund of registration fees and VLTs if paid during the time the member of the United States armed forces was on active military duty, rather than the registration fees and VLTs being paid for the next registration period. (Sec. 1)
3. Contains a retroactivity clause of six months before the effective date. (Sec 2.)
4. Makes a technical change. (Sec. 1)

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

**HB 2100: ~~made in Arizona special plates~~**
**S/E: watercraft; proof of insurance**
**Sponsor: Representative Martinez, LD 16**
**Caucus & COW**

## Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB2100

**Overview**

Stipulates that a nonresident owner of a watercraft who *operates a business or rents watercrafts* in this state, rather than who establishes this state as the state of principal operation, must register and number that watercraft and directs the owner to provide proof of insurance.

**History**

A nonresident owner of a watercraft who establishes this state as the state of principal operation must register and number that watercraft and pay an additional boating safety infrastructure fee assessed before placing that watercraft on the waterways of this state. The owner must carry and display proof of payment of the fee in a manner prescribed by the Arizona Game and Fish Commission (Commission) while the watercraft is underway, moored or anchored on the waterways of this state (A.R.S. § 5-326).

The Commission must assess a nonresident boating safety infrastructure fee for each watercraft registered in this state by a nonresident (A.R.S. § 5-327).

**Provisions**

1. Clarifies that a nonresident owner of a watercraft who *operates a business or rents watercrafts* in this state, rather than who establishes this state as the state of principal operation, must register and number that watercraft. (Sec. 1)

2. Requires the owner of a watercraft to provide proof of insurance in this state. (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:** TI DPA 6-0-1-0

## HB 2111: suicide prevention special plate
## Sponsor: Representative Biasiucci, LD 30
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Establishes the 988 Suicide Awareness Special Plate and Fund (Fund).

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

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

**Provisions**
1. Establishes the 988 Suicide Awareness Special Plate and Fund if a person pays $32,000 to ADOT by December 31, 2025. (Sec. 3, 11)
2. Requires the person who provides the $32,000 to design the 988 Suicide Awareness Special Plate. (Sec. 3)
3. States that the design and color of the 988 Suicide Awareness Special Plate is subject to the approval of ADOT. (Sec. 3)
4. Allows the Director of ADOT (Director) to combine requests for 988 Suicide Awareness Special Plate with requests for personalized special plates and subjects the request to additional fees. (Sec. 3)
5. Stipulates that of the $25 fee for the 988 Suicide Awareness Special Plate, $8 is an administration fee and $17 is an annual donation. (Sec. 3)
6. Requires ADOT to deposit all 988 Suicide Awareness Special Plate administration fees into the State Highway Fund and all donations into the Fund. (Sec. 3)
7. Directs the first $32,000 in the Fund to be reimbursed to the person who paid the implementation fee. (Sec. 7)
8. Tasks the Director of the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADOHS) with administering the Fund. (Sec. 7)
9. Asserts that no more than 10% of monies in the Fund may be used for the cost of administering the Fund. (Sec. 7)
10. Stipulates that monies in the Fund are continuously appropriated. (Sec. 7)
11. Allows the State Treasurer, on notice from the Director of ADOHS, to invest and divest Fund monies and states that monies earned from investment must be credited to the Fund. (Sec. 7)
12. Requires the Director of ADOHS to annually allocate monies from the Fund to support an entity in this state that:
    a) Supports the continued operation of the National 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline; and
    b) Answers calls in this state from the National 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline. (Sec. 7)
13. Makes conforming changes. (Sec 1-2, 4-6)

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

**Amendments**

*Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure*

**Youth Charities Organization Special Plate and Fund**

1. Establishes the Youth Charities Organization Special Plate and Fund if a person pays $32,000 to ADOT by December 31, 2025.
2. Requires the person who provides the $32,000 to design the Youth Charities Organization Special Plate.
3. States that the design and color of the Youth Charities Organization Special Plate is subject to the approval of ADOT.
4. Allows the Director to combine requests for Youth Charities Organization Special Plate with requests for personalized special plates and subjects the request to additional fees.
5. Stipulates that of the $25 fee for the Youth Charities Organization Plate, $8 is an administration fee and $17 is an annual donation.
6. Requires ADOT to deposit all Youth Charities Organization Special Plate administration fees into the State Highway Fund and all donations into the Youth Charities Organization Special Plate Fund.
7. Directs the first $32,000 in the Fund to be reimbursed to the person who paid the implementation fee.
8. Tasks the Director with administering the Youth Charities Organization Special Plate Fund.
9. Asserts that no more than 10% of monies in the Youth Charities Organization Special Plate Fund may be used for the cost of administering the Youth Charities Organization Special Plate Fund.
10. Requires the Director to annually allocate monies from the Youth Charities Organization Special Plate Fund to support an entity in this state that:
    a) Is headquartered in this state;
    b) Have been headquartered in this state in March 1996;
    c) Exclusively support Arizona children's charities through at least two annual fundraising events; and
    d) Is affiliated with a membership-based organization that is headquartered in Scottsdale, Arizona that consists of an active membership of not more than 65 members under 40 years old.
11. Requires the State Treasurer, on notice from the Director, to invest and divest monies in the fund and monies earned from investment must be credited to the Youth Charities Organization Special Plate Fund.

**Made in Arizona Special Plate and Fund**

12. Establishes the Made in Arizona Special Plate and Fund if a person pays $32,000 to ADOT by December 31, 2025.
13. Requires the person who provides the $32,000 to design the Made in Arizona Special Plate.
14. States that the design and color of the Made in Arizona Special Plate is subject to the approval of ADOT.
15. Allows the Director to combine requests for Made in Arizona Special Plate with requests for personalized special plates and subjects the request to additional fees.
16. Requires that a request for low emission and energy efficient vehicle special plates, if the Director of ADOT allows a combination, the request be in a form prescribed by the Director and is subject to the fees for the low emission and energy efficient vehicle special plates in addition to the fees required for the Made in Arizona Special Plates.
17. Stipulates that of the $25 fee for the Made in Arizona Special Plate, $8 is an administration fee and $17 is an annual donation.
18. Requires ADOT to deposit all Made in Arizona Special Plate administration fees into the State Highway Fund and all donations into the Made in Arizona Special Plate Fund.
19. Tasks the Arizona Commerce Authority (ACA) with administering the Made in Arizona Special Plate Fund.
20. Directs the first $32,000 in the Made in Arizona Special Plate Fund to be reimbursed to the person who paid the implementation fee.

21. Asserts that no more than 10% of monies in the Made in Arizona Special Plate Fund may be used for the cost of administering the Made in Arizona Special Plate Fund.

22. Requires the State Treasurer, on notice from the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the ACA to invest and divest monies in the fund and monies earned from investment must be credited to the Made in Arizona Special Plate Fund.

23. Requires the CEO of the ACA to annually allocate monies from the Fund to support a program in this state that:
    a) Advances workforce development in this state in the advanced manufacturing industry; and
    b) Fosters collaboration with community colleges located in this state and the advanced manufacturing.

**Education Fundraising Special Plate and Fund**

24. Establishes the Education Fundraising Special Plate and Fund if a person pays $32,000 to ADOT by December 31, 2025.

25. Requires the person who provides the $32,000 to design the Education Fundraising Special Plate.

26. States that the design and color of the Education Fundraising Special Plate is subject to the approval of ADOT.

27. Allows the Director to combine requests for Education Fundraising Special Plate with requests for personalized special plates and subjects the request to additional fees.

28. Stipulates that of the $25 fee for the Education Fundraising Special Plate, $8 is an administration fee and $17 is an annual donation.

29. Requires ADOT to deposit all Education Fundraising Special Plate administration fees into the State Highway Fund and all donations into the Education Fundraising Special Plate Fund.

30. Tasks the Director with administering the Education Fundraising Special Plate Fund.

31. Directs the first $32,000 in the Education Fundraising Special Plate Fund to be reimbursed to the person who paid the implementation fee.

32. Asserts that no more than 10% of monies in the Education Fundraising Special Plate Fund may be used for the cost of administering the Fund.

33. Requires the Director to annually allocate monies from the Education Fundraising Special Plate Fund to support an entity in this state that:
    a) Has a mission of community fundraising to fuel access innovation and excellence within one unified school district in this state;
    b) Achieve this mission through events, campaigns and partnerships; and
    c) Use any monies raised through fundraising to promote equitable access to learning and enrichment opportunities, stimulate classroom innovation and ensure academic excellence for one unified school district in this state.

34. Requires the State Treasurer, on notice from the Director, to invest and divest monies in the fund and monies earned from investment must be credited to the Education Fundraising Special Plate Fund.

*35.* Defines *unified school district* as a political subdivision of this state offering instruction to students in programs for preschool children with disabilities and kindergarten programs and grades one through 12.

**Sorority and Fraternity Special Plate and Fund**

36. Establishes the Sorority and Fraternity Special Plate and Fund if a sorority or fraternity pays $32,000 to ADOT by December 31, 2025.

37. Stipulates the Sorority and Fraternity Special Plates must be of uniform design and must include space for one Sorority and Fraternity Special Plate Sticker.

38. Requires ADOT to issue Sorority and Fraternity Special Plates and special plate stickers.

39. Directs a sorority or fraternity that meets the requirements and that provides $32,000 to ADOT to design a special plate sticker for the sorority or fraternity that is different from designs for other sorority or fraternity special plate stickers issued.

40. States that the design and color of the Sorority and Fraternity Special Plate is subject to the approval of ADOT.

41. Allows the Director to combine requests for Sorority and Fraternity Special Plate with requests for personalized special plates and subjects the request to additional fees.

42. Stipulates that of the $25 fee for the Sorority and Fraternity Special Plate, $8 is an administration fee and $17 is an annual donation.

43. Requires ADOT to deposit all Sorority and Fraternity Special Plate administration fees into the State Highway Fund and all donations into the Sorority and Fraternity Special Plate Fund.

44. Tasks the Director of ADOT with administering the Sorority and Fraternity Special Plate Fund.

45. Stipulates that monies in the Sorority and Fraternity Special Plate Fund are continuously appropriated.

46. Requires the Director of ADOT to annually allocate monies from the Sorority and Fraternity Special Plate Fund to the sorority or fraternity that paid the implementation fee to ADOT and to the sororities and fraternities that paid the special plate stickers issued to each sorority or fraternity.

47. Requires the sorority or fraternity to be recognized by a university in this state and must have a mission to:
    a) Foster cooperative actions of its members in dealing with matters of mutual concern;
    b) Promote the well-being of its affiliate sororities and fraternities, facilitate the establishment and development of local councils and provide leadership training for its constituents; and
    c) Educate citizens and communities in this state in the interest of the general public through community education, literature and broadcast information with respect to government issues about methodologies and strategies to improve, maintain and promote the needs and knowledge of the residents of this that, with respect to economic development, public safety and access to educational opportunities so that the residents of this state can serve for the protection, conservation and preservation of their human and natural environment in and around this state.

48. Requires the State Treasurer, on notice from the Director, to invest and divest monies in the Sorority and Fraternity Special Plate Fund and monies earned from investment must be credited to the Sorority and Fraternity Special Plate Fund.

**Hopi Tribe Special Plate**

49. Establishes the Hopi Tribe Special Plate if a person pays $32,000 to ADOT by December 31, 2025.

50. Requires the person who provides the $32,000 to design the Hopi Tribe Special Plate.

51. States that the design and color of the Hopi Tribe Special Plate is subject to the approval of ADOT.

52. Allows the Director to combine requests for Hopi Tribe Special Plate with requests for personalized special plates and subjects the request to additional fees.

53. Stipulates that of the $25 fee for the Hopi Tribe Special Plate, $8 is an administration fee and $17 is an annual donation.

54. Requires ADOT to deposit all Hopi Tribe Special Plate administration fees into the State Highway Fund and all donations to the Hopi Tribal Department of Public Safety and Emergency Services.

55. Requires the Hopi Tribe to use the monies collected from the Hopi Tribe Special Plate for road maintenance services and for traffic control devices on highways on the Hopi Tribal Reservation that are in this state and that are not state highways.

56. Makes confirming changes.

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** TI DPA 7-0-0-0

## HB 2166: ~~commercial driver license examiners; notice~~
## S/E: use fuel dispenser labels; receipt
## Sponsor: Representative Biasiucci, LD 30
## Caucus & COW

**Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2166**

**Overview**
Requires the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) to provide the use fuel dispenser labels to a vendor if the vendor submits a receipt from one fueling position and, if applicable, one in-store point of sale.

**History**
Labels on use fuel dispensers must notify the purchaser of the Use Fuel Tax rate. ADOT is required to provide the use fuel dispenser labels to vendors. Statute outlines additional posting requirements for vendors which vary depending on which class of motor vehicles are permitted to use the fuel dispenser. A vendor who violates the use fuel dispenser labeling or posting requirements is subject to a civil penalty of $100 for each day the violation continues (A.R.S. § 28-5605).

A *vendor* includes a person who sells use fuel in this state and who places the fuel or causes the fuel to be placed into any receptacle on a motor vehicle from which the fuel is supplied for the propulsion, including a service station dealer, a broker and a user who sells use fuel to others (A.R.S. § 28-5601).

If the use fuel is used in the propulsion of a use class motor vehicle on a highway in this state, the tax rate is 26¢ for each gallon, with some exceptions (ADOT).

**Provisions**
1. Stipulates that ADOT must provide a vendor with the use fuel dispenser labels if the vendor submits a receipt from one fueling position and, if applicable, one in-store point of sale system. (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:** TI DPA S/E: 7-0-0-0

**HB 2234: ~~Interstate 11; environmental; engineering; study~~**
**S/E: appropriation; Pinal County transportation study**
**Sponsor: Representative Martinez, LD 16**
**Caucus & COW**

## Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to HB 2234

**Overview**
Establishes the Pinal County Transportation Needs Study Committee (Committee). Appropriates $500,000 from the state General Fund (GF) in FY 2026 to the Committee to collaborate with an institution of higher education in this state to study transportation infrastructure needs in Pinal County.

**History**
Currently, Pinal County has a five-year Transportation Improvement and Maintenance Program (TIMP). The goal of TIMP is to identify potential funding and establish a schedule for the planning and construction of major maintenance projects. Transportation project requests are encouraged to be made by the citizens of Pinal County and once submitted are evaluated by the Transportation Advisory Committee (TAC) for prioritization. TAC is made up of 10 electors, two from each of Pinal County's five supervisory district, to serve a four-year term. TAC's main goal is to recommend a transportation plan to the Pinal County Board of Supervisors for final approval and inclusion in Pinal County's annual operating budget.

Part of TIMP's process is conducting multiple studies across the county, including the Pinal County Transit Feasibility Study, the Southeast Valley Transit Study, the Central Arizona Regional Transit Route Optimization Study and the Pinal County Transit Governance Study.

**Provisions**
1. Appropriates $500,000 from the state GF in FY 2026 to the Committee to collaborate with an institution of higher education within this state to study transportation infrastructure needs in Pinal County. (Sec. 2)
2. Establishes the Committee and requires the Committee to:
   a) Assess current and projected transportation infrastructure needs within Pinal County, including roadways, public transit, and multimodal transportation options;
   b) Identify gaps, inefficiencies and areas for improvement in Pinal county's transportation network;
   c) Provide recommendations for future infrastructure investments and policy changes to enhance transportation safety, efficiency and future growth; and
   d) Engage with local governments, regional planning agencies and community stakeholders to ensure a comprehensive assessment. (Sec. 1)
3. Requires the Committee to submit, on or before June 30, 2026, a report of the study's findings and recommendations to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Arizona Department of Transportation and provide a copy of this report to the Secretary of State. (Sec. 1)
4. Repeals the Committee on January 1, 2027. (Sec. 1)
5. Exempts the appropriation from lapsing. (Sec. 2)

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

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** TI DP 7-0-0-0

## HB 2750: fire trucks; diesel fuel; exemption
## Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Exempts a fire truck, fire engine or other fire apparatus from the federal excise tax on diesel fuel, if engaged in the transportation of fire fighters.

**History**
The Internal Revenue Service collects the tax of $0.244 per gallon on diesel fuel and kerosene and imposes the tax on the removal, entry or sale of diesel fuel and kerosene.

A person may sell diesel fuel for use in a federally exempt motor vehicle on the highways in this state if the purchaser of the diesel fuel provides a written statement to the seller of the fuel and to the Arizona Department of Transportation that diesel fuel may only be used on highways in this state. Vehicles exempt from the federal excise tax on diesel fuel are:

1) a school bus if it is engaged in the transportation of students and school employees; and
2) a qualified local bus if it is available to the general public, operates along a scheduled, regular route, has a seating capacity of at least 20 adults excluding the driver, is under contract with or receives more than a nominal subsidy from any state or local government to furnish that transportation (A.R.S. § 28-5649).

**Provisions**
1. States that a fire truck, fire engine or other fire apparatus, if engaged in the transportation of fire fighters, is exempt from the federal excise tax on diesel fuel. (Sec. 1)

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

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

## HB 2863: trailers; HOV lanes; prohibition
## Sponsor: Representative Carter N, LD 15
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

Prohibits a vehicle towing a trailer, semitrailer or pole trailer from using a high occupancy vehicle (HOV) lane.

**History**

A person must not drive a vehicle carrying fewer than two persons, including the driver, in a HOV lane, at any time the use of the HOV lane is restricted to vehicles carrying two or more persons, including the driver. This does not apply to any of the following:

1) during the performance of a tow truck operator's duties, a tow truck operator driving a tow truck;
2) a person driving a motorcycle;
3) a person driving a public transportation vehicle; or
4) an authorized emergency vehicle in use by a first responder in the line of duty.

A person who violates HOV regulation is subject to a civil penalty of $200 (A.R.S. § 28-737).

**Provisions**

36. Restricts a vehicle towing a trailer, semitrailer or pole trailer from using a HOV lane at any time. (Sec. 1)

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

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

## HB 2082: TPT; exemption; wastewater; pipes
## Sponsor: Representative Griffin, LD 19
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**

Creates a transaction privilege tax and use tax deduction for wastewater pipes and valves four inches in diameter or larger.

**History**

Pipes and valves four inches in diameter or larger are nontaxable if they are used to transport oil, natural gas, artificial gas, water or coal slurry. The deduction also includes compressor units, regulators, machinery and equipment, fittings, seals and any parts used in operating the pipes or valves (A.R.S. §§ 42-5061; 42-5159).

The Arizona Department of Revenue (DOR) ruled that pipes used to transport sewage are not included in the deduction. Any water used in the transportation of sewage is considered a medium of transportation and is not used for the purpose of transporting water. DOR in its ruling states that if the Legislature intended for sewage to be considered as part of the deduction, they would have created a specific exemption as they did with coal slurries, which use water as a medium of transportation (DOR TPR 02-2).

**Provisions**

1. Adds wastewater as a qualifying use to the pipes or valves four inches in diameter or larger to the retail and use tax deduction. (Sec. 1 and 2)
2. Contains an applicability 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:** WM DP 5-4-0-0

## HB 2406: property tax; exemption; combat veterans
## Sponsor: Representative Kolodin, LD 3
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Grants a complete exemption from property tax to combat veterans with a service connected disability which is combat related and is rated as 100% by The United States Department of Veterans Affairs (VA).

**History**
Currently, a veteran with a service or nonservice connected disability receives an exemption of $4,188 if the property tax does not exceed $28,459 (A.R.S. § 42-11111).

Disability ratings for veterans are done by the VA to determine the veteran's disability compensation rate and other eligibility benefits. The VA bases the rating on evidence the veteran provides (doctors reports or medical tests), results from the VA's claim exam and information the VA receives from other sources such as federal agencies. VA disability ratings do not exceed 100% and will be calculated as a combined disability rating if the veteran has multiple disability ratings (VA.gov).

**Provisions**
1. Makes the property of a combat veteran with a service connected disability which is combat related and is rated as 100% by the VA fully exempt from taxation. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies the property of widows, widowers, persons with a permanent disability and veterans with a service or nonservice connected disability are exempt in the amount of:
   a) $4,188 for the property of people who are not fully exempt if the individual's total assessment does not exceed $28,459;
   b) reduces the $4,188 limit by multiplying the total exemption by the percentage of the veteran's disability; and
   c) imposes an income limit to qualify for the exemption. (Sec. 1)
3. Mandates that the amount of tax raised from primary taxes cannot include an amount to offset the aggregate amount of exemptions for combat veterans with a service connected disability which is combat related and is rated as 100% by the VA. (Sec. 2)
4. Contains an applicability clause. (Sec. 3)
5. Makes 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**: WM DPA 5-4-0-0

## HB 2517: written request; property locators
## Sponsor: Representative Olson, LD 10
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Allows a registered unclaimed property locator to receive unclaimed property account information from the Department of Revenue (DOR) and enter into agreements to locate unclaimed property for owners at a fee of not more than 30% of the unclaimed property value.

**History**
Current law states that an agreement entered into by an owner with another person if the primary purpose of that agreement is to locate, deliver, recover or assist in the recovery of property that is presumed abandoned, if the agreement was entered into during the period commencing on the date the property was presumed abandoned and extending to a time that is twenty-four months after the date that the property is paid or delivered to the department unless the agreement is with an attorney to file a claim relating to the unclaimed property or to contest a denial of a claim. (A.R.S. § 44-327).

**Provisions**
1. Allows DOR to disclose confidential information to registered unclaimed property locators. (Sec. 1)
2. Modifies the definition of *Confidential Information*. (Sec. 1)
3. Allows a claimant to enter into an agreement to recover unclaimed property if the agreement:
   a) is in at least ten-point type;
   b) lists the unclaimed property account numbers being claimed;
   c) describes the services to be performed;
   d) is signed by the claimant; and
   e) states the value of the unclaimed property before any charges have been deducted. (Sec. 2)
4. Provides that fees or payments may not exceed 30% of the unclaimed property value unless recovery requires judicial determination of ownership. (Sec. 2)
5. Removes language to render agreements to locate unclaimed property as void and unenforceable. (Sec. 2)
6. Allows a claimant or DOR on the claimant's behalf to maintain an action to reduce compensation under specific circumstances. (Sec. 2)
7. Requires DOR, on written request, to provide all unclaimed property account information to a registered locator in a searchable electronic or digital format. (Sec. 3)
8. Requires the account information to include:
   a) the name of the apparent owner;
   b) the complete last known address;
   c) the relationship code, if applicable;
   d) the type of property;
   e) the cash value of the property;
   f) if the property is securities or mutual fund shares, the number of shares or items and the exchange ticker symbol or fund name, if applicable;
   g) the year the property was reported to DOR;
   h) the name and contact information of the holder;
   i) a general description of the safe deposit box contents and the liquidation amount, if applicable; and
   j) the last contact date with the apparent owner. (Sec. 3)

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

9. Requires a locator to register with DOR in a form and manner determined by DOR and pay a registration fee in an amount determined by the director. (Sec. 3)

10. Requires a locator applicant to provide their:
    a) primary business address and telephone number; and
    b) primary point of contact's telephone number and email address. (Sec. 3)

11. Prohibits an applicant from becoming registered if they were convicted of a felony involving dishonesty, deceit, fraud or a breach of fiduciary duty within the prior 10 years. (Sec. 3)

12. Provides that the locator registration is valid for four years and can be renewed. (Sec. 3)

13. Allows DOR to determine a renewal fee. (Sec. 3)

14. Establishes the Locator Registration Fund, administered by DOR, that consists of the registration and renewal fees and that is used to monitor the locators. (Sec. 3)

15. Prohibits locators from distributing the unclaimed property account information they received from DOR to other locators or persons for compensation. (Sec. 3)

16. Requires DOR, if an owner has entered into a written agreement that authorizes a registered locator to claim unclaimed property on the owner's behalf or if the owner has sold the right to claim unclaimed property to a locator, to distribute the property or monies in accordance with the written agreement. (Sec. 3)

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

**Amendments**

1. Allows for the disclosure of confidential information relating to unclaimed property to the claimant or successor in interest. (Sec. 1)

2. Removes language allowing locators to receive confidential information. (Sec. 1)

3. Requires DOR to make non-confidential unclaimed property account information available to the public in a database. (Sec. 3)

4. Requires DOR to promote and raise awareness of unclaimed property. (Sec. 3)

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** WM DP 9-0-0-0

## HB 2635: TPT; exemption; firearm storage devices
## Sponsor: Representative Gress, LD 4
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Creates a transaction privilege tax (TPT) and use tax exclusion from the gross proceeds of sales or gross income from the sales of safe firearm storage devices.

**History**
Statute outlines that the TPT retail classification is comprised of the business of selling tangible personal property at retail. The tax base for this classification is comprised of the gross proceeds of sales or income derived from the business. Statute permits that certain retail items be exempt from taxes imposed on this classification. (A.R.S. § 42-5061)

Statute outlines that the use, storage or consumption of purchased tangible personal property may be subject to a use tax in the state of Arizona, and that certain tangible personal property is exempt from the use tax. (A.R.S § 42-5159)

**Provisions**
1. Creates a TPT exemption from the gross proceeds of sales or gross income derived from the sale of safe firearm storage devices. (Sec. 1)
2. Creates a use tax exemption for firearm storage devices. (Sec. 2)
3. Defines *safe firearm storage devices*. (Sec. 1, 2)

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

# ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-seventh Legislature
First Regular Session
**House:** WM DP 8-0-1-0

## HB 2672: property tax; exemption; veterans; disabilities
## Sponsor: Representative Carbone, LD 25
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Fully exempts the property of a veteran with a service connected disability rated at 100% from property tax.

**History**
Currently, a veteran with a service or nonservice connected disability receives an exemption of $4,188 if the property tax does not exceed $28,459 (A.R.S. § 42-11111).

Disability ratings for veterans are done by The United States Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to determine the veteran's disability compensation rate and other eligibility benefits. The VA bases the rating on evidence the veteran provides (doctors reports or medical tests), results from the VA's claim exam and information the VA receives from other sources such as federal agencies. VA disability ratings do not exceed 100% and will be calculated as a combined disability rating if the veteran has multiple disability ratings (VA.gov).

**Provisions**
1. Creates a property tax exemption for property owned by a veteran with a service connected disability that is rated at 100% which fully exempts the property from taxation and allows the exemption for the surviving spouse of eligible veterans if the property is the surviving spouse's primary residence and the surviving spouse does not remarry. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies the property of a veteran with a nonservice connected disability whose disability rating 100% or less or with a service connected disability of less than 100% are exempt in the amount of:
   a) $4,188 for the property of people who are not fully exempt if the individual's total assessment does not exceed $28,459;
   b) reduces the $4,188 limit by multiplying the total exemption by the percentage of the veteran's disability.
3. States that any veterans pensions are not included in the income from all sources calculation. (Sec. 1)
4. 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**: WM DPA 5-4-0-0

## HB 2918: tax rates; reductions
## Sponsor: Representative Olson, LD 10
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Modifies the formula to calculate the truth in taxation rates for equalization assistance, lowers the tax rate to 4.93% for specified transaction privilege tax (TPT) classifications and the income tax rate to 2.47% for individuals, estates and trusts and small businesses.

**History**
Each year, on or before February 15, the joint legislative budget committee (JLBC) is required to compute the truth in taxation rates for equalization assistance. The computation is done by following a formula outlined in statute. (A.R.S. § 41-1276)

The tax rate for the following transaction privilege classifications is 5%: 1) transporting; 2) utilities; 3) telecommunications; 4) pipeline; 5) private car line; 6) publication; 7) job printing; 8) prime contracting; 9) amusement; 10) restaurant; 11) personal property rental; and 12) retail (A.R.S. § 42-5010).

The income tax rate for individuals, estates and trusts and small businesses is 2.5%. (A.R.S. §§ 43-1011, 43-1311 and 43-1711)

**Provisions**
1. Modifies the formula to calculate the truth in taxation rates by reducing the result of the current formula by 1.205% for 2025. (Sec. 1)
2. Reduces the tax rate for specified TPT classifications to 4.93%. (Sec. 2)
3. Reduces the income tax rate for individuals, estates and trusts and small businesses to 2.47% beginning January 1, 2026. (Sec. 3)
4. Makes technical and conforming changes. (Sec. 1, 2, 3)

**Amendments**
1. Removes the reduction of 1.2015% from the calculation of the truth in taxation rate. (Sec. 1)
2. Sets the tax year 2025 qualifying tax rates. (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 5-4-0-0

## HB 2920: qualifying tax rate; tax bill
## Sponsor: Representative Olson, LD 10
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Requires each property tax bill and statement, for any property located within a school district that receives state aid, to separately state the qualifying tax rate and the corresponding tax rate levied by the school district in a prescribed format.

**History**
Current law provides that each property tax statement must separately state and identify by name each school district's primary tax rate and the secondary property tax rate associated with overrides, Class A bonds and Class B bonds. (A.R.S. § 15-996.6)

**Provisions**
1. Requires each property tax bill and statement, for any property located within a school district that receives state aid, to separately state the qualifying tax rate and the corresponding tax rate levied by the school district. (Sec. 1)
2. Prescribes the format for the qualifying tax rate and corresponding tax levied by the school district to be presented. (Sec. 1)

**Amendments**
*Committee on Ways & Means*
1. Creates a minimum format standard for county treasurers to report the qualifying tax rate and the corresponding tax rate levied by a school district. (Sec. 1)
2. Corrects statutory cites. (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 DP 5-4-0-0

## HCR 2023: property tax; combat veterans; exemption
## Sponsor: Representative Kolodin, LD 3
## Caucus & COW

**Overview**
Grants a complete exemption from property tax to combat veterans with a service connected disability which is combat related and is rated as 100% by The United States Department of Veterans Affairs (VA).

**History**
Currently, a veteran with a service or nonservice connected disability receives an exemption of $4,188 if the property tax does not exceed $28,459 (A.R.S. § 42-11111).

Disability ratings for veterans are done by the VA to determine the veteran's disability compensation rate and other eligibility benefits. The VA bases the rating on evidence the veteran provides (doctors reports or medical tests), results from the VA's claim exam and information the VA receives from other sources such as federal agencies. VA disability ratings do not exceed 100% and will be calculated as a combined disability rating if the veteran has multiple disability ratings (VA.gov).

**Provisions**
1. Makes the property of a combat veteran with a service connected disability which is combat related and is rated as 100% by the VA fully exempt from taxation. (Sec. 1)
2. Specifies the property of widows, widowers, persons with a permanent disability and veterans with a service or nonservice connected disability are exempt in the amount of:
   a) $4,188 for the property of people who are not fully exempt if the individual's total assessment does not exceed $28,459.
   b) reduces the $4,188 limit by multiplying the total exemption by the percentage of the veteran's disability.
   c) imposes an income limit to qualify for the exemption. (Sec. 1)
3. Mandates that the amount of tax raised from primary taxes cannot include an amount to offset the aggregate amount of exemptions for combat veterans with a service connected disability which is combat related and is rated as 100% by the VA. (Sec. 2)
4. Contains an applicability clause. (Sec. 3)
5. Requires the Secretary of State to submit this proposition to the voters at the next general election. (Sec. 3)
6. Makes conforming changes. (Sec. 1)

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