



City Council Weekly Information Packet

Friday, February 25, 2022

Includes the following documents/information:

- 1) City Council Events Schedule
- 2) State and Federal Update & Grant Opportunities
- 3) Tax Revenue Statistical Report – January 2022
- 4) Internal Audit Final Reports



City Council Events Schedule

February 25, 2022 thru October 12, 2022

The Mayor and City Council have been invited to attend various community meetings and public and private events at which a quorum of the City Council may be present. The Council will not be conducting city business, nor will any legal action be taken. This is an event only and not a public meeting. A list of the community meetings and public and private events along with the schedules, dates, times, and locations is attached. Organizers may require a rsvp or fee.

Fri	Feb 25	9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.	3D-printed Habitat House Dedication Location: 677 W. 19th Street Tempe, AZ
Sat	Feb 26	10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.	20th Tempe Empty Bowls Event Location: Tempe Library Courtyard 3500 S Rural Tempe, AZ
Tue	Mar 1	5:30 p.m.	Vision Zero Neighborhood Meeting: Area 4 - Rural Road between University Dr. and Broadway Road tempe.gov/VisionZero for Zoom link
Tue	Mar 15	Noon	Creamery Park Improvements Virtual Public Meeting tempe.gov/ParkUpdates to register for Zoom session
Tue	Mar 15	6:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.	Creamery Park Improvements Open House Location: Creamery Park 1520 E. 8th Street Tempe, AZ
Sat	Mar 19	9:00 a.m. - Noon	Care Fair Tempe 2022 / Tempe Human Services Day Location: Tempe Community Complex Outdoor Courtyard 3500 S. Rural Road Tempe, AZ
Sat	Mar 19	11:30 a.m.	Tempe South Little League Opening Day Location: Tempe Sports Complex, Field #7 (Bloomquist Field) 8401 S. Hardy Drive Tempe, AZ
Fri	Mar 25	5:30 p.m.	State of Downtown Tempe Location: Centerpoint Plaza

			660 S. Mill Avenue Tempe, AZ
Sat	Mar 26	8:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.	2022 Neighborhood Celebration Location: Kiwanis Park Fiesta Ramada 5711 S. All-America Way Tempe, AZ
Sat	Mar 26	9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.	2022 Arizona Dragon Boat Festival Location: Tempe Town Lake Marina 550 E. Tempe Town Lake Tempe, AZ
Wed	Apr 20	6:15 a.m. & 8:00 a.m.	Bike to Work Day Locations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kiwanis (near rec center entrance) 2. Daley (College Avenue and Encanto) 3. Jaycee (Fifth Street and Hardy Drive) 4. Escalante (River and Orange) 5. Evelyn Hallman (west of College Avenue south of McKellips) 6. Waggoner (Carver and Terrace)
Wed	Apr 20	7:30 a.m.	Bike to Work Day - Mayor's Ride Locations: The Mayor's ride will start at 7:30 a.m. at Kiwanis Park and travel along College Avenue to Daley Park.
Sat	Apr 23	6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.	Tempe Sister Cities - Tempe History Museum Exhibit Celebration - 50th Anniversary Location: Tempe History Museum 809 E. Southern Avenue Tempe, AZ
Tue	May 3	5:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.	33rd Annual Excellence in Education Awards - Presented by the Tempe Diablos Location: Tempe Center for the Arts 700 W. Rio Salado Pkwy Tempe, AZ
Wed	Oct 12	5:30 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.	39th Don Carlos Humanitarian Awards Location: SRP PERA Club 1 E. Continental Drive Tempe, AZ

02/25/2022 EF

MEMORANDUM



TO: Mayor and City Council
THROUGH: Andrew Ching, City Manager
FROM: Marge Zylla, Government Relations Officer
DATE: February 25, 2022
SUBJECT: State and Federal Update & Grant Opportunities

Below are summaries of recent actions and announcements at the state and federal level:

- Congressman Stanton and Congressman DeFazio Visit
- Rio Reimagined Event, Secretary Haaland, Arizona Federal Delegation Visit
- State Legislative Update

Please let me know if there are follow-up questions for Tempe's federal lobbyist. Also, please let me know if Tempe staff members are pursuing federal grants so we can arrange for letters of support from our Congressional delegation.

Congressman Stanton and Congressman DeFazio Visit

On Thursday, 2/24/22, Mayor Woods participated in a Tempe Streetcar viewing with Congressman Stanton and Congressman DeFazio, the Chair of the House Committee Transportation and Infrastructure, of which Congressman Stanton is a member. Twitter links [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#).

Prior to the streetcar visit, the Congressmen participated in a drone demonstration Rio Salado Pathway near the 202-Red Mountain Freeway elevated area. Rep. Stanton is a sponsor of H.R. 5315, Bipartisan Drone Infrastructure Inspection Grant Act. Twitter link [here](#).

Rio Reimagined Event, Secretary Haaland, Arizona Federal Delegation Visit

On Wednesday, 2/23/22, Mayor Woods and Councilmember Garlid represented the city at a Rio Reimagined event that hosted Department of Interior (DOI) Secretary Deb Haaland, Assistant Secretary Tanya Trujillo, Senator Sinema, Congressmen Stanton and O'Halleran, Governor Lewis and local elected officials. Related tweets are [here](#) and [here](#).

State Legislative Update

Today is the 47th day of the 2022 state legislative session and 1,722 bills have been posted. Additional bills will continue to be posted. The last day for House consideration of Senate bill and Senate consideration of House bills is 3/25/22. The bills of interest to Tempe will be added to lists (described below). There are currently over 400 bills being tracked by the city. Bills of significant interest will be highlighted in future memo summaries as the session progresses and bills gain momentum in the legislative process.

Bill Lists

The bills of interest to Tempe continue to be come up as amended proposals and strike-everything amendments, while some will fail to meet deadlines for scheduling or passage. Staff is analyzing legislative proposals as they become available. The lists will be adjusted to reflect the latest available information.

The tracking list (List 1) that follows this memo includes the summaries of bills that may be of interest to Tempe. These lists are not exhaustive, and as more analysis is done, additional comments and/or bill tracking lists may be included. Readers can use the search/find tool (keyboard shortcut: press "Ctrl" and the "F" key) to search for terms of interest, like fireworks, rentals, zoning, etc.

In addition to the bills on the tracking list, the city will also be monitoring for proposals in areas including the following:

- Affordable Housing
 - The League of Arizona Cities and Towns has compiled a list of affordable housing efforts that could be addressed at the legislature and implemented at the municipal level. Tempe supports this concept. A summary of the housing options is attached.
 - The city supports a number of bills that add funding to the Housing Trust Fund. Unfortunately, these bills have not been assigned to committees or heard in committees at this point. These proposals may be part of budget negotiations and factor into the appropriations bills.
 - There is a discussion involving a study committee to analyze housing supply. Affordable housing is a crucial issue and would need to be a focus point of the committee.
- Short Term Rentals
 - Short term rental bills are found in a number of the categories on the bill tracking list, including the "Neighborhoods" tracking list. Bills relating to short term rentals that have been introduced so far include SB 1168, HB 2334, HB 2625, HB 2663, HB 2321, SB 1026, and HB 2069. Bills continue to be evaluated.
 - Both SB 1026 and HB 2069 propose a full repeal of the preemption language passed in the 2016 legislative session. They have not been moved forward.

- Both HB 2625 and HB 2711 contain favorable language to add some regulatory ability to local governments, although HB 2711 would not apply to Tempe due to the bill's current population threshold.
- SB 1168 appears to have the most momentum at this point. There may be opportunities for amending language to enhance local decision-making options.
- Proposition 400 Extension Authorization
 - The city supports SB 1356 (transportation tax; election Maricopa County) and its identical bill in the House, HB 2598. Both have passed out of their respective committees. HB 2598 included city-supported amendment language.
- Local Zoning Issues
 - The city opposed to HB 2674 (municipal zoning, by right housing), which proposes to contradict the city's voter-approved General Plan and preempts existing zoning, permitting, cod, spacing, building height, spacing, environmental and other requirements. The engagement on this bill led to it being held (meaning it was not heard or voted on in the committee for which it was scheduled) and led to one of the sponsors noting that [the bill would no longer be advanced](#) for the session. This bill may be used as a vehicle for a strike-everything amendment that would propose a study committee to evaluate housing. For a study committee to be effective, the city would like to see local representatives from cities and affordable housing stakeholders and experts participate in the committee.
- Fireworks
 - The city is supportive of HB 2226 (fireworks; use; overnight hours; prohibition) and the identical bill in the Senate, SB 1275, which have passed out of their initial committees in their respective chambers.
- Tobacco/Vaping
- Taxation Proposals
- Water Policy

The city's framework for responses to legislative proposals is the Council supported Tempe State Legislative Principles, which are available at [this link](#).

List 1: Bills of Potential Interest to Tempe with Summaries

Bills are categorized by Department, some bills can affect multiple Departments. Comments will continue to be added and adjusted as staff analyzes proposals. List is not exhaustive and continues to be updated.

55th Legislature - 2nd Regular Session, 2022

Friday, Feb 25 2022 5:34 PM

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BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE	SUMMARY	POSTED HEARINGS & CALENDARS	COMMENTS
H2033: JUVENILE OFFENDERS; MONETARY SANCTIONS; REPEAL	Deletes various provisions allowing or requiring the court to require the parent or guardian of a minor child to bear the expense of the child's public defender, foster care services, diversion programs, probation services, or treatment or services while detained or incarcerated. Repeals various fees related to juvenile offenses. If a juvenile is required to pay a monetary assessment, the juvenile must have the option to satisfy the assessment through community restitution, paid at a rate equal to the minimum wage rounded up to the nearest dollar. The court is prohibited from ordering a juvenile or the juvenile's parent or guardian to pay a fee, fine, or cost that is not specifically required by the offense or citation. As session law, the unpaid outstanding balance of any fee, surcharge, or monetary assessment that was imposed on a juvenile or the juvenile's parent or guardian before the effective date of this legislation and that was amended or repealed by this legislation are eligible to be vacated. Collection enforcement measures cannot be initiated on eligible unpaid balances after the effective date of this legislation. Unsatisfied civil judgments for those fees are eligible to be deemed null and void. Within six months after the effective date, the Administrative Office of the Courts is required to develop and implement procedures for an individual to request a court to vacate an eligible unpaid balance or unsatisfied civil judgment. The court is authorized to automatically vacate any eligible unpaid balance or unsatisfied civil judgment by judicial discretion without requiring a request. Appropriates \$231,000 from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the Supreme Court for costs of court-ordered juvenile treatment services, and \$2.3 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to each county for costs related to attorney fees, probation services and diversion expenses for juveniles.		
H2043: EMPLOYER LIABILITY; COVID-19 VACCINE REQUIREMENT	If an employer denies a religious exemption and requires a person to receive a COVID-19 vaccination as a prerequisite to or requirement for maintaining employment, the employer is liable to		General Comments (all lists): Problematic language

	<p>the person for damages that result from a significant injury that is caused by receiving the COVID-19 vaccination. A claimant who prevails under this provision must be awarded actual damages, court costs, and reasonable attorney fees or statutory damages of \$500,000, whichever is greater, and may also recover exemplary damages. These rights supplement any other rights and remedies provided by law.</p>		
<p>H2069: VACATION RENTALS; SHORT-TERM RENTALS; REPEAL</p>	<p>Repeals statute that prohibits municipalities and counties from prohibiting vacation rentals or short-term rentals and that restricts the types of regulations that municipalities and counties may impose on vacation rentals or short-term rentals.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Would return local decision-making to cities regarding short-term rental businesses in neighborhoods. Twin bill is SB 1026</p>
<p>H2070: OPEN MEETINGS; CAPACITY; POSTING; VIOLATION</p>	<p>All public bodies are required to provide for a reasonable amount of seating to accommodate the anticipated attendance of all persons desiring to attend the deliberations and proceedings. The agenda for a public meeting is required to include notice of the time that the public will have physical access to the meeting place. A head of a public body that violates these requirements is liable for a civil penalty as provided in statute for open meeting law violations.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Improvement with amending language. Earlier: Concerning language. Example, moving sites for Council meetings depending on the agenda items is not a commonly held best practice</p>
<p>H2081: LAW ENFORCEMENT VIDEO RECORDINGS; REDACTIONS</p>	<p>Before a law enforcement agency releases a copy of a video recording from a law enforcement officer's body-worn camera to the public, the law enforcement agency is required to blur the face or an identifiable body part of any person who appears in the video recording if the person is not the subject of a police investigation or enforcement action and the person was located in a private location or in a public location with an expectation of privacy, the person is a victim of or witness to a crime, or the person was in a state of undress and specified areas of the person's body were not covered. Does not apply to a person who provides the law enforcement agency with a written waiver to release the video recording without any redactions or to any law enforcement officers who are on duty. AS PASSED HOUSE</p>		
<p>H2095: POSTING OF NOTICES; MUNICIPAL WEBSITES</p>	<p>Notices of election, invitations for bids, notices of letting contracts, laws and ordinances, and other notices of a public character issued by authority of the governing body of any municipality are required to be posted on the municipality's website.</p>		
<p>H2099: MUNICIPALITIES; MEMBERSHIP DUES; LIMIT</p>	<p>A municipality is prohibited from paying dues to a "membership organization" (defined) in an amount that is greater than the municipality's total population multiplied by the "per capita membership" (defined) amount paid by the most populous municipality that is also a member of the membership organization.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Appears to not be moving forward. Oppose. AMWUA oppose</p>
<p>H2107: EMERGENCY POWERS; BUSINESS CLOSURE;</p>	<p>The list of emergency powers of mayors of incorporated municipalities and chairmen of county</p>	<p>Hearing: Senate Commerce</p>	<p>General Comments (all lists):</p>

<p>REPEAL.</p>	<p>boards of supervisors is modified to remove the authority to order the closing of any business. AS PASSED HOUSE</p>	<p>(Wednesday 03/02/22 at 2:00 PM, Senate Rm. 1)</p>	<p>Problematic</p>
<p>H2125: ELECTRONIC SMOKING DEVICES; RETAIL LICENSING</p>	<p>It is unlawful for a person to sell, give or furnish a tobacco product to a person who is under the minimum age of sale for tobacco products as set by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, instead of for a person to sell or furnish tobacco products to minors. For the purposes this prohibition and statutes regulating tobacco sales, the definition of "tobacco products" is expanded to include any product containing, made of or derived from tobacco or nicotine and that is intended for human consumption, and to include an "electronic smoking device" (defined) and any substance that may be aerosolized or vaporized by the device, whether or not it contains nicotine, and any component, part, or accessory that is used in the consumption of these products. Before distributing any tobacco product, a retail tobacco vendor or the vendor's representative or employee is required to verify that the purchaser is at least the minimum age of sale for tobacco products as set by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Establishes civil penalties for violations. The Department of Health Services (DHS) is required to conduct at least two unannounced compliance checks on a retail tobacco vendor annually. Beginning January 1, 2024, a retail tobacco vendor is prohibited from distributing tobacco products in Arizona without a valid tobacco retail sales license from DHS. DHS is required to establish fees for licenses. Licensing requirements are specified. Licenses are nontransferable and are valid for two years. Establishes civil penalties for selling tobacco products without a license. More.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Bill backed by health associations. Cities and towns would retain local decision-making</p>
<p>H2130: RECREATIONAL USERS; PROPERTY</p>	<p>A landowner, easement holder, lessee, tenant manager or occupant of private or public land is not liable for damages in any civil action for unknown conditions on the land. Installing a sign or other form of warning of a dangerous condition, any modification made for the purpose of improving safety, or failing to maintain a sign or warning or any modification does not create liability on the part of an owner, easement holder, lessee, tenant manager or occupant of land if there is no other basis for the liability. This legislation does not create a duty of care or basis of liability for injury to persons or property. Any person that uses the land of another for recreational or educational purposes with or without permission is liable for any damage to the land, property, livestock or crops that the person may cause while on that land. AS PASSED HOUSE</p>	<p>Hearing: Senate Judiciary (Thursday 03/03/22 at 9:00 AM, Senate Rm. 1)</p>	
<p>H2145: GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES; RANSOMWARE PAYMENT; PROHIBITION</p>	<p>The state and political subdivisions of the state are prohibited from making a payment to remove or decrypt "ransomware" (defined) from the system files of the state or political subdivision. The state and political subdivisions are required to</p>		

	immediately notify the Director of the Arizona Department of Homeland Security if a ransomware attack occurs on the system files of the state or the political subdivision.		
H2151: LAND DIVISION; ACTING IN CONCERT	An applicant to split a parcel of land is required to sign an affidavit or similar document under oath acknowledging that the applicant is aware that it is unlawful for a person or group of persons to attempt to avoid the subdivision laws of Arizona by acting in concert to divide a parcel of land into six or more lots by using a series of owners or by any other method that results in the division of land into a subdivision or subdivided land. A county is authorized to deny a building permit application for one or more lots if a cease and desist or other similar notice has been sent to the applicant because they are under investigation for acting in concert to avoid subdivision laws.		
H2159: LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS; POLYGRAPH; EXAMINATIONS	Law enforcement employers are no longer allowed to require a law enforcement officer to submit to a polygraph examination in certain circumstances. During disciplinary action of a law enforcement officer, the hearing officer, administrative law judge, or appeals board are permitted to take into consideration violations of statutes regulating peace officer discipline as mitigation in determining discipline. If, in the course of an investigation involving multiple law enforcement officers, evidence is discovered that exonerates a law enforcement officer, the employer is required to issue the individual law enforcement officer a notice of findings. AS PASSED HOUSE	Hearing: Senate Judiciary (Thursday 03/03/22 at 9:00 AM, Senate Rm. 1)	
H2160: WRONGFUL ARREST; RECORD CLEARANCE	If a law enforcement agency determines that a person has been wrongfully arrested or charged with a crime, the agency is required to notify the person of the right to file a petition in the superior court for entry on all records of a notation that the person has been cleared. The clerk of the court is prohibited from imposing a fee for filing the petition. A person whose record is cleared is authorized to deny that the arrest or charge ever occurred.		
H2162: OPEN MEETING LAW; VIOLATIONS; PENALTY	Increases the civil penalties the court is authorized to impose for violations of open meeting law to up to \$500 for a first offense and up to \$10,000 for a second or subsequent offense, instead of up to \$500 for a second offense and up to \$2,500 for a third or subsequent offense. In addition to or in lieu of the civil penalties, the court is authorized to require a member of the public body to attend training on public meetings as directed by the Attorney General or the Ombudsman-Citizens Aide. Open meeting law violations may be committed recklessly in addition to knowingly.		
H2193: STATE LAW; LOCAL VIOLATIONS; REPEAL	Repeals statute requiring the Attorney General to investigate any official action taken by the governing body of a county or municipality that a member of the Legislature alleges violates state		General Comments (all lists): Support, would repeal SB 1487 from 2016

	law or the state Constitution, and withholding state shared monies from the county or municipality if the Attorney General concludes that there is a violation and if the county or municipality fails to resolve the violation within 30 days.		
H2198: EMPLOYEE TERMINATION; COVID-19 VACCINE; COMPENSATION	An employee who is terminated for not receiving a COVID-19 vaccine as a condition of employment must receive either severance compensation paid by an employer in the amount of the employee's annual salary in one lump sum or installment payments over 12 months, or reemployment with the employer at the same or similar position held on the date the employee was terminated and a reasonable accommodation provided by the employer to the employee. Retroactive to December 1, 2021.		
H2200: TECH CORRECTION; MUNICIPAL PLATTING	Minor change in Title 9 (Cities and Towns) related to municipal platting. Apparent striker bus.		General Comments (all lists): Monitor. Could be used as a vehicle for a strike-everything amendment for zoning preemptions
H2207: ONLINE HOME SHARING; REPEAL	Repeals statutes prohibiting municipalities and counties from prohibiting vacation rentals or short-term rentals and limiting the restrictions that municipalities and counties may place on those rentals to a list of specified purposes. Repeals the online lodging marketplace transaction privilege tax classification, and the requirement for online lodging marketplaces to register with the Department of Revenue for payment of transaction privilege taxes on online lodging transactions. Repeals the requirement for online lodging operators to have a current transaction privilege tax license and related civil penalties for noncompliance. Repeals the Joint Legislative Study Committee on Transient Lodging.		General Comments (all lists): Would return local decision-making to cities regarding short-term rental businesses in neighborhoods
H2225: PET DEALERS; STATE PREEMPTION; REPEAL	Repeals statute prohibiting local regulations or ordinances that impose requirements on pet dealers in excess of state law or that prohibit the sale of dogs or cats by a pet store or pet dealer based on the source from which the animal is obtained.		
H2226: FIREWORKS; USE; OVERNIGHT HOURS; PROHIBITION.	Counties and municipalities are authorized to prohibit the use of permissible consumer fireworks between the hours of 11PM and 8AM, except for between 11PM of December 31 and 1AM on January 1 each year, and between 11PM of July 4 and 1AM on July 5 each year.	Hearing: Senate Commerce (Wednesday 03/02/22 at 2:00 PM, Senate Rm. 1)	General Comments (all lists): Support. League resolution. Twin bill SB1275
H2234: VACATION RENTALS; SHORT-TERM RENTALS; ENFORCEMENT.	Modifies the list of regulations that counties and municipalities are authorized to impose on vacation rentals or short-terms rentals to include requiring the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental to maintain liability insurance appropriate to cover the rental in the aggregate of at least \$500,000 or to advertise and offer each vacation rental or short-term rental through a hosting platform that provides equal or greater coverage. Counties and		

	<p>municipalities are authorized to impose civil penalties against an owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental for "verified violations" (defined) of specified provisions. Modifies civil penalties for online lodging operators that fail to comply with applicable transaction privilege tax requirements. After notice and a hearing, the Department of Revenue is authorized to suspend for a period of 12 months the transaction privilege tax license of the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental that has three verified violations within the same 12-month period.</p>		
<p>H2236: VOTER REGISTRATION; REQUEST REQUIRED</p>	<p>An agency, department or division of Arizona or any person acting on its behalf and any political subdivision of Arizona or any person acting on its behalf are prohibited from registering a person to vote unless the person affirmatively requests to register to vote.</p>		
<p>H2254: OFFICERS BILL OF RIGHTS; PREEMPTION</p>	<p>The peace officers bill of rights does not preempt agreements that supplement or enhance its provisions. Previously, it did not preempt agreements that supplant, revise, or otherwise deviate from its provisions.</p>	<p>Hearing: Senate Judiciary (Thursday 03/03/22 at 9:00 AM, Senate Rm. 1)</p>	<p>General Comments (all lists): Monitor</p>
<p>H2255: FIREWORKS; PERMISSIBLE USE; DIWALI</p>	<p>The dates that counties with a population of more than 500,000 persons and municipalities within those counties cannot prohibit the sale of permissible consumer fireworks is expanded to include two days before the first day of Diwali through the third day of Diwali, and the dates that those counties and municipalities cannot prohibit the use of permissible consumer fireworks is expanded to include the second and third days of Diwali.</p>		
<p>H2276: STATE LAW; VIOLATION; SCHOOLS; UNIVERSITIES</p>	<p>At the request of a member of the Legislature, the Attorney General is required to investigate any official action taken by the Arizona Board of Regents, a community college district governing board, school district or charter school governing board, university, community college, charter school, or school district school that the member alleges violates state law or the state Constitution. If the Attorney General concludes that there is a violation by ABOR, a university, a community college district, or a community college, the Attorney General is required to impose a civil penalty of an unspecified amount (blank in original) for each month the violation occurs. If the Attorney General concludes that there is a violation by a charter school, school district, or school district school, the Attorney General is required to notify the Arizona Department of Education (ADE), and ADE is required to withhold an unspecified percent (blank in original) of the monthly Classroom Site Fund monies the district or charter school is eligible to receive. [Capitol Reports Note: Some of these provisions were originally signed into law as Laws 2021, chapter 403 (part of the FY2021-22 budget), but were deemed unconstitutional by the Arizona</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Problematic, adds components to 1487 claims that remove and chill local decision-making</p>

	Supreme Court in Arizona School Boards Association et al v. State of Arizona.]		
H2316: MISCONDUCT INVOLVING WEAPONS; PUBLIC PLACES	A person who possesses a valid concealed weapons permit is exempt from the prohibition on carrying a concealed weapon in a public establishment or at a public event. Some exceptions, including for public establishments or events that are a "secured facility" (defined), that are the licensed premises of a liquor licensee, that are a judicial department or law enforcement agency, that are an educational institution, and that are a vehicle or craft. AS PASSED HOUSE	Hearing: Senate Judiciary (Thursday 03/03/22 at 9:00 AM, Senate Rm. 1)	General Comments (all lists): Oppose
H2319: LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY; RECORDING PROHIBITION	It is a petty offense for a person to knowingly make a video recording of law enforcement activity without the permission of a law enforcement officer if the person is within 15 feet of where the law enforcement activity is occurring. If a person fails to comply with a verbal warning of a violation or has a previous conviction of a violation of this legislation, the criminal classification is increased to a class 3 (lowest) misdemeanor.		
H2329: DISASTER; REIMBURSEMENT OF EMERGENCY EXPENSES	Political subdivisions are allowed to apply to the State Director of Emergency Management for a 100 percent reimbursement of necessary expenses incurred in search or rescue operations, and previous dollar amount limits are deleted.		General Comments (all lists): Support
H2339: MUNICIPAL NOTICES AND ORDINANCES; POSTING	Notices of election, invitations for bids, notices of letting contracts, laws and ordinances, and other notices of a public character issued by authority of the governing body of any municipality may be posted on the municipality's website in lieu of being published in a newspaper. A municipality that posts notices on the website is required to provide a link to a listing of all current notices and ordinances on the website's home page.		
H2375: URBAN REVENUE SHARING; PUBLIC SAFETY	Beginning in FY2023-24, monies distributed to cities and towns from the Urban Revenue Sharing Fund must be used only for "public safety services" (defined as police, fire and emergency medical services). If a municipality uses any monies from the Urban Revenue Sharing Fund for a purpose other than public safety services in any fiscal year, the State Treasurer is required to withhold an amount equal to those expenditures for the following fiscal year.		General Comments (all lists): Oppose. Reduces local decision-making for city budgeting. Does not allow for individual municipalities to budget for specific needs or have the same flexibility with contracted services
H2412: OPEN MEETINGS; DIGITAL RECORDINGS	All public bodies subject to open meeting law are required to provide for written minutes and a digital recording of all of their meetings, instead of either written minutes or a digital recording. Each public body is required to post on its website the minutes and the digital recording no later than five working days after the meeting.		General Comments (all lists): Amendment language requested to have audio recordings (instead of video and audio) suffice to reflect technological limitations and capacity for entities subject to open meeting law
H2452: ANTIDISCRIMINATION; EMPLOYMENT; VACCINATION STATUS	he list of attributes for which a person cannot be discriminated against in employment practices, various housing related statutes, and in places of		

	public accommodation is expanded to include "vaccination status" (defined).		
H2453: GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES; MASK REQUIREMENT; PROHIBITION	A "governmental entity" (defined) is prohibited from imposing any requirement to wear a mask or face covering anywhere on the governmental entity's premises, except where long-standing workplace safety and infection control measures that are unrelated to COVID-19 may be required. Does not apply to a special healthcare district. AS PASSED HOUSE	Hearing: Senate Government (Monday 02/28/22 at 2:00 PM, Senate Rm. 1)	General Comments (all lists): Oppose
H2455: INCORPORATION; URBAN AREAS	All territory within one mile of an incorporated city or town is declared to be an urbanized area (which triggers requirements for approval from the incorporated city or town), instead of within six miles of an incorporated city or town with a population of 5,000 or more persons or within three miles of any incorporated city or town. Also, uninhabited, rural or farm lands may be included in an area to be incorporated if the lands have been platted and approved by the county board of supervisors for housing or commercial development before filing an incorporation petition, or if the current owner of the lands agrees to include the property and provides a written, notarized statement supporting the inclusion.		General Comments (all lists): Fixed with amendment. Earlier: Would be improved with potential amendment language
H2472: BUSINESSES; FIREARMS; UNLAWFUL ACTS	A government entity or financial institution is prohibited from discriminating against a "firearm entity" (defined) because the firearm entity supports or is engaged in the lawful commerce of firearms, firearm accessories or ammunition products. A person who is injured by a violation of this prohibition is authorized to bring a civil action against the government entity or financial institution.		
H2473: FIREARMS; CONTRACTS; PROHIBITED PRACTICES	A "public entity" (defined) is prohibited from entering into a contract with a value of \$100,000 or more with a company to acquire or dispose of services, supplies, information technology, or construction unless the contract includes a written certification that the company does not currently, and agrees for the duration of the contract that it will not, discriminate against a "firearm entity" (defined).		General Comments (all lists): League oppose. Not certain the issue it is attempting to address, would contradict procurement best practices. Language is not clear
H2482: MUNICIPALITY; GENERAL PLAN; ADOPTION; AMENDMENT	All major amendments to a municipality's general plan proposed for adoption by the governing body of a municipality must be presented at a public hearing within 12 months of when the proposal is made, instead of during the calendar year the proposal is made.	Hearing: Senate Government (Monday 02/28/22 at 2:00 PM, Senate Rm. 1)	
H2498: COVID-19; VACCINATION REQUIREMENTS; PROHIBITION	Any "government entity" (defined) is prohibited from requiring a resident of Arizona to receive a vaccination for COVID-19 or any variant of COVID-19.		
H2508: OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY; VIOLATIONS; PENALTIES	The minimum and maximum amounts of civil penalties for violations of occupational safety and health regulations are deleted, and civil penalty amounts are as adopted by the U.S. Occupational		

	Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) under specified federal law.		
H2520: PROHIBITED AGREEMENTS; PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTS	The list of prohibited provisions in a public works contract is modified to remove requiring a contractor to participate in or contribute to an apprenticeship program that is registered with the U.S. Department of Labor and requiring a contractor to become a party to any project labor agreement.		
H2579: RESIDENTIAL ZONING; PARK MODEL TRAILERS	Counties and municipalities are prohibited from adopting any regulation that prohibits or restricts the use of a "park model trailer" (defined) on a residential lot as a primary single-family residence if all other statutory requirements have been met.		General Comments (all lists): Bill has been fixed with the amendment. Earlier: Concerning language
H2587: PUBLIC RECORDS; POINT OF CONTACT	Any entity that is subject to a public records request is required to provide the name and contact information of the employee who is authorized and able to provide the information requested. An employee who is authorized and able to provide public records information is required to reply within five business days acknowledging receipt of the request.		General Comments (all lists): Potential amendment language forthcoming
H2606: SCHOOL DISTRICTS; HOUSING FACILITIES; TEACHERS	School district governing boards are authorized to construct or provide housing facilities for teachers and other school employees that the board determines are necessary to operate the school. Previously, only districts in rural areas were authorized to do so.		General Comments (all lists): Favorable policy concept. Doesn't seem to be moving forward.
H2611: VACCINATIONS; MASKS; REQUIREMENTS; ENFORCEMENT PROHIBITION	The state, any political subdivision that receives and uses state tax revenues, or any person doing business in Arizona is prohibited from enforcing on a student without parental consent or on an employee any requirement that the person receive a vaccination for COVID-19 or any variant of COVID-19 or wear a mask. Violations are a class 1 (highest) misdemeanor. The county attorney is authorized to prosecute violations.		
H2612: OCCUPATIONAL REGULATION	Throughout statutes governing occupational regulations, requirements that an applicant, licensee, permittee, or other person be of "good moral character" or similar are deleted.		
H2616: MASK MANDATES; MINORS; PARENTAL CONSENT	This state, any political subdivision, any other governmental entity, any school district, or any charter school in Arizona are prohibited from requiring that a mask or face covering be worn by a person under 18 years of age without the express consent of the person's parent or guardian. AS PASSED HOUSE		General Comments (all lists): Would conflict with employee requirements for seasonal employees under 18
H2621: CONSENT DECREE; PROHIBITED	In any state court proceeding in which the constitutionality, legality or application of any provision of Title 16 (Elections) is challenged and a government entity is named as the defendant, the court is prohibited from approving or signing a consent decree. In any federal court proceeding in which the constitutionality, legality or application of any provision of Title 16 (Elections) is challenged,		

	the state and any party representing the state are prohibited from entering into or signing a consent decree.		
H2623: ANTIDISCRIMINATION; VACCINATION STATUS; IMMUNITY PASSPORTS	he list of attributes for which a person cannot be discriminated against in employment practices, various housing related statutes, and in places of public accommodation is expanded to include "vaccination status" and possession of an "immunity passport" (both defined). Severability clause. Emergency clause.		
H2625: VACATION RENTALS; SHORT-TERM RENTALS; REGULATIONS	The list of purposes for which counties and municipalities are permitted to regulate vacation rentals and short-term rentals is expanded to include requiring the owner to provide contact information for the owner or the owner's designee to all property owners within 300 feet of the vacation rental or short-term rental property, requiring the owner to display a sign attached to the property near the front door that contains a local 24-hour emergency contact number, and requiring the owner to obtain and maintain a local regulatory permit or license before offering the property for rent.		General Comments (all lists): Support
H2626: ANIMAL HANDLING; MICROCHIP SCAN	A county pound, municipal facility, a veterinarian, animal shelter, or an Arizona incorporated humane society with a cooperative agreement with a county are required to thoroughly scan all dogs and cats for the presence of a microchip and make a reasonable effort to contact the owner. These facilities are also required to scan all deceased dogs and cats found in a public place and brought to the facility for the presence of a microchip and make a reasonable effort to contact the owner. Failure to thoroughly scan for the presence of a microchip and make a reasonable effort to contact the owner of a stray dog or cat is added to the list of grounds for disciplinary action for a veterinarian or an animal crematory.		
H2640: CANDIDATE NOMINATION SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS	Cuts in half the number of signatures required on nomination petitions for candidates for U.S. Senate, state offices, U.S. Congress, state legislature, county office, superior court judge, justice of the peace, constable, mayor or other citywide office, and various other specified offices.		
H2650: CRITICAL INCIDENT BUREAU; ESTABLISHMENT; DPS	Establishes a division within the Department of Public Safety (DPS) known as the Critical Incident Bureau to conduct independent investigations of "critical force incidents" (defined as an incident involving the use or intended use of deadly force or any discharge of a firearm by a peace officer) and, upon request from a law enforcement agency, investigate a criminal misconduct allegation against a peace officer employed by that agency. Appropriates \$24.4 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to DPS for the Bureau. Effective July 1, 2025.		General Comments (all lists): Support
H2652: USED CATALYTIC CONVERTERS; SALES;	It is unlawful for a person to solicit or advertise a used catalytic converter, and for a person to		

<p>ACQUISITIONS</p>	<p>purchase, solicit, advertise, or sell any nonferrous parts of a catalytic converter except in connect with selling or installing a new catalytic converter. A person that purchases a used catalytic converter is required to electronically submit to the Department of Transportation a record of each used catalytic converter transaction.</p>		
<p>H2660: LIQUOR; LICENSING; PROCESSES; PROCEDURES</p>	<p>Various changes to statutes relating to liquor licenses. The owner or management of a regional shopping center that encompasses at least 400,000 square feet of retail space is authorized, on behalf of retail licensees located at the shopping center, to apply for an extension of premises to allow on-sale retail liquor licensees to sell spirituous liquor and to allow patrons to consume spirituous liquor throughout a designated pedestrian area of the regional shopping center. The application process is specified, including review by the local governing body and submission of plans or diagrams designating the specific extension of premises requested. Establishes conditions for an extension of premises. The Governor is authorized to issue an executive order that extends the closing time of liquor licensees until 3AM for spirituous liquor sales in connection with a professional or collegiate national sporting championship event held in Arizona.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Potential amendment language forthcoming</p>
<p>H2663: SHORT-TERM RENTALS; VACATION RENTALS; LICENSING</p>	<p>Counties and municipalities are authorized to require the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental to obtain and maintain a local regulatory permit or license issued by the county or municipality before offering a vacation rental or short-term rental for rent. Counties and municipalities are authorized to require the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental to provide proof of a valid transaction privilege tax license. Counties and municipalities are authorized to require the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental to offer the rental for a minimum two-night rental period. Counties and municipalities are authorized to limit the percentage of vacation rentals or short-term rentals based on the total housing stock in that county or municipality. Vacation rentals and short-term rentals are not residential rental dwelling units and are subject to the health and safety regulations prescribed for the transient lodging classification.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Support. Favorable language, assigned to the sponsor's committee, should pass committee. League support</p>
<p>H2674: MUNICIPAL ZONING; BY RIGHT HOUSING</p>	<p>By January 1, 2023, municipalities are required to allow a list of single-family dwelling unit construction in specified existing zoning districts. Municipalities cannot require a general plan amendment, use permit, or review by a board or commission for an applicant to construct these types of housing. If an applicant proposes any amendment to a zoning ordinance that changes a land use designation to residential or changes allowed density for the purpose of constructing single-family or multi-family housing units, the municipality is required to determine whether the</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Will be a vehicle for a housing study committee proposal. A study proposal should include city and affordable housing representatives and have a collaborative process for choosing a firm for any analysis. Earlier: Sponsor has stated that the proposal will not be pursued. Earlier: Oppose. Attempts to upend the vote-approved General Plan and preempt zoning, permitting, code, spacing, height, environmental, use and other requirements</p>

	<p>application is "administratively complete" (defined) within 30 days, and approve a complete application within 90 days, with some exceptions. Municipalities are prohibited from adopting or enforcing any ordinance or legal requirement related to residential housing "design elements" (defined). Some exceptions. Repeals the building code moratorium on residential and commercial buildings and allows municipalities to adopt residential building codes for the sole purpose of providing a reasonable level of safety and health. Declares that housing supply and affordability are matters of statewide concerns and prohibits municipalities from adopting residential construction and development standards that are more restrictive than state law. Appropriates \$89 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the Housing Trust Fund for low-income housing needs in Arizona. Severability clause.</p>		
<p>H2711: VACATION RENTALS; SHORT-TERM RENTALS; RESTRICTIONS</p>	<p>A municipality with a population of less than 17,000 persons is allowed to require the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental to obtain and maintain a permit or license issued by the municipality before renting or operating a vacation rental or short-term rental, is allowed to limit the number of vacation rentals and short-term rentals based on a percentage of total residentially zoned buildings or structures in that municipality, and is allowed to regulate vacation rentals or short-term rentals in the same manner as transient lodging activities.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): League support. Could evolve to eventually offer tools for larger cities, as well</p>
<p>H2712: PUBLIC MEETINGS EXECUTIVE SESSIONS</p>	<p>A public body is authorized to hold an executive session for legal advice solely for advice in the other areas for which an executive session may be held. Discussion of the objectives on which an officer or employee of a public body will be evaluated must be conducted in a public meeting.</p>		
<p>H2721: LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS: AZPOST</p>	<p>Any government entity must require a majority vote to investigate law enforcement officer misconduct, influence the conduct of or certify law enforcement officer misconduct investigations, recommend disciplinary actions for law enforcement misconduct, or impose discipline for law enforcement misconduct. The requirement for 2/3 of the voting members of a government entity that takes any of those actions relating to law enforcement officer misconduct to be Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training Board certified law enforcement officers is expanded to apply to 2/3 of the "members, staff, employees, or seats" (defined) or any government committee, board, agency, department, office, or entity that takes those actions. [Capitol Reports Note: Some of the provisions in this legislation were originally signed into law as Laws 2021, chapter 403 (part of the FY2021-22 budget), but were deemed unconstitutional by the Arizona Supreme Court in Arizona School Boards Association et al v. State of Arizona.]</p>		

<p>H2787: MARICOPA COUNTY; DIVISION; NEW COUNTIES</p>	<p>Divides Maricopa County into four counties by modifying the Maricopa County boundaries and adding three new counties: Hohokam County, Mogollon County, and O'odham County. Maricopa County continues full jurisdictional operation for all four counties until a special election held within 120 days after the effective date of this legislation to elect new county boards of supervisors. Currently elected Maricopa County Supervisors continue in their capacity for the remainder of their term in whichever county their supervisory district is located. The elected boards of supervisors in the three new counties will determine an application process for municipalities to apply to be the county seat, which will be determined at a special election to be held within 120 days from the election of the boards of supervisors. The four counties are authorized to enter into a ten-year shared use agreement for the use of existing shared capital assets. Effective January 1, 2023.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Problematic</p>
<p>S1026: VACATION RENTALS; SHORT-TERM RENTALS; REPEAL</p>	<p>Repeals statute that prohibits municipalities and counties from prohibiting vacation rentals or short-term rentals and that restricts the types of regulations that municipalities and counties may impose on vacation rentals or short-term rentals.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Would return local decision-making to cities regarding short-term rental businesses in neighborhoods. Twin bill is HB 2069</p>
<p>S1033: RIOT; UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY; CLASSIFICATION; LIABILITY</p>	<p>Establishes the crime of mob intimidation, a class 1 (highest) misdemeanor, if a person, assembled with two or more other persons and acting with common intent, uses force or threatens to use imminent force to compel or attempt to compel another person to do or refrain from doing any act or to assume, abandon or maintain a particular viewpoint against the person's will. The list of circumstances under which assault is classified as aggravated assault, a class 6 (lowest) felony, is expanded to include if the person commits the assault on a peace officer in the furtherance of a riot or unlawful assembly. A person convicted of aggravated assault on a peace officer in these circumstances must be sentenced to serve no less than the minimum sentence and is not eligible for probation or suspension of execution of sentence until the entire sentence is served. Burglary committed during a riot where the perpetration of the burglary is facilitated by "conditions arising from the riot" (defined) is classified as burglary in the first degree. The criminal classification of abuse of venerated objects by desecrating any public monument, memorial, or property of a public park is increased to a class 6 (lowest) felony, from a class 2 (mid-level) misdemeanor. A person who is convicted of any offense that is committed in furtherance of a riot or an unlawful assembly must be sentenced to the next higher class of offense than that for which the person is convicted. A municipality has a duty to allow a municipality law enforcement agency to respond appropriately to protect persons and property during a riot or</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Concerning language, undefined terms</p>

	unlawful assembly based on the availability of adequate equipment to its city and town law enforcement officers and relevant state and federal laws. If a municipal governing body or a person who is authorized by the municipal governing body breaches that duty, the municipality is liable in a civil action for any damages, including damages arising from personal injury, wrongful death or property damages proximately caused by the breach of duty.		
S1035: POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS; LOBBYING; PROHIBITION	"Political subdivisions" (defined as counties, municipalities, school districts, and special districts) and any person acting on behalf of a political subdivision are prohibited from entering into a contract with a person or entity for lobbying services and from spending monies for any person or entity to lobby on behalf of that political subdivision unless that person is directly employed by the political subdivision.		
S1047: PROFESSIONAL SPORTING EVENTS; NATIONAL ANTHEM	A "governmental entity" (defined) is prohibited from entering into an agreement with a "professional sports team" (defined) that requires a financial commitment by any governmental entity unless the agreement includes both a written verification that the professional sports team will play the United States national anthem at the beginning of each "sporting event" (defined) held at the professional sports team's home venue, and a penalty if the professional sports team violates that requirement.		
S1048: EMERGENCY POWERS; BUSINESS CLOSURE; REPEAL	The list of emergency powers of mayors of incorporated municipalities and chairmen of county boards of supervisors is modified to remove the authority to order the closing of any business. AS PASSED SENATE	Hearing: House Military Affairs & Public Safety (Monday 02/28/22 at 2:00 PM, House Rm. 1)	General Comments (all lists): Oppose. Issues including those relating to emergencies in which evacuations are needed
S1059: VETERANS; SURVIVING SPOUSES; GOVERNMENT PARKING	State agencies with jurisdiction over street parking or publicly owned and operated parking facilities are required to provide specially designated and marked parking spaces for the exclusive use of "veterans" (defined elsewhere in statute and includes the veteran's surviving spouse), which must be adjacent to the parking space designated for persons with physical disabilities.		
S1081: PSPRS; ADVISORY COMMITTEE	For the purpose of consent for insurance contracts, an oral communication with a contemporaneous record or recording made of the communication may qualify as consent, instead of being prohibited from qualifying as consent.		
S1092: PRODUCT LIABILITY; CIVIL ACTION; LIMITATION	Establishes a list of circumstances under which a product liability action may be commenced or maintained against a seller that is not also a manufacturer of the product at issue, including that the seller failed to exercise reasonable care in assembling, maintaining or repairing the product at issue, and that the seller made an express warranty regarding the product independent of any	Hearing: House Judiciary (Wednesday 03/02/22 at 9:00 AM, House Rm. 4)	

	warranty made by the manufacturer. AS PASSED SENATE		
S1108: ONLINE LODGING; REGULATION; PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION	Repeals statutes prohibiting municipalities and counties from prohibiting vacation rentals or short-term rentals and limiting the restrictions that municipalities and counties may place on those rentals to a list of specified purposes. Real and personal property and improvements that are used for residential purposes, that are solely leased or rented to lodgers for periods of less than thirty days and that are valued at full cash value are classified as class one property, instead of class four property, for property tax purposes. Some exceptions.		General Comments (all lists): Would return local decision-making to cities regarding short-term rental businesses in neighborhoods
S1125: FIREARMS AND EQUIPMENT; REGULATION	A person who is lawfully entitled to retain possession of "firearms and equipment" (defined) is authorized to retain possession of firearms and equipment and use or transport firearms and equipment in Arizona for any lawful purpose. The right to retain, use or transport firearms and equipment cannot be impaired or infringed by the Legislature, the state, state agencies, or political subdivisions. A retroactive law that regulates firearms and equipment, including a law that requires an additional or new tax on firearms and equipment that were purchased under a previous law that required only a onetime tax, or mandatory firearms and equipment buyback or registration laws are unlawful and unenforceable.		
S1132: MUNICIPAL BONDS; ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY;	Municipalities are prohibited issuing a "green bond" (defined) to finance or refinance a "green project" (defined as a project that contributes to environmental objectives, excluding pollution prevention and control).		
S1158: ATTORNEY FEES; COSTS; RECOVERY	A court is required to award fees and other expenses to a party that prevails in a civil action brought by that party seeking declaratory or injunctive relief against the state, a county, or municipality for an action that violates the U.S. Constitution, the state Constitution, or a state law.		General Comments (all lists): Oppose. Limits ability to recoup taxpayer funds
S1166: PUBLIC EMPLOYERS; UNION CONTRACTS	Public employers are prohibited from spending public monies for "union activities" (defined). A public employer is prohibited from entering into an employment contract with a public employee to engage in union activities or provide paid leave or any form of compensation to engage in union activities. An employment contract that violates this prohibition is void and unenforceable. Any Arizona resident and the Attorney General have standing in any court of record to bring suit against any public employer of Arizona to remedy any violation. If a court finds that a public employer has violated this prohibition, the court is required to award reasonable attorney fees and costs to the party who brought the action. Does not apply to any existing employment contract that is in effect before the effective date of this legislation, but any existing employment contract that conflicts with		

	this legislation cannot be renewed or extended. Severability clause. Contains a legislative intent section.		
S1168: VACATION RENTALS; SHORT-TERM RENTALS; ENFORCEMENT	Modifies the list of regulations that counties and municipalities are authorized to impose on vacation rentals or short-terms rentals to include requiring the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental to maintain liability insurance appropriate to cover the rental in the aggregate of at least \$500,000 or to advertise and offer each vacation rental or short-term rental through a hosting platform that provides equal or greater coverage. Counties and municipalities are authorized to impose civil penalties against an owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental for "verified violations" (defined) of specified provisions. Modifies civil penalties for online lodging operators that fail to comply with applicable transaction privilege tax requirements. After notice and a hearing, the Department of Revenue is authorized to suspend for a period of 12 months the transaction privilege tax license of the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental that has three verified violations within the same 12-month period.		General Comments (all lists): Monitor for amendment language
S1191: UNION LABOR; PROHIBITION; PREVAILING WAGE	In all proceedings related to a civil action before the superior court or justice court, any party, including an attorney or witness on written notice to the court, must be allowed to participate in the proceeding remotely by using a telephone or video conference connection.		General Comments (all lists): Problematic language in striker amendment. Conflicts with federal law regarding the expenditure of federally-funded projects. Oppose
S1198: LOCAL GOVERNMENTS; LOBBYING; PROHIBITION	Counties, municipalities, school districts, and other political subdivisions and any person acting on behalf of a political subdivision are prohibited from entering into a contract with a person or entity for lobbying services and from spending monies for any person or entity to lobby on behalf of that political subdivision unless that person is directly employed by the political subdivision. If a county, municipality, school district or other political subdivision is a member of an organization of which the majority of the members are composed of political subdivisions or other public bodies, no portion of membership dues may be authorized for lobbying activities.		General Comments (all lists): Oppose. AMWUA oppose
S1203: HEALTH CARE INSTITUTIONS; ARCHITECTURAL PLANS	A license application for a health care institution is required to include a notarized attestation from a registered architect that verifies the architectural plans meet or exceed standards adopted by the Department of Health Services (DHS), instead of requiring the application to include the plans or DHS approval of the plans.		
S1209: TOBACCO USE; SALE; MINIMUM AGE	Increases the minimum legal age to purchase or possess a tobacco product, vapor product, and related paraphernalia to 21 years of age, from 18 years of age.		
S1220: PROPERTY; FIREARMS CLAUSES; AGREEMENTS;	Rental agreements are prohibited from providing that the tenant agrees not to carry, possess,		

<p>PROHIBITION</p>	<p>transport or store on the premises a firearm, a part of a firearm or firearm ammunition that is authorized under state or federal law. Applies to the tenant, the tenant's guest, the tenant's dwelling and any parking area or other area open for use by the tenant. Condo associations and homeowners' associations cannot prohibit an owner, member, tenant or guest from carrying, possessing, transporting or storing a firearm, a part of a firearm or firearm ammunition that is authorized under state or federal law in any dwelling, office, parking lot or common element.</p>		
<p>S1223: PET STORES; PET DEALERS</p>	<p>Counties and municipalities are authorized to enforce specified regulations on pet stores and pet dealers. Deletes the presumption of good faith actions for pet stores or pet dealers if, when placing an order to obtain a dog or cat for sale or resale, the store or dealer conducts a search for inspection reports of the breeder.</p>		
<p>S1241: GIFT CLAUSE; VIOLATION; STATUTE; LIMITATION</p>	<p>An action against a public entity or public employee that alleges a violation of the state Constitutional ban on public gifts or loans of credit is required to be brought within 30 days after the cause of action accrues.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Monitor. Fine with proposed amending language</p>
<p>S1245: TOBACCO; VAPOR; ALTERNATIVE NICOTINE; REGULATION</p>	<p>t is unlawful for a retail tobacco vendor or their representative to sell or provide an "alternative nicotine products," "tobacco products," or "vapor products" (all defined) to persons under 21 years of age. The powers and duties of the Department of Liquor Licenses and Control (DLLC) are expanded to include enforcing statute regulating alternative nicotine products, tobacco products, or vapor products. Beginning January 1, 2024, a retail tobacco vendor is prohibited from distributing alternative nicotine products, tobacco products or vapor products in Arizona without a valid tobacco retail sales license issued by DLLC. DLLC is authorized to determine the fee for an application for an initial license or renewal license. A license is valid for one year and is not transferable. Establishes requirements for licensees to obtain identification from a person ordering or purchasing these products in order to determine that the person is not under the legal use age. Establishes civil penalties for violations and conditions under which a license may be suspended or revoked. Establishes appeal rights and procedures. Various regulations of tobacco products are expanded to include alternative nicotine products and vapor products. Declares that the regulation of the sale and marketing of alternative nicotine products, tobacco products, and vapor products is a matter of statewide concern and is not subject to the authority of counties and municipalities. More. Effective January 1, 2023. Severability clause. Due to voter protection, one section of this legislation requires the affirmative vote of at least 3/4 of the members of each house of the Legislature for passage.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Oppose. Zoning and advertising preemptions.</p>

S1258: GOVERNMENT MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS; TRANSPARENCY	A paid membership organization composed of the state, counties, municipalities, school districts, or other political subdivisions is added to the definition of "public body" for the purpose of public records laws.		
S1275: FIREWORKS; USE; OVERNIGHT HOURS; PROHIBITION	Counties and municipalities are authorized to prohibit the use of permissible consumer fireworks between the hours of 11PM and 8AM, except between 11PM on December 31 through 1AM on January 1, and between 11PM on July 4 through 1AM on July 5.	Hearing: House Military Affairs & Public Safety (Monday 02/28/22 at 2:00 PM, House Rm. 1)	General Comments (all lists): Support. League resolution. Twin bill HB2226
S1298: GOVERNMENT MASK MANDATE; PROHIBITION	A "governmental entity" (defined) is prohibited from imposing any requirement to wear a mask or face covering, except where long-standing workplace safety and infection control measures that are unrelated to COVID-19 may be required.		General Comments (all lists): Held in cmte this week
S1333: NEIGHBORHOOD OCCUPANTLESS ELECTRIC VEHICLES	A "neighborhood occupantless electric vehicle" (defined) is authorized to be operated on a highway that has a posted speed limit of 45 miles per hour or less. Establishes restrictions for a neighborhood occupantless electric vehicle operating on a highway with a posted speed limit of more than 35 miles per hour but not exceeding 45 miles per hour, including travelling in the right-hand lane, allowing faster moving vehicles to pass, and displaying a slow-moving vehicle sign with a reflective surface.		General Comments (all lists): Oppose as introduced. Additional amending language is being developed (to be added to the amendment in cmte) Earlier: Sponsor is open to amending language, amendment is pending
S1349: BUDGET REDUCTION; LAW ENFORCEMENT; HEARING	If the proposed budget of a county or municipality reduces funding to the operating budget of a law enforcement agency, the Attorney General or a member of the governing body who objects to the funding reduction is authorized to file a petition with the Governor's Regulator Review Council (GRRC). GRRC is required to schedule a hearing to consider the petition and may approved, amend, or modify the proposed law enforcement agency budget. The budget approved by GRRC is final. If the budget approved by GRRC decreases the law enforcement agency's budget by 10 percent or more over the previous year's budget, the county or municipality is required to notify the State Treasurer of the reduction, and the State Treasurer is required to withhold state shared revenues from the county or municipality in an amount equal to the reduction until notification that the reduction in the law enforcement agency's budget has been restored.		
S1354: LAW ENFORCEMENT BUDGET; REDUCTION; PROHIBITION	Counties and municipalities are prohibited from reducing the annual operating budget for a law enforcement agency by any amount below the previous year's budget.		
S1376: CODES; ORDINANCES; USE OF REFRIGERANTS.	Any code, ordinance, or general or specific plan provision adopted by a county or municipality cannot prohibit the use of refrigerants that are listed as acceptable in the federal Clean Air Act if the equipment used is listed and installed in accordance with the use conditions prescribed in the Act.	Hearing: House Natural Resources, Energy & Water (Tuesday 03/01/22 at 2:00 PM, House Rm. 1)	

S1382: MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE; NOTICE	On all applications for a permit, license, or other authorization issued by a municipality, the municipality is required to print a notice of the requirement for the municipality to provide the name and contact information of the employee who is authorized to provide specified information in any written communication.		
S1409: MUNICIPAL TAXES AND FEES; NOTICE	The notice of intent to establish or increase a municipal tax, assessment, or fee is required to be prominently posted on the municipality's website, instead of just posted on the website.		General Comments (all lists): Potential vehicle for a striker bill
S1414: VACCINE REQUIREMENTS; EMPLOYERS; PROHIBITION	The state, political subdivisions that receive and use tax revenues, and any person doing business in Arizona are prohibited from requiring an employee to receive a vaccination for COVID-19 or any variant of COVID-19.		
S1446: MUNICIPALITIES; HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS; REPEAL	Repeals statute declaring that it is a valid public purpose of municipalities to assist in providing for the acquisition, construction or rehabilitation of housing and related facilities in areas that are declared by the municipality to be housing development areas, and authorizing public monies to be spent for that purpose.		General Comments (all lists): Concerning language. League oppose
S1452: FIREWORKS; PERMISSIBLE USE; DIWALI	The dates that counties with a population of more than 500,000 persons and municipalities within those counties cannot prohibit the sale of permissible consumer fireworks is expanded to include two days before the first day of Diwali through the third day of Diwali, and the dates that those counties and municipalities cannot prohibit the use of permissible consumer fireworks is expanded to include the second and third days of Diwali.		
S1476: PUBLIC MEETINGS; IN-PERSON ATTENDANCE	All meetings of any public body are required to accommodate in-person attendance and are prohibited from being held completely online or remotely.		
S1494: COVID-19 VACCINE; UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	The Department of Economic Security is prohibited from disqualifying an individual from receiving unemployment insurance benefits on the basis of the individual's separation from employment if the individual leaves employment due to the employer's requirement that the employee receive a COVID-19 vaccine or COVID-19 booster shot. Unemployment insurance benefits paid to an individual in this circumstances cannot be charged against an employer's account if the employer's requirement that employees receive the COVID-19 vaccine or COVID-19 booster shot is required by law.		
S1556: COST RECOVERY; CONTINGENCY FEE CASE	In an action that involves a tort claim or contract, a prevailing defendant is entitled to recover a percentage of the defendant's costs from the plaintiff's attorney that is commensurate with the contingency percentage, if any, that the plaintiff's attorney would have received had the plaintiff		

	prevailed. Establishes a calculation for the reimbursement.		
S1565: SUPREME COURT; ATTORNEY LICENSING	The Supreme Court is required to license attorneys for the practice of law in Arizona, and must adopt rules to carry out this requirement. Attorneys cannot be required to be a member of any organization to become or remained licensed.		
S1566: STATE BAR; ATTORNEY CHARGES; DAMAGES	If the state bar of Arizona does not prevail in the final disposition of an "attorney discipline matter" (defined), the state bar of Arizona and the complainant are responsible to the attorney who is the subject of the charge for any attorney fees, investigation and court costs, any loss of future earnings, and damage to the attorney's reputation.		
S1567: VACCINATIONS; PROHIBITIONS; EVIDENCE OF IMMUNITY	The state, its "governmental entities," and its "business affiliations" (both defined) are prohibited from requiring any person to receive a vaccination for COVID-19 or any variant of COVID-19 or to possess a COVID-19 immunity passport or other evidence certifying vaccination or immunity status, and are prohibited from discriminating against any person based on not receiving a vaccination for COVID-19 or any variant of COVID-19 or failing to possess a COVID-19 immunity passport or other evidence certifying vaccination or immunity status. The state and its governmental entities are prohibited from entering into a contract or giving a loan or grant of taxpayer monies to a business affiliation that requires a person to receive a vaccination for COVID-19 or any variant of COVID-19 or to possess a COVID-19 immunity passport or other evidence certifying vaccination or immunity status. A business affiliation that violates these requirements materially breaches its contract with the state or a governmental entity, rendering the contract voidable. Does not apply to health care institutions that are treating patients with COVID-19 or any variant of COVID-19 and that determine that a "direct threat" (defined) exists that cannot be eliminated or reduced by reasonable accommodation. Factors that must be considered to determine a direct threat are listed. Requires the provisions of this legislation to be construed liberally. Severability clause. Also repeals statute prohibiting vaccine passports or vaccine requirements, which was deemed unconstitutional by the Arizona Supreme Court in Arizona School Boards Association et al v. State of Arizona.		
S1594: ANNEXATION; PRE-ANNEXATION AGREEMENTS	Municipalities or developers are authorized to enter into a pre-annexation agreement with a property owner in which the property owner agrees to future annexation of an area that includes the property owner's property. A property owner who has entered into a pre-annexation agreement is not required to sign the annexation petition. Whether or not the property owner signs the petition, the property and property owner are included for purposes of calculating the one-half or more in value of the real and personal property and more		

	than one-half of the persons owning real and personal property that would be subject to taxation by the municipality in the event of the annexation.		
S1634: MUNICIPAL REAL PROPERTY; SALE; VALUATION	The circumstances under which real property of a municipality cannot be sold without authorization from the voters is changed to apply to real property of a municipality that has a total assessed value for the current year net assessed value subject to taxation in prior year, the value of which exceeds 2.5 percent of the locally assessed real property value of a municipality.		General Comments (all lists): Monitor for strike-everything amendment
S1656: WATER AND ENERGY; IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT	Adds a new article to Title 48 (Special Taxing Districts) establishing and regulating water conservation, energy efficiency, renewable energy, and resiliency improvement districts. The governing body of a local government is authorized to adopt a resolution or ordinance establishing a "program" (defined). Local program authorities are authorized to enter into special assessment agreements with property owners to secure special assessment financing for improvements that will result in improvements to energy efficiency, water conservation, or renewable energy. Establishes requirements for financing agreements and special assessments.		General Comments (all lists): Monitor

Clerk and Elections

BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE	SUMMARY	POSTED HEARINGS & CALENDARS	COMMENTS
H2023: ELECTRONIC BALLOT IMAGES; PUBLIC RECORD	After the polls are closed, the officer in charge of elections is required to make available to the public an online copy of any digital images of ballots in a manner that allows the images to be searchable by precinct but that precludes any alteration of the images. States that the digital images of the ballots are public records.		
H2059: EARLY VOTING; BOXES; OBSERVERS; ELECTIONEERING	County recorders or other officers in charge of elections are prohibited from using an unmonitored drop box for receiving voted early ballots. For any drop boxes that are used to receive voted early ballots, the county board of supervisors is required to furnish three notices that electioneering is prohibited within 75 feet of the drop box. Voters who have delivered their ballots are required to promptly move outside the 75-foot limit. Increases the criminal classification of a list of unlawful acts by voters, including electioneering within the 75-foot limit, hindering the voting of others, and voting in a county in which the voter no longer resides, to a class 6 (lowest) felony, from a class 2 (mid-level) misdemeanor.		
H2070: OPEN MEETINGS; CAPACITY; POSTING; VIOLATION	All public bodies are required to provide for a reasonable amount of seating to accommodate the anticipated attendance of all persons desiring to attend the deliberations and proceedings. The agenda for a public meeting is required to include notice of the time that the public will have physical access to the meeting place. A head of a public body that violates these requirements is liable for a civil penalty as provided in statute for open meeting law violations.		General Comments (all lists): Improvement with amending language. Earlier: Concerning language. Example, moving sites for Council meetings depending on the agenda items is not a commonly held best practice
H2080: HAND COUNT; ELECTRONIC TABULATION VERIFICATION	For the regular primary and general elections, all ballots are required to be counted by hand, and machines or devices for electronic tabulation of ballots can be used only for quality control checks or to otherwise verify the hand count of ballots. When the court orders a recount of votes that were tabulated by hand, the recount must be a hand count and the court is allowed to order the use of tabulating equipment to verify the results of the hand recount. Effective January 1, 2023.		
H2095: POSTING OF NOTICES; MUNICIPAL WEBSITES	Notices of election, invitations for bids, notices of letting contracts, laws and ordinances, and other notices of a public character issued by authority of the governing body of any municipality are required to be posted on the municipality's website.		
H2162: OPEN MEETING LAW; VIOLATIONS; PENALTY	Increases the civil penalties the court is authorized to impose for violations of open meeting law to up		

	to \$500 for a first offense and up to \$10,000 for a second or subsequent offense, instead of up to \$500 for a second offense and up to \$2,500 for a third or subsequent offense. In addition to or in lieu of the civil penalties, the court is authorized to require a member of the public body to attend training on public meetings as directed by the Attorney General or the Ombudsman-Citizens Aide. Open meeting law violations may be committed recklessly in addition to knowingly.		
H2236: VOTER REGISTRATION; REQUEST REQUIRED	An agency, department or division of Arizona or any person acting on its behalf and any political subdivision of Arizona or any person acting on its behalf are prohibited from registering a person to vote unless the person affirmatively requests to register to vote.		
H2237: SAME DAY VOTER REGISTRATION; PROHIBITION	An agency, department or division of Arizona or any person acting on its behalf, and any political subdivision or any person acting on its behalf are prohibited from registering a person to vote on an election day and deeming that person eligible to vote in that election. Any person who violates this section is guilty of a class 6 (lowest) felony. Does not apply to a person who properly registers to vote while temporarily absent from Arizona as provided for in statute.		
H2238: BALLOT DROP BOXES; PROHIBITION	A county recorder or other officer in charge of elections is prohibited from using an unmonitored drop box for receipt of voted early ballots.		
H2239: ELECTRONIC BALLOT ADJUDICATION; PROHIBITION	The county board of supervisors and officer in charge of elections are prohibited from using an electronic vote adjudication. A duplicate copy of a damaged or defective ballot must be made by hand.		
H2240: ELECTIONS; VOTING CENTERS PROHIBITED	County boards of supervisors and any officer in charge of elections are prohibited from authorizing, establishing or using a voting center at which a voter who is a registered voter and resident anywhere in that county is allowed to receive the appropriate ballot for that specific voter.		
H2241: EARLY BALLOT DROP OFF; IDENTIFICATION	For any voter or voter's agent who delivers one or more voted early ballots in affidavit envelopes at any polling place or voting center, the election board must require the person to present identification for his/her own early ballot, and to attest in writing that he/she is the voter's family member, household member or caregiver for another person's early ballot. Knowing violations are a class 6 (lowest) felony.		
H2242: VOTER REGISTRATIONS; VALIDATION REQUIREMENT	After receiving a voter registration form, the county recorder is required to verify that the name, address, date of birth and driver license number of the registrant are valid and accurate. After receiving voter registration information for the statewide database, the Secretary of State is required to verify that the name, address, date of birth and driver license number of the registrant are valid and accurate. A person who willfully fails to		

	comply with these requirements is guilty of a class 6 (lowest) felony.		
H2243: VOTER REGISTRATION; STATE RESIDENCY; CANCELLATION	The voter registration form is required to contain a statement that if the registrant permanently moves to another state after registering to vote in Arizona, the registrant's voter registration will be canceled.		
H2245: IN-PERSON EARLY VOTING; TIME PERIOD	On-site early voting locations, voting centers, and emergency voting centers may be used for in-person early voting only during the period beginning on the Saturday before election day for a primary or general election and continuing through the Monday before election day for a primary or general election and cannot be used for in-person early voting for any other election or time period.		
H2283: POLLING PLACES; SCHOOLS; DISTRICT BOARDS	The officer in charge of elections is required to prioritize public schools and fire stations as polling places. School district governing boards and the governing board or body that supervises the fire stations are required to assist the county board of supervisors and the officer in charge of elections in selecting and coordinating schools and fire stations to be used as polling places. School principals are no longer authorized to deny a request to provide space for use as a polling place in specified circumstances.		
H2287: PRECINCTS; COMBINATION; PROHIBITION	For the purpose of establishing polling places, adjacent precincts are prohibited from being combined.		
H2288: EMERGENCY VOTING; REGISTRATION UPDATE; PROHIBITION	County boards of supervisors are no longer allowed to authorize the use of emergency voting centers. County recorders and other officers in charge of elections are no longer authorized to provide for emergency balloting for person who experience an emergency immediately preceding an election.		
H2339: MUNICIPAL NOTICES AND ORDINANCES; POSTING	Notices of election, invitations for bids, notices of letting contracts, laws and ordinances, and other notices of a public character issued by authority of the governing body of any municipality may be posted on the municipality's website in lieu of being published in a newspaper. A municipality that posts notices on the website is required to provide a link to a listing of all current notices and ordinances on the website's home page.		
H2412: OPEN MEETINGS; DIGITAL RECORDINGS	All public bodies subject to open meeting law are required to provide for written minutes and a digital recording of all of their meetings, instead of either written minutes or a digital recording. Each public body is required to post on its website the minutes and the digital recording no later than five working days after the meeting.		General Comments (all lists): Amendment language requested to have audio recordings (instead of video and audio) suffice to reflect technological limitations and capacity for entities subject to open meeting law
H2571: EARLY VOTING; LIMITATIONS; HAND COUNT	Qualified electors are only allowed to vote by early ballot if the elector expects to be absent from the precinct at the time of the election, the elector cannot attend the polls on election day because of the tenets of his/her religion, or the elector is an absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter		

	<p>or the spouse or household member of the absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter. County recorders are no longer authorized to establish on-site early voting locations. All ballots are required to be counted by hand, and electronic tabulating machines or equipment are prohibited. Effective January 1, 2023.</p>		
<p>H2577: VOTER IDENTIFICATION; BALLOTS; DELIVERY; PROCESS</p>	<p>A county recorder or other officer in charge of elections is prohibited from using an unmonitored drop box for receiving voted early ballots. A qualified elector is required to request any early or absentee ballot and a county recorder or other officer in charge of elections is prohibited from providing an early or absentee ballot without a specific request from the voter for a single specific election. A qualified elector is required to vote in a polling place or voting center, except that an elector with an early or absentee ballot may return the ballot by mail or deliver the ballot in person to a polling place or voting center. Modifies the list of accepted forms of identification for voting. Due to voter protection, the voter identification changes require the affirmative vote of at least 3/4 of the members of each house of the Legislature for passage.</p>		
<p>H2587: PUBLIC RECORDS; POINT OF CONTACT</p>	<p>Any entity that is subject to a public records request is required to provide the name and contact information of the employee who is authorized and able to provide the information requested. An employee who is authorized and able to provide public records information is required to reply within five business days acknowledging receipt of the request.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Potential amendment language forthcoming</p>
<p>H2596: ELECTIONS; REVISIONS; MAIL-IN; IDENTIFICATION; TABULATION</p>	<p>For all primary and general elections, a voter is prohibited from receiving or voting a ballot unless the voter has presented valid state-issued identification. All voting is required to occur on election day only, except for absentee ballots. Voters are allowed to vote by absentee ballot only for one of a list of specified reasons. All ballots are required to be cast in person by the voter at the voter's election precinct polling place. All ballots are required to be paper ballots that include a hologram, an identifiable sequence marking or another similar system for preventing fraud, and must allow a voter to receive a uniquely marked or numbered ballot. All ballots must be counted by hand and canvassed and the returns made within 24 hours after the polls are closed. Repeals the active early voting list and all statutes relating to voting by mail. Deletes all references to electronic tabulation and prohibits the use of electronic voting systems other than for accessible voting technology. County boards of supervisors are prohibited from changing a polling place unless the voters in that precinct are notified by mail at least two years in advance. County boards of supervisors are prohibited from requiring a voter or any other person to wear a facial mask at a polling place or be</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Was assigned to 12 committees, effectively killing the bill</p>

	<p>vaccinated against or tested for a virus as a condition of entering a polling place. The Legislature is required to call itself into session to review the ballot tabulating process for the regular primary and general elections and to accept or reject the election results. If the Legislature rejects the election results, any qualified voter is authorized to file an action in the superior court to request that a new election be held. The Legislature is authorized to conduct an audit of election results for any regular primary or general election. More.</p>		
<p>H2602: POLLING PLACES; EMERGENCY VOTING CENTERS</p>	<p>County boards of supervisors are allowed to authorize the use of emergency voting centers only on occurrence of a genuine emergency such as war, civil unrest, or natural disaster, that makes it likely that large numbers of voters will be substantially impaired in their ability to vote on election day as compared to other elections. AS PASSED HOUSE</p>		
<p>H2621: CONSENT DECREE; PROHIBITED</p>	<p>In any state court proceeding in which the constitutionality, legality or application of any provision of Title 16 (Elections) is challenged and a government entity is named as the defendant, the court is prohibited from approving or signing a consent decree. In any federal court proceeding in which the constitutionality, legality or application of any provision of Title 16 (Elections) is challenged, the state and any party representing the state are prohibited from entering into or signing a consent decree.</p>		
<p>H2640: CANDIDATE NOMINATION SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS</p>	<p>Cuts in half the number of signatures required on nomination petitions for candidates for U.S. Senate, state offices, U.S. Congress, state legislature, county office, superior court judge, justice of the peace, constable, mayor or other citywide office, and various other specified offices.</p>		
<p>H2710: REGISTRATIONS; COUNTING PROCEDURES; OBSERVERS; VERIFICATION</p>	<p>Various changes relating to election observers. The county chairperson of each political party may designate a party representative for a polling place, a voting center, a location at which electronic processing of ballots occurs, and a location used by any third-party vendor for physical or electronic processing of ballot materials, including ballot envelopes. If the county party chairperson fails to appoint a party representative for a location, the state party chairperson may make those appointments, and if the state party chairperson fails to appoint a party representative, the legislative district chairperson in the area in which the polling place, voting center or other location is located may make those appointments for a location. If the county party chairperson fails to designate a sufficient number of board workers to assist with a hand count, the state party chairperson is required to designate qualified electors to be board workers. If the state party chairperson fails to designate a sufficient number of board workers, the legislative district chairperson of the district in which the hand count is to occur is required to designate qualified electors to be board</p>		

	workers. If there are fewer than two persons for each audited precinct available to participate on behalf of each recognized political party after the county officer in charge of elections substitutes additional electors from any political party, the county officer in charge of elections is required to provide a sufficient number of permanent or temporary county employees to serve as board members for purposes of the hand count. Election observers are authorized to observe hand count locations and the electronic vote adjudication board's activities.		
H2712: PUBLIC MEETINGS EXECUTIVE SESSIONS	A public body is authorized to hold an executive session for legal advice solely for advice in the other areas for which an executive session may be held. Discussion of the objectives on which an officer or employee of a public body will be evaluated must be conducted in a public meeting.		
H2787: MARICOPA COUNTY; DIVISION; NEW COUNTIES	Divides Maricopa County into four counties by modifying the Maricopa County boundaries and adding three new counties: Hohokam County, Mogollon County, and O'odham County. Maricopa County continues full jurisdictional operation for all four counties until a special election held within 120 days after the effective date of this legislation to elect new county boards of supervisors. Currently elected Maricopa County Supervisors continue in their capacity for the remainder of their term in whichever county their supervisory district is located. The elected boards of supervisors in the three new counties will determine an application process for municipalities to apply to be the county seat, which will be determined at a special election to be held within 120 days from the election of the boards of supervisors. The four counties are authorized to enter into a ten-year shared use agreement for the use of existing shared capital assets. Effective January 1, 2023.		General Comments (all lists): Problematic
S1008: ELECTIONS; RECOUNT MARGIN	Modifies the criteria that triggers an automatic election recount to require a recount when the margin between the two candidates receiving the greatest number of votes for a particular office, or between the number of votes cast for and against a measure or proposition, is less than or equal to 0.5 percent of the number of votes cast for both candidates or on the measure or proposition. Previously, the difference in votes that triggered an automatic recount was the lesser of 0.1 percent or either a specified number of votes based on the office to be filled or 200 votes for a measure or proposition.		
S1012: REGISTRATION DATABASE; FEDERAL VOTERS; REPORT	Requires the Secretary of State to provide access to the statewide voter registration database to a person or entity that is designated by the Legislature and to the Election Integrity Unit of the Attorney General's Office for the purpose of determining whether voter registration list maintenance procedures comply with federal law with respect to federal-only voters. The person or		

	<p>entity designated by the Legislature is required to be qualified in more than one state to analyze a state's voter registration rolls for compliance with federal law, and is required to report its findings to the Legislature, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of State. Each county recorder is required to submit an annual report to the Legislature regarding federal-only voters, and information that must be included in the report is specified. [Capitol Reports Note: These provisions were originally signed into law as Laws 2021, chapter 405 (part of the FY2021-22 budget), but were deemed unconstitutional by the Arizona Supreme Court in Arizona School Boards Association et al v. State of Arizona.]</p>		
<p>S1027: ELECTION BUREAU; COMPLAINT; INVESTIGATION</p>	<p>Establishes the Bureau of Elections in the Office of the Governor to investigate allegations of fraud in any state, county, or local government election. Any qualified elector is permitted to submit a complaint to the Bureau. Establishes powers and duties of the Bureau, including impounding records, issuing subpoenas, and conducting hearings. The Bureau is required to publicly report its findings and conclusions and make any appropriate referrals to a prosecutorial agency. Appropriates \$5 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to establish the Bureau.</p>		
<p>S1028: BALLOT PAPER; SECURITY MEASURES</p>	<p>Any vendor that provides fraud countermeasures that are contained in and on the paper used for ballots is required to be ISO 27001 certified, ISO 17025 certified, or ISO 9001:2015 certified. Ballot fraud countermeasures are required to include at least three of a list of ten specified features, including watermarking, security inks and unique barcodes. [Capitol Reports Note: These provisions were originally signed into law as Laws 2021, chapter 405 (part of the FY2021-22 budget), but were deemed unconstitutional by the Arizona Supreme Court in Arizona School Boards Association et al v. State of Arizona.]</p>		
<p>S1054: ELECTION EQUIPMENT; SECURITY; LEGISLATIVE REVIEW</p>	<p>Beginning in 2022 and every two years thereafter, the committee appointed by the Secretary of State to investigate and test the various types of vote recording or tabulating machines or devices is required to provide for a detailed review of election equipment security for counties with a population of more than 500,000 persons that focuses on the actual equipment, software and other systems used in the most recent general election. An additional person who is an expert in election equipment security must conduct or assist with the review. On completion, the review must be presented to the standing committees of the Legislature with jurisdiction over election issues at a public meeting that is held by August 1 following the general election.</p>		
<p>S1056: MISPLACED BALLOTS; INVALIDITY; MISDEMEANOR; DAMAGES</p>	<p>Any ballots that are misplaced and not included in the initial tally at a polling place or counting center are invalid ballots and are prohibited from being</p>		

	counted. A person who misplaces a ballot is guilty of a class 2 (mid-level) misdemeanor. If a provisional or early ballot that identifies the voter on the face of the affidavit or envelope is misplaced and cannot be counted, the voter of that misplaced ballot is authorized to file an action for damages against the governmental body administering the election for the loss of the right to vote.		
S1058: DRIVE-UP VOTING; PROHIBITION	The county recorder or officer in charge of elections is prohibited from allowing a voter to receive a ballot and vote from a vehicle or other conveyance, and from using a ballot drop box except inside a polling place or voting center or the county recorder's or election department's offices. Appropriately trained election workers are required to monitor ballot drop boxes.		
S1133: SCHOOLS; CITIES; ALL MAIL PROHIBITED	Municipalities and school districts are prohibited from conducting a mail ballot election. Effective January 1, 2023.		General Comments (all lists): Oppose
S1285: ELECTIONS MANUAL; LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL	The official election instructions and procedures manual prepared by the Secretary of State is required to be approved by the Attorney General and the Legislative Council, instead of the Governor and the Attorney General.		
S1335: ELECTION DAY VOTING; EARLY VOTING	Qualified electors are only allowed to vote by early ballot if the elector is physically unable to go to the polls due to illness, hospitalization, or other confinement, or the elector is an absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter or the spouse or household member of the absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter. County boards of supervisors and any officer in charge of elections are prohibited from authorizing, establishing or using a voting center at which a voter who is a registered voter and resident anywhere in that county is allowed to receive the appropriate ballot for that specific voter. County recorders are no longer authorized to establish on-site early voting locations.		
S1382: MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE; NOTICE	On all applications for a permit, license, or other authorization issued by a municipality, the municipality is required to print a notice of the requirement for the municipality to provide the name and contact information of the employee who is authorized to provide specified information in any written communication.		
S1411: EARLY BALLOTS; TRACKING SYSTEM	Effective January 1, 2024, in counties with a population of more than 100,000 persons that use early ballots, the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections is required to provide on the county's website an early ballot tracking system that indicates whether the voter's early ballot has been received and whether the early ballot has been verified and tabulated. Appropriates \$700,000 from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the		

	Secretary of State for establishing a grant program for counties to establish the tracking systems.		
S1476: PUBLIC MEETINGS; IN-PERSON ATTENDANCE	All meetings of any public body are required to accommodate in-person attendance and are prohibited from being held completely online or remotely.		
S1571: BALLOT DROP BOXES; SURVEILLANCE; APPROPRIATION	Establishes requirements for any ballot drop box used in Arizona to receive voted early ballots, including logging the receipt of each ballot, generating a paper receipt, and including a functioning camera or video recorder that photographs or video records each person who deposits one or more early ballots. Voted early ballots are prohibited from being mailed to the county recorder and may only be returned by hand delivery. Makes a supplemental appropriation of an unspecified amount (blank in original) from the general fund in FY2021-22 to the Secretary of State to procure, install, operate, and maintain 24-hour per day photo and video surveillance for each ballot drop box in Arizona.		
S1572: VOTING LIST; IMAGES; CAST VOTES	Ten days before the primary and general election, the county recorder is required to publish a list of all voters who are eligible to vote in the election, including persons who are on the inactive voter list, and post this information on the county recorder's website with personally identifying information redacted. Five days before the county canvass, the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections is required to publish and post in digital format on the county's website all ballot images, and the cast vote record in a sortable format. Early and provisional ballot tabulators are required to imprint a unique identification number on each early ballot tabulated so as to allow the ballot image to be linked to the physical ballot. Ballots are required to be separated, tabulated, and stored by precinct.		
S1573: HAND COUNT; POLITICAL PARTIES; EMPLOYEES	The number of precincts in each county that must be randomly selected for a hand count after each election is changed to 5 percent of the precincts in the county or five precincts, whichever is greater, from two percent or two precincts. If one or more of the political parties do not provide members to select the precincts for a hand count, the county recorder is required to select a county employee who is a member of the designated political party to participate in selecting the precincts. Prohibits the canvass of the election from being completed unless the hand count is conducted and the results are conspicuously posted on the county recorder's website.		
S1574: VOTING IRREGULARITIES; REPORT; LEGISLATIVE REVIEW	The county recorder or other officer in charge of elections is required to maintain a record of all voting irregularities that occur during early voting, emergency voting and election day voting. Information that must be described in the record is listed. Within 30 days after election day, the county		

	<p>recorder or other officer in charge of elections is required to provide the record to the Legislature. Records on the chain of custody for all election equipment and ballots during early voting through the completion of provisional voting tabulation are public records and are subject to legislative subpoena. Violating any of these requirements is a class 2 (mid-level) misdemeanor.</p>		
S1576: TABULATING EQUIPMENT; FRACTIONAL VOTES; MANUAL	<p>Ballot tabulating equipment that is capable of registering fractional votes or that is susceptible to manipulation by an algorithm that would allow the equipment to register fractional votes is prohibited from being used for an election in Arizona. County recorders or other officers in charge of elections are required to post conspicuously on the county's website the operating manual for any tabulating equipment used by the county. If the posted manual does not accurately describe all of the capabilities of the equipment, the county is prohibited from entering into a contract with the tabulating equipment provider, or if a contract has already been executed, the contract with the tabulating equipment provider is canceled.</p>		
S1577: ELECTIONS; ADJUDICATED BALLOTS; CATEGORIES	<p>For any ballots that are required to be duplicated and adjudicated, whether electronically or manually, the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections is required to separate the ballots by type of defect or damage and type of ballot, maintain that separation and post on the county's website the number, type and category of defective or damaged ballots processed by the county. Violations are a class 2 (mid-level) misdemeanor.</p>		
S1603: ELECTIONS; AUDITOR GENERAL	<p>On request of the House of Representatives or the Senate or at the Auditor General's discretion, the Auditor General is required to conduct one or more audits of county elections for state and federal offices. The audits may include reviews of voter rolls, election systems, voting equipment and ballot tabulation equipment and may review compliance with state law and the instructions and procedures manual.</p>		
S1608: PRECINCT TABULATION; VERIFICATION; ELECTIONS	<p>For a county with a population of more than 500,000 persons (Maricopa and Pima), all ballots are required to be tabulated at the polling place and verified by two persons who are not members of the same political party. At the central counting center, the ballots from that polling place must be tabulated again and verified by two different persons who are not members of the same political party. If the tallies do not match, the ballots must be counted again by hand to obtain a final total. The hand count is required to be verified by two different persons who are not members of the same political party.</p>		
S1609: ELECTION CONTESTS; INVALIDATED ELECTION; SANCTIONS	<p>If the court determines that the initial person declared elected or declared the nominee at a primary election or that the contested measure, constitutional amendment or other question or</p>		

	<p>proposal that was declared carried did not in fact receive the highest number of votes or a sufficient number of votes to prevail, the court is required to order that portion of the election to be repeated. The new election is required to be conducted within 90 days after the court's order and to conform as nearly as practicable to the laws that otherwise would apply to an election. Any person determined by the court to be responsible for misconduct, fraud or illegal votes is liable for the costs of the court-ordered second election and is guilty of a class 2 (mid-level) misdemeanor.</p>		
<p>S1612: ELECTION EQUIPMENT; PROHIBITED PROVIDERS</p>	<p>For any election in Arizona, election equipment, software, or systems are prohibited from being from Dominion Voting Systems, Election Systems & Software and Hart Intercivic. For any election in Arizona, election equipment, software, or systems are prohibited from containing any hardware component that is manufactured or assembled outside of the U.S., containing any line of code for any software that is written by a person who is not a U.S. citizen, and containing any line of code that has ever been reviewed by any person or entity from a foreign country.</p>		
<p>S1629: REGISTRATION; VERIFICATION; IMAGES; AUDITS; BOXES</p>	<p>Makes numerous changes related to elections and voting. The Secretary of State is required to establish and administer training for signature verification on early ballots. Establishes a list of requirements for ballot drop boxes, including continuous monitoring and chain of custody documentation. For any election for which there is a federal race on the ballot, the officer in charge of elections is required, within 48 hours after delivery of the official canvass, to make available to the public a central database with an online digital copy of the ballot images, which must be searchable by precinct and meet other specified requirements. The Auditor General is required to establish an audit team to perform election integrity audits of county recorders' offices and county elections departments. Audit requirements are specified. Appropriates an unspecified amount (blank in original) from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the Secretary of State to create and maintain a ballot image portal.</p>		

Communication and Media Relations

BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE	SUMMARY	POSTED HEARINGS & CALENDARS	COMMENTS
H2280: SOCIAL MEDIA; CENSORSHIP; CIVIL ACTION	The owner or operator of a social media website that contracts with a social media website user in Arizona is prohibited from purposely deleting or censoring the user's "religious speech" or "political speech" (both defined), and from using an algorithm to disfavor, "shadowban" (defined) or censor the user's religious speech or political speech. The owner or operator of a social media website that violates these prohibitions is liable for at least \$75,000 in damages for each separate deletion or censoring, actual damages, punitive damages if aggravating factors are present, and other forms of equitable relief. A court is authorized to award the prevailing party in a cause of action reasonable attorney fees and costs. A social media website cannot use the user's alleged hate speech as a basis for justification or defense of the website's actions at trial. Some exceptions. Applies to the owner or operator of a social media website that censors a social media website user's religious speech or political speech beginning from and after the effective date of this act. Contains legislative findings. Severability clause. Emergency clause.		
H2339: MUNICIPAL NOTICES AND ORDINANCES; POSTING	Notices of election, invitations for bids, notices of letting contracts, laws and ordinances, and other notices of a public character issued by authority of the governing body of any municipality may be posted on the municipality's website in lieu of being published in a newspaper. A municipality that posts notices on the website is required to provide a link to a listing of all current notices and ordinances on the website's home page.		
H2412: OPEN MEETINGS; DIGITAL RECORDINGS	All public bodies subject to open meeting law are required to provide for written minutes and a digital recording of all of their meetings, instead of either written minutes or a digital recording. Each public body is required to post on its website the minutes and the digital recording no later than five working days after the meeting.		General Comments (all lists): Amendment language requested to have audio recordings (instead of video and audio) suffice to reflect technological limitations and capacity for entities subject to open meeting law
H2587: PUBLIC RECORDS; POINT OF CONTACT	Any entity that is subject to a public records request is required to provide the name and contact information of the employee who is authorized and able to provide the information requested. An employee who is authorized and able to provide public records information is required to reply within five business days acknowledging receipt of the request.		General Comments (all lists): Potential amendment language forthcoming
S1382: MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE; NOTICE	On all applications for a permit, license, or other authorization issued by a municipality, the		

	municipality is required to print a notice of the requirement for the municipality to provide the name and contact information of the employee who is authorized to provide specified information in any written communication.		
S1409: MUNICIPAL TAXES AND FEES; NOTICE	The notice of intent to establish or increase a municipal tax, assessment, or fee is required to be prominently posted on the municipality's website, instead of just posted on the website.		General Comments (all lists): Potential vehicle for a striker bill
S1476: PUBLIC MEETINGS; IN-PERSON ATTENDANCE	All meetings of any public body are required to accommodate in-person attendance and are prohibited from being held completely online or remotely.		
S1625: PUBLIC OFFICERS; ANNOUNCEMENTS; RESTRICTIONS	For any publication, resource or public service announcement that is issued by a public officer and that is distributed free of charge or through the use of taxpayer resources, the public officer is prohibited from including in the announcement the public officer's name or likeness but may use the name of the public officer's office.		

Community Development

BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE	SUMMARY	POSTED HEARINGS & CALENDARS	COMMENTS
H2069: VACATION RENTALS; SHORT-TERM RENTALS; REPEAL	Repeals statute that prohibits municipalities and counties from prohibiting vacation rentals or short-term rentals and that restricts the types of regulations that municipalities and counties may impose on vacation rentals or short-term rentals.		General Comments (all lists): Would return local decision-making to cities regarding short-term rental businesses in neighborhoods. Twin bill is SB 1026
H2151: LAND DIVISION; ACTING IN CONCERT	An applicant to split a parcel of land is required to sign an affidavit or similar document under oath acknowledging that the applicant is aware that it is unlawful for a person or group of persons to attempt to avoid the subdivision laws of Arizona by acting in concert to divide a parcel of land into six or more lots by using a series of owners or by any other method that results in the division of land into a subdivision or subdivided land. A county is authorized to deny a building permit application for one or more lots if a cease and desist or other similar notice has been sent to the applicant because they are under investigation for acting in concert to avoid subdivision laws.		
H2200: TECH CORRECTION; MUNICIPAL PLATTING	Minor change in Title 9 (Cities and Towns) related to municipal platting. Apparent striker bus.		General Comments (all lists): Monitor. Could be used as a vehicle for a strike-everything amendment for zoning preemptions
H2207: ONLINE HOME SHARING; REPEAL	Repeals statutes prohibiting municipalities and counties from prohibiting vacation rentals or short-term rentals and limiting the restrictions that municipalities and counties may place on those rentals to a list of specified purposes. Repeals the online lodging marketplace transaction privilege tax classification, and the requirement for online lodging marketplaces to register with the Department of Revenue for payment of transaction privilege taxes on online lodging transactions. Repeals the requirement for online lodging operators to have a current transaction privilege tax license and related civil penalties for noncompliance. Repeals the Joint Legislative Study Committee on Transient Lodging.		General Comments (all lists): Would return local decision-making to cities regarding short-term rental businesses in neighborhoods
H2234: VACATION RENTALS; SHORT-TERM RENTALS; ENFORCEMENT.	Modifies the list of regulations that counties and municipalities are authorized to impose on vacation rentals or short-terms rentals to include requiring the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental to maintain liability insurance appropriate to cover the rental in the aggregate of at least \$500,000 or to advertise and offer each vacation rental or short-term rental through a hosting platform that		

	provides equal or greater coverage. Counties and municipalities are authorized to impose civil penalties against an owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental for "verified violations" (defined) of specified provisions. Modifies civil penalties for online lodging operators that fail to comply with applicable transaction privilege tax requirements. After notice and a hearing, the Department of Revenue is authorized to suspend for a period of 12 months the transaction privilege tax license of the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental that has three verified violations within the same 12-month period.		
H2275: CONDOMINIUM TERMINATION; UNIT OWNERS; PERCENTAGE	A condominium may be terminated only by agreement of unit owners of units to which 100 percent of the votes in the association are allocated, increased from at least 80 percent. [Capitol Reports Note: This provision was originally signed into law as part of Laws 2021, chapter 405 (part of the FY2021-22 budget), but was deemed unconstitutional by the Arizona Supreme Court in Arizona School Boards Association et al v. State of Arizona.]	Hearing: Senate Commerce (Wednesday 03/02/22 at 2:00 PM, Senate Rm. 1)	
H2321: SHORT-TERM RENTALS; PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION	Real and personal property and improvements that are rented to lodgers for periods of less than thirty days for a total of more than 120 days in a calendar year and that are valued at full cash value are classified as class one property, instead of class four property, for property tax purposes. Some exceptions. Applies to tax years beginning with 2023.		
H2482: MUNICIPALITY; GENERAL PLAN; ADOPTION; AMENDMENT	All major amendments to a municipality's general plan proposed for adoption by the governing body of a municipality must be presented at a public hearing within 12 months of when the proposal is made, instead of during the calendar year the proposal is made.	Hearing: Senate Government (Monday 02/28/22 at 2:00 PM, Senate Rm. 1)	
H2579: RESIDENTIAL ZONING; PARK MODEL TRAILERS	Counties and municipalities are prohibited from adopting any regulation that prohibits or restricts the use of a "park model trailer" (defined) on a residential lot as a primary single-family residence if all other statutory requirements have been met.		General Comments (all lists): Bill has been fixed with the amendment. Earlier: Concerning language
H2598: TRANSPORTATION TAX; ELECTION; MARICOPA COUNTY	If approved by the voters at a countywide election and beginning January 1, 2026, a county with a population of 3 million or more persons (Maricopa) is required to levy a tax of up to ten percent of the transaction privilege tax rate. The tax levied will be in effect for 25 years. The regional planning agency in the county is required to develop and adopt a multimodal transportation plan. The plan must specify the distribution of net revenues from the tax levy, with at least 52.5 percent of revenues distributed to the Regional Area Road Fund and at least 32.5 percent of revenues to the Public Transportation Fund. No more than 14 percent of the revenues may be spent on light rail systems. Before November 8, 2022, the Maricopa County board of supervisors is required to call a		General Comments (all lists): Support. Legislative authorization for Proposition 400 Extension with the Regional Transportation Plan (approved by Tempe and the other jurisdictions in the County through the MAG process) to be put before the voters in November. Would extend the existing half cent sales tax that funds transportation and transit in Maricopa County. Twin bill is SB 1356.

	<p>countywide election for the extension and levy of a county transportation excise tax as authorized by this legislation. Establishes requirements for the ballot and publicity pamphlet for the election. Emergency clause.</p>		
<p>H2625: VACATION RENTALS; SHORT-TERM RENTALS; REGULATIONS</p>	<p>The list of purposes for which counties and municipalities are permitted to regulate vacation rentals and short-term rentals is expanded to include requiring the owner to provide contact information for the owner or the owner's designee to all property owners within 300 feet of the vacation rental or short-term rental property, requiring the owner to display a sign attached to the property near the front door that contains a local 24-hour emergency contact number, and requiring the owner to obtain and maintain a local regulatory permit or license before offering the property for rent.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Support</p>
<p>H2663: SHORT-TERM RENTALS; VACATION RENTALS; LICENSING</p>	<p>Counties and municipalities are authorized to require the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental to obtain and maintain a local regulatory permit or license issued by the county or municipality before offering a vacation rental or short-term rental for rent. Counties and municipalities are authorized to require the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental to provide proof of a valid transaction privilege tax license. Counties and municipalities are authorized to require the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental to offer the rental for a minimum two-night rental period. Counties and municipalities are authorized to limit the percentage of vacation rentals or short-term rentals based on the total housing stock in that county or municipality. Vacation rentals and short-term rentals are not residential rental dwelling units and are subject to the health and safety regulations prescribed for the transient lodging classification.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Support. Favorable language, assigned to the sponsor's committee, should pass committee. League support</p>
<p>H2674: MUNICIPAL ZONING; BY RIGHT HOUSING</p>	<p>By January 1, 2023, municipalities are required to allow a list of single-family dwelling unit construction in specified existing zoning districts. Municipalities cannot require a general plan amendment, use permit, or review by a board or commission for an applicant to construct these types of housing. If an applicant proposes any amendment to a zoning ordinance that changes a land use designation to residential or changes allowed density for the purpose of constructing single-family or multi-family housing units, the municipality is required to determine whether the application is "administratively complete" (defined) within 30 days, and approve a complete application within 90 days, with some exceptions. Municipalities are prohibited from adopting or enforcing any ordinance or legal requirement related to residential housing "design elements" (defined). Some exceptions. Repeals the building code moratorium on residential and commercial buildings and allows municipalities to adopt</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Will be a vehicle for a housing study committee proposal. A study proposal should include city and affordable housing representatives and have a collaborative process for choosing a firm for any analysis. Earlier: Sponsor has stated that the proposal will not be pursued. Earlier: Oppose. Attempts to upend the vote-approved General Plan and preempt zoning, permitting, code, spacing, height, environmental, use and other requirements</p>

	residential building codes for the sole purpose of providing a reasonable level of safety and health. Declares that housing supply and affordability are matters of statewide concerns and prohibits municipalities from adopting residential construction and development standards that are more restrictive than state law. Appropriates \$89 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the Housing Trust Fund for low-income housing needs in Arizona. Severability clause.	
S1026: VACATION RENTALS; SHORT-TERM RENTALS; REPEAL	Repeals statute that prohibits municipalities and counties from prohibiting vacation rentals or short-term rentals and that restricts the types of regulations that municipalities and counties may impose on vacation rentals or short-term rentals.	General Comments (all lists): Would return local decision-making to cities regarding short-term rental businesses in neighborhoods. Twin bill is HB 2069
S1047: PROFESSIONAL SPORTING EVENTS; NATIONAL ANTHEM	A "governmental entity" (defined) is prohibited from entering into an agreement with a "professional sports team" (defined) that requires a financial commitment by any governmental entity unless the agreement includes both a written verification that the professional sports team will play the United States national anthem at the beginning of each "sporting event" (defined) held at the professional sports team's home venue, and a penalty if the professional sports team violates that requirement.	
S1059: VETERANS; SURVIVING SPOUSES; GOVERNMENT PARKING	State agencies with jurisdiction over street parking or publicly owned and operated parking facilities are required to provide specially designated and marked parking spaces for the exclusive use of "veterans" (defined elsewhere in statute and includes the veteran's surviving spouse), which must be adjacent to the parking space designated for persons with physical disabilities.	
S1108: ONLINE LODGING; REGULATION; PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION	Repeals statutes prohibiting municipalities and counties from prohibiting vacation rentals or short-term rentals and limiting the restrictions that municipalities and counties may place on those rentals to a list of specified purposes. Real and personal property and improvements that are used for residential purposes, that are solely leased or rented to lodgers for periods of less than thirty days and that are valued at full cash value are classified as class one property, instead of class four property, for property tax purposes. Some exceptions.	General Comments (all lists): Would return local decision-making to cities regarding short-term rental businesses in neighborhoods
S1150: ELECTRIC VEHICLES; PILOT PROGRAM; APPROPRIATION	Counties and municipalities are prohibited from issuing a residential structure building permit for a single-family structure if the residential structure does not have a 208/240-volt, 50-ampere, NEMA 14-50 branch circuit with a dedicated outlet to charge an electric vehicle in the residential structure's garage or within ten feet of a parking space on the outside of the residential structure. Some exceptions. The Department of Administration (DOA) is required to conduct a two-year electric vehicle-ready homes pilot program to	

	reimburse the owner of a single-family or multifamily residential structure the cost of installing a high voltage electrical outlet for the purpose of charging an electric vehicle, up to \$1,000, until the appropriation is exhausted. DOA is required to submit a report with specified information relating to the pilot program to the Governor and the Legislature by December 31, 2024. Appropriates \$500,000 from the general fund in FY2022-23 to DOA for the pilot program.	
S1168: VACATION RENTALS; SHORT-TERM RENTALS; ENFORCEMENT	Modifies the list of regulations that counties and municipalities are authorized to impose on vacation rentals or short-terms rentals to include requiring the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental to maintain liability insurance appropriate to cover the rental in the aggregate of at least \$500,000 or to advertise and offer each vacation rental or short-term rental through a hosting platform that provides equal or greater coverage. Counties and municipalities are authorized to impose civil penalties against an owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental for "verified violations" (defined) of specified provisions. Modifies civil penalties for online lodging operators that fail to comply with applicable transaction privilege tax requirements. After notice and a hearing, the Department of Revenue is authorized to suspend for a period of 12 months the transaction privilege tax license of the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental that has three verified violations within the same 12-month period.	General Comments (all lists): Monitor for amendment language
S1191: UNION LABOR; PROHIBITION; PREVAILING WAGE	In all proceedings related to a civil action before the superior court or justice court, any party, including an attorney or witness on written notice to the court, must be allowed to participate in the proceeding remotely by using a telephone or video conference connection.	General Comments (all lists): Problematic language in striker amendment. Conflicts with federal law regarding the expenditure of federally-funded projects. Oppose
S1203: HEALTH CARE INSTITUTIONS; ARCHITECTURAL PLANS	A license application for a health care institution is required to include a notarized attestation from a registered architect that verifies the architectural plans meet or exceed standards adopted by the Department of Health Services (DHS), instead of requiring the application to include the plans or DHS approval of the plans.	
S1241: GIFT CLAUSE; VIOLATION; STATUTE; LIMITATION	An action against a public entity or public employee that alleges a violation of the state Constitutional ban on public gifts or loans of credit is required to be brought within 30 days after the cause of action accrues.	General Comments (all lists): Monitor. Fine with proposed amending language
S1245: TOBACCO; VAPOR; ALTERNATIVE NICOTINE; REGULATION	It is unlawful for a retail tobacco vendor or their representative to sell or provide an "alternative nicotine products," "tobacco products," or "vapor products" (all defined) to persons under 21 years of age. The powers and duties of the Department of Liquor Licenses and Control (DLLC) are expanded to include enforcing statute regulating alternative nicotine products, tobacco products, or vapor products. Beginning January 1, 2024, a retail	General Comments (all lists): Oppose. Zoning and advertising preemptions.

	<p>tobacco vendor is prohibited from distributing alternative nicotine products, tobacco products or vapor products in Arizona without a valid tobacco retail sales license issued by DLLC. DLLC is authorized to determine the fee for an application for an initial license or renewal license. A license is valid for one year and is not transferable. Establishes requirements for licensees to obtain identification from a person ordering or purchasing these products in order to determine that the person is not under the legal use age. Establishes civil penalties for violations and conditions under which a license may be suspended or revoked. Establishes appeal rights and procedures. Various regulations of tobacco products are expanded to include alternative nicotine products and vapor products. Declares that the regulation of the sale and marketing of alternative nicotine products, tobacco products, and vapor products is a matter of statewide concern and is not subject to the authority of counties and municipalities. More. Effective January 1, 2023. Severability clause. Due to voter protection, one section of this legislation requires the affirmative vote of at least 3/4 of the members of each house of the Legislature for passage.</p>		
<p>S1270: STATE PARKS; LOTTERY; HERITAGE FUND</p>	<p>Beginning in FY2023-24, of the monies remaining in the State Lottery Fund each fiscal year after a list of statutory appropriations and deposits, \$3 million must be deposited in the Arizona State Parks Heritage Fund. As session law, of the monies remaining in the State Lottery Fund after the statutory appropriations and deposits, \$1 million in FY2022-23 and \$2 million in FY2023-24 are appropriated from the State Lottery Fund to the Arizona State Parks Heritage Fund.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Support. Funding can be made available for park development and historic preservation</p>
<p>S1356: TRANSPORTATION TAX; ELECTION; MARICOPA COUNTY</p>	<p>If approved by the voters at a countywide election and beginning January 1, 2026, a county with a population of 3 million or more persons (Maricopa) is required to levy a tax of up to ten percent of the transaction privilege tax rate. The tax levied will be in effect for 25 years. The regional planning agency in the county is required to develop and adopt a multimodal transportation plan. The plan must specify the distribution of net revenues from the tax levy, with at least 52.5 percent of revenues distributed to the Regional Area Road Fund and at least 32.5 percent of revenues to the Public Transportation Fund. No more than 14 percent of the revenues may be spent on light rail systems. Before November 8, 2022, the Maricopa County board of supervisors is required to call a countywide election for the extension and levy of a county transportation excise tax as authorized by this legislation. Establishes requirements for the ballot and publicity pamphlet for the election. Emergency clause.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Support. Legislative authorization for Proposition 400 Extension with the Regional Transportation Plan (approved by Tempe and the other jurisdictions in the County through the MAG process) to be put before the voters in November. Would extend the existing half cent sales tax that funds transportation and transit in Maricopa County. Twin bill is HB 2598.</p>
<p>S1382: MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE; NOTICE</p>	<p>On all applications for a permit, license, or other authorization issued by a municipality, the</p>		

	municipality is required to print a notice of the requirement for the municipality to provide the name and contact information of the employee who is authorized to provide specified information in any written communication.		
S1443: SOLID WASTE; LONG-TERM CARE FACILITIES	Municipalities cannot prohibit or unreasonably restrain a private enterprise from delivering recycling or solid waste management services to "long-term care facility properties" (defined) in the municipality.		General Comments (all lists): Does not appear to be moving forward
S1446: MUNICIPALITIES; HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS; REPEAL	Repeals statute declaring that it is a valid public purpose of municipalities to assist in providing for the acquisition, construction or rehabilitation of housing and related facilities in areas that are declared by the municipality to be housing development areas, and authorizing public monies to be spent for that purpose.		General Comments (all lists): Concerning language. League oppose
S1594: ANNEXATION; PRE-ANNEXATION AGREEMENTS	Municipalities or developers are authorized to enter into a pre-annexation agreement with a property owner in which the property owner agrees to future annexation of an area that includes the property owner's property. A property owner who has entered into a pre-annexation agreement is not required to sign the annexation petition. Whether or not the property owner signs the petition, the property and property owner are included for purposes of calculating the one-half or more in value of the real and personal property and more than one-half of the persons owning real and personal property that would be subject to taxation by the municipality in the event of the annexation.		
S1634: MUNICIPAL REAL PROPERTY; SALE; VALUATION	The circumstances under which real property of a municipality cannot be sold without authorization from the voters is changed to apply to real property of a municipality that has a total assessed value for the current year net assessed value subject to taxation in prior year, the value of which exceeds 2.5 percent of the locally assessed real property value of a municipality.		General Comments (all lists): Monitor for strike-everything amendment

Community Services

BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE	SUMMARY	POSTED HEARINGS & CALENDARS	COMMENTS
H2616: MASK MANDATES; MINORS; PARENTAL CONSENT	This state, any political subdivision, any other governmental entity, any school district, or any charter school in Arizona are prohibited from requiring that a mask or face covering be worn by a person under 18 years of age without the express consent of the person's parent or guardian. AS PASSED HOUSE		General Comments (all lists): Would conflict with employee requirements for seasonal employees under 18
H2660: LIQUOR; LICENSING; PROCESSES; PROCEDURES	Various changes to statutes relating to liquor licenses. The owner or management of a regional shopping center that encompasses at least 400,000 square feet of retail space is authorized, on behalf of retail licensees located at the shopping center, to apply for an extension of premises to allow on-sale retail liquor licensees to sell spirituous liquor and to allow patrons to consume spirituous liquor throughout a designated pedestrian area of the regional shopping center. The application process is specified, including review by the local governing body and submission of plans or diagrams designating the specific extension of premises requested. Establishes conditions for an extension of premises. The Governor is authorized to issue an executive order that extends the closing time of liquor licensees until 3AM for spirituous liquor sales in connection with a professional or collegiate national sporting championship event held in Arizona.		General Comments (all lists): Potential amendment language forthcoming
S1270: STATE PARKS; LOTTERY; HERITAGE FUND	Beginning in FY2023-24, of the monies remaining in the State Lottery Fund each fiscal year after a list of statutory appropriations and deposits, \$3 million must be deposited in the Arizona State Parks Heritage Fund. As session law, of the monies remaining in the State Lottery Fund after the statutory appropriations and deposits, \$1 million in FY2022-23 and \$2 million in FY2023-24 are appropriated from the State Lottery Fund to the Arizona State Parks Heritage Fund.		General Comments (all lists): Support. Funding can be made available for park development and historic preservation

Courts

BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE	SUMMARY	POSTED HEARINGS & CALENDARS	COMMENTS
H2033: JUVENILE OFFENDERS; MONETARY SANCTIONS; REPEAL	Deletes various provisions allowing or requiring the court to require the parent or guardian of a minor child to bear the expense of the child's public defender, foster care services, diversion programs, probation services, or treatment or services while detained or incarcerated. Repeals various fees related to juvenile offenses. If a juvenile is required to pay a monetary assessment, the juvenile must have the option to satisfy the assessment through community restitution, paid at a rate equal to the minimum wage rounded up to the nearest dollar. The court is prohibited from ordering a juvenile or the juvenile's parent or guardian to pay a fee, fine, or cost that is not specifically required by the offense or citation. As session law, the unpaid outstanding balance of any fee, surcharge, or monetary assessment that was imposed on a juvenile or the juvenile's parent or guardian before the effective date of this legislation and that was amended or repealed by this legislation are eligible to be vacated. Collection enforcement measures cannot be initiated on eligible unpaid balances after the effective date of this legislation. Unsatisfied civil judgments for those fees are eligible to be deemed null and void. Within six months after the effective date, the Administrative Office of the Courts is required to develop and implement procedures for an individual to request a court to vacate an eligible unpaid balance or unsatisfied civil judgment. The court is authorized to automatically vacate any eligible unpaid balance or unsatisfied civil judgment by judicial discretion without requiring a request. Appropriates \$231,000 from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the Supreme Court for costs of court-ordered juvenile treatment services, and \$2.3 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to each county for costs related to attorney fees, probation services and diversion expenses for juveniles.		
H2160: WRONGFUL ARREST; RECORD CLEARANCE	If a law enforcement agency determines that a person has been wrongfully arrested or charged with a crime, the agency is required to notify the person of the right to file a petition in the superior court for entry on all records of a notation that the person has been cleared. The clerk of the court is prohibited from imposing a fee for filing the petition. A person whose record is cleared is authorized to deny that the arrest or charge ever occurred.		
H2595: CHANGE OF JUDGE; GROUNDS; DECISION	Each side in a criminal case is entitled to one change of judge as a matter of right. Some	Hearing: Senate Judiciary (Thursday	

	<p>exceptions. A party may exercise a right to change of judge by filing a document entitled "notice of change of judge" that states the name of the judge to be changed and includes an avowal that the party is making the request in good faith and not for an "improper purpose" (defined). In a criminal case a party is entitled to a change of judge if the party shows that the assigned judge's interest or prejudice would prevent a fair and impartial hearing or trial. A party seeking a change of judge for cause must file a motion stating specific grounds for the change of judge and be supported by an affidavit. In any civil action in superior court, except for an action in the tax court, each side is entitled as a matter of right to a change of one judge. In any civil action in superior court, a party seeking a change of judge for cause is required to establish grounds by affidavit. A list of grounds for a change of judge is established. AS PASSED HOUSE</p>	<p>03/03/22 at 9:00 AM, Senate Rm. 1)</p>	
<p>H2604: EMERGENCY ORDERS OF PROTECTION; SUPERIOR COURT</p>	<p>Establishes a 9-member Commission on Review of Laws to study and review all penal laws of Arizona, other than criminal offenses, that involve illicit controlled substances or that relate to the operation of motor vehicles, and to make recommendations to the Legislature regarding the repeal or revision of any laws that the Commission identifies as insufficient to serve the intended purpose of the law. The Commission is required to report its findings and recommendations to the Governor, the Legislature, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by November 1 of each year.</p>		
<p>S1113: COURT-ORDERED TREATMENT; ENHANCED SERVICES</p>	<p>The court is authorized to order "enhanced treatment services" (defined) if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the patient has demonstrated a continuing unwillingness or inability to participate in or adhere to treatment, and if the patient does not participate in and adhere to treatment, there is a substantial risk that the patient's condition will deteriorate to the point that it is likely that the patient will inflict physical harm on him/herself or another person or be in danger of suffering serious harm due to the patient's inability to provide for basic personal needs. Factors the court must consider in determining whether to order enhanced treatment services are listed.</p>		
<p>S1114: COURT-ORDERED TREATMENT; CASE RECORDS; CONFIDENTIALITY</p>	<p>Unless otherwise provided by law, court rule or court order, the case records of and case information regarding a court proceeding brought under statutes governing court-ordered mental health evaluation and court-ordered mental health treatment are not open to public access or inspection. The court is permitted to authorize the release of these case records and case information for good cause shown. The Supreme Court is authorized to adopt rules to govern the access to the case records and case information.</p>		
<p>S1191: UNION LABOR; PROHIBITION; PREVAILING WAGE</p>	<p>In all proceedings related to a civil action before the superior court or justice court, any party, including an attorney or witness on written notice to the</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists):</p>

court, must be allowed to participate in the proceeding remotely by using a telephone or video conference connection.

Problematic language in striker amendment. Conflicts with federal law regarding the expenditure of federally-funded projects. Oppose

Economic Development

BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE	SUMMARY	POSTED HEARINGS & CALENDARS	COMMENTS
<p>H2598: TRANSPORTATION TAX; ELECTION; MARICOPA COUNTY</p>	<p>If approved by the voters at a countywide election and beginning January 1, 2026, a county with a population of 3 million or more persons (Maricopa) is required to levy a tax of up to ten percent of the transaction privilege tax rate. The tax levied will be in effect for 25 years. The regional planning agency in the county is required to develop and adopt a multimodal transportation plan. The plan must specify the distribution of net revenues from the tax levy, with at least 52.5 percent of revenues distributed to the Regional Area Road Fund and at least 32.5 percent of revenues to the Public Transportation Fund. No more than 14 percent of the revenues may be spent on light rail systems. Before November 8, 2022, the Maricopa County board of supervisors is required to call a countywide election for the extension and levy of a county transportation excise tax as authorized by this legislation. Establishes requirements for the ballot and publicity pamphlet for the election. Emergency clause.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Support. Legislative authorization for Proposition 400 Extension with the Regional Transportation Plan (approved by Tempe and the other jurisdictions in the County through the MAG process) to be put before the voters in November. Would extend the existing half cent sales tax that funds transportation and transit in Maricopa County. Twin bill is SB 1356.</p>
<p>H2657: FORCED LABOR; MANUFACTURED GOODS</p>	<p>A business entity is prohibited from selling goods in Arizona or to Arizona citizens through electronic means if the goods were manufactured using forced labor or slave labor.</p>		
<p>H2674: MUNICIPAL ZONING; BY RIGHT HOUSING</p>	<p>By January 1, 2023, municipalities are required to allow a list of single-family dwelling unit construction in specified existing zoning districts. Municipalities cannot require a general plan amendment, use permit, or review by a board or commission for an applicant to construct these types of housing. If an applicant proposes any amendment to a zoning ordinance that changes a land use designation to residential or changes allowed density for the purpose of constructing single-family or multi-family housing units, the municipality is required to determine whether the application is "administratively complete" (defined) within 30 days, and approve a complete application within 90 days, with some exceptions. Municipalities are prohibited from adopting or enforcing any ordinance or legal requirement related to residential housing "design elements" (defined). Some exceptions. Repeals the building code moratorium on residential and commercial buildings and allows municipalities to adopt residential building codes for the sole purpose of providing a reasonable level of safety and health. Declares that housing supply and affordability are matters of statewide concerns and prohibits municipalities from adopting residential</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Will be a vehicle for a housing study committee proposal. A study proposal should include city and affordable housing representatives and have a collaborative process for choosing a firm for any analysis. Earlier: Sponsor has stated that the proposal will not be pursued. Earlier: Oppose. Attempts to upend the vote-approved General Plan and preempt zoning, permitting, code, spacing, height, environmental, use and other requirements</p>

	construction and development standards that are more restrictive than state law. Appropriates \$89 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the Housing Trust Fund for low-income housing needs in Arizona. Severability clause.		
S1047: PROFESSIONAL SPORTING EVENTS; NATIONAL ANTHEM	A "governmental entity" (defined) is prohibited from entering into an agreement with a "professional sports team" (defined) that requires a financial commitment by any governmental entity unless the agreement includes both a written verification that the professional sports team will play the United States national anthem at the beginning of each "sporting event" (defined) held at the professional sports team's home venue, and a penalty if the professional sports team violates that requirement.		
S1191: UNION LABOR; PROHIBITION; PREVAILING WAGE	In all proceedings related to a civil action before the superior court or justice court, any party, including an attorney or witness on written notice to the court, must be allowed to participate in the proceeding remotely by using a telephone or video conference connection.		General Comments (all lists): Problematic language in striker amendment. Conflicts with federal law regarding the expenditure of federally-funded projects. Oppose
S1241: GIFT CLAUSE; VIOLATION; STATUTE; LIMITATION	An action against a public entity or public employee that alleges a violation of the state Constitutional ban on public gifts or loans of credit is required to be brought within 30 days after the cause of action accrues.		General Comments (all lists): Monitor. Fine with proposed amending language
S1258: GOVERNMENT MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS; TRANSPARENCY	A paid membership organization composed of the state, counties, municipalities, school districts, or other political subdivisions is added to the definition of "public body" for the purpose of public records laws.		
S1356: TRANSPORTATION TAX; ELECTION; MARICOPA COUNTY	If approved by the voters at a countywide election and beginning January 1, 2026, a county with a population of 3 million or more persons (Maricopa) is required to levy a tax of up to ten percent of the transaction privilege tax rate. The tax levied will be in effect for 25 years. The regional planning agency in the county is required to develop and adopt a multimodal transportation plan. The plan must specify the distribution of net revenues from the tax levy, with at least 52.5 percent of revenues distributed to the Regional Area Road Fund and at least 32.5 percent of revenues to the Public Transportation Fund. No more than 14 percent of the revenues may be spent on light rail systems. Before November 8, 2022, the Maricopa County board of supervisors is required to call a countywide election for the extension and levy of a county transportation excise tax as authorized by this legislation. Establishes requirements for the ballot and publicity pamphlet for the election. Emergency clause.		General Comments (all lists): Support. Legislative authorization for Proposition 400 Extension with the Regional Transportation Plan (approved by Tempe and the other jurisdictions in the County through the MAG process) to be put before the voters in November. Would extend the existing half cent sales tax that funds transportation and transit in Maricopa County. Twin bill is HB 2598.
S1446: MUNICIPALITIES; HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS; REPEAL	Repeals statute declaring that it is a valid public purpose of municipalities to assist in providing for the acquisition, construction or rehabilitation of housing and related facilities in areas that are declared by the municipality to be housing		General Comments (all lists): Concerning language. League oppose

	development areas, and authorizing public monies to be spent for that purpose.		
S1594: ANNEXATION; PRE-ANNEXATION AGREEMENTS	Municipalities or developers are authorized to enter into a pre-annexation agreement with a property owner in which the property owner agrees to future annexation of an area that includes the property owner's property. A property owner who has entered into a pre-annexation agreement is not required to sign the annexation petition. Whether or not the property owner signs the petition, the property and property owner are included for purposes of calculating the one-half or more in value of the real and personal property and more than one-half of the persons owning real and personal property that would be subject to taxation by the municipality in the event of the annexation.		
S1634: MUNICIPAL REAL PROPERTY; SALE; VALUATION	The circumstances under which real property of a municipality cannot be sold without authorization from the voters is changed to apply to real property of a municipality that has a total assessed value for the current year net assessed value subject to taxation in prior year, the value of which exceeds 2.5 percent of the locally assessed real property value of a municipality.		General Comments (all lists): Monitor for strike-everything amendment
S1708: MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION; TAX CREDITS	For tax years beginning with 2023, establishes an individual and corporate income tax credit against production costs paid by a motion picture production company in Arizona that are subject to Arizona taxes and that are directly attributable to a motion picture production. The amount of the credit is a percentage of the qualified production costs as approved by the Arizona Commerce Authority, based on the total amount spent by the production company. Establishes requirements for a motion picture production company to qualify for the credit. The maximum aggregate amount of tax credits in any calendar year is \$150 million. The Authority is required to implement an Arizona Motion Picture Production Program and certify motion picture production companies that produce one or more motion pictures in Arizona for the purpose of the tax credits. Establishes requirements for a production company to qualify for the Program.		

Engineering and Transportation

BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE	SUMMARY	POSTED HEARINGS & CALENDARS	COMMENTS
H2099: MUNICIPALITIES; MEMBERSHIP DUES; LIMIT	A municipality is prohibited from paying dues to a "membership organization" (defined) in an amount that is greater than the municipality's total population multiplied by the "per capita membership" (defined) amount paid by the most populous municipality that is also a member of the membership organization.		General Comments (all lists): Appears to not be moving forward. Oppose. AMWUA oppose
H2598: TRANSPORTATION TAX; ELECTION; MARICOPA COUNTY	If approved by the voters at a countywide election and beginning January 1, 2026, a county with a population of 3 million or more persons (Maricopa) is required to levy a tax of up to ten percent of the transaction privilege tax rate. The tax levied will be in effect for 25 years. The regional planning agency in the county is required to develop and adopt a multimodal transportation plan. The plan must specify the distribution of net revenues from the tax levy, with at least 52.5 percent of revenues distributed to the Regional Area Road Fund and at least 32.5 percent of revenues to the Public Transportation Fund. No more than 14 percent of the revenues may be spent on light rail systems. Before November 8, 2022, the Maricopa County board of supervisors is required to call a countywide election for the extension and levy of a county transportation excise tax as authorized by this legislation. Establishes requirements for the ballot and publicity pamphlet for the election. Emergency clause.		General Comments (all lists): Support. Legislative authorization for Proposition 400 Extension with the Regional Transportation Plan (approved by Tempe and the other jurisdictions in the County through the MAG process) to be put before the voters in November. Would extend the existing half cent sales tax that funds transportation and transit in Maricopa County. Twin bill is SB 1356.
H2613: ADOT DYNAMIC MESSAGE SIGNS	The Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) is authorized to display only messages that are directly related to transportation or highway public safety on ADOT's dynamic message signs, except that ADOT may display amber alerts, silver alerts and blue alerts.		
H2674: MUNICIPAL ZONING; BY RIGHT HOUSING	By January 1, 2023, municipalities are required to allow a list of single-family dwelling unit construction in specified existing zoning districts. Municipalities cannot require a general plan amendment, use permit, or review by a board or commission for an applicant to construct these types of housing. If an applicant proposes any amendment to a zoning ordinance that changes a land use designation to residential or changes allowed density for the purpose of constructing single-family or multi-family housing units, the municipality is required to determine whether the application is "administratively complete" (defined) within 30 days, and approve a complete application within 90 days, with some exceptions. Municipalities are prohibited from adopting or		General Comments (all lists): Will be a vehicle for a housing study committee proposal. A study proposal should include city and affordable housing representatives and have a collaborative process for choosing a firm for any analysis. Earlier: Sponsor has stated that the proposal will not be pursued. Earlier: Oppose. Attempts to upend the vote-approved General Plan and preempt zoning, permitting, code, spacing, height, environmental, use and other requirements

	<p>enforcing any ordinance or legal requirement related to residential housing "design elements" (defined). Some exceptions. Repeals the building code moratorium on residential and commercial buildings and allows municipalities to adopt residential building codes for the sole purpose of providing a reasonable level of safety and health. Declares that housing supply and affordability are matters of statewide concerns and prohibits municipalities from adopting residential construction and development standards that are more restrictive than state law. Appropriates \$89 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the Housing Trust Fund for low-income housing needs in Arizona. Severability clause.</p>		
<p>S1136: PUBLIC WORKS; CONTRACTS; PAYMENTS</p>	<p>If the Department of Transportation directs a contractor to perform changed or additional work in accordance with a construction contract, a process is established for a contractor or subcontractor to request payment for changed or additional work completed during the preceding calendar month in monthly pay estimates, pending a final determination of the total amount to be paid for the changed or additional work. The person designated in the construction contract to certify and approve the monthly payment estimate will make an interim determination for purposes of approval for payment of those costs. Either party may disagree with an interim determination and assert a claim in accordance with the terms of the contract. In any action or arbitration brought under these circumstances, the successful party must be awarded reasonable attorney fees and costs.</p>		
<p>S1191: UNION LABOR; PROHIBITION; PREVAILING WAGE</p>	<p>In all proceedings related to a civil action before the superior court or justice court, any party, including an attorney or witness on written notice to the court, must be allowed to participate in the proceeding remotely by using a telephone or video conference connection.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Problematic language in striker amendment. Conflicts with federal law regarding the expenditure of federally-funded projects. Oppose</p>
<p>S1198: LOCAL GOVERNMENTS; LOBBYING; PROHIBITION</p>	<p>Counties, municipalities, school districts, and other political subdivisions and any person acting on behalf of a political subdivision are prohibited from entering into a contract with a person or entity for lobbying services and from spending monies for any person or entity to lobby on behalf of that political subdivision unless that person is directly employed by the political subdivision. If a county, municipality, school district or other political subdivision is a member of an organization of which the majority of the members are composed of political subdivisions or other public bodies, no portion of membership dues may be authorized for lobbying activities.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Oppose. AMWUA oppose</p>
<p>S1258: GOVERNMENT MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS; TRANSPARENCY</p>	<p>A paid membership organization composed of the state, counties, municipalities, school districts, or other political subdivisions is added to the definition of "public body" for the purpose of public records laws.</p>		

<p>S1333: NEIGHBORHOOD OCCUPANTLESS ELECTRIC VEHICLES</p>	<p>A "neighborhood occupantless electric vehicle" (defined) is authorized to be operated on a highway that has a posted speed limit of 45 miles per hour or less. Establishes restrictions for a neighborhood occupantless electric vehicle operating on a highway with a posted speed limit of more than 35 miles per hour but not exceeding 45 miles per hour, including travelling in the right-hand lane, allowing faster moving vehicles to pass, and displaying a slow-moving vehicle sign with a reflective surface.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Oppose as introduced. Additional amending language is being developed (to be added to the amendment in cmte) Earlier: Sponsor is open to amending language, amendment is pending</p>
<p>S1356: TRANSPORTATION TAX; ELECTION; MARICOPA COUNTY</p>	<p>If approved by the voters at a countywide election and beginning January 1, 2026, a county with a population of 3 million or more persons (Maricopa) is required to levy a tax of up to ten percent of the transaction privilege tax rate. The tax levied will be in effect for 25 years. The regional planning agency in the county is required to develop and adopt a multimodal transportation plan. The plan must specify the distribution of net revenues from the tax levy, with at least 52.5 percent of revenues distributed to the Regional Area Road Fund and at least 32.5 percent of revenues to the Public Transportation Fund. No more than 14 percent of the revenues may be spent on light rail systems. Before November 8, 2022, the Maricopa County board of supervisors is required to call a countywide election for the extension and levy of a county transportation excise tax as authorized by this legislation. Establishes requirements for the ballot and publicity pamphlet for the election. Emergency clause.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Support. Legislative authorization for Proposition 400 Extension with the Regional Transportation Plan (approved by Tempe and the other jurisdictions in the County through the MAG process) to be put before the voters in November. Would extend the existing half cent sales tax that funds transportation and transit in Maricopa County. Twin bill is HB 2598.</p>
<p>S1382: MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE; NOTICE</p>	<p>On all applications for a permit, license, or other authorization issued by a municipality, the municipality is required to print a notice of the requirement for the municipality to provide the name and contact information of the employee who is authorized to provide specified information in any written communication.</p>		
<p>S1398: ATHLETIC TRAINERS; DRY NEEDLING</p>	<p>Appropriates \$5 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the Department of Transportation to distribute to Maricopa County to construct, repair and upgrade the Warner Street bridge.</p>		
<p>S1522: APPROPRIATION; TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE; MARICOPA COUNTY</p>	<p>Appropriates \$83 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the Department of Transportation for a list of specified transportation infrastructure projects.</p>		
<p>S1551: PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTS; APPRENTICE LABOR</p>	<p>A contractor or subcontractor that employs a worker on a public works contract is required to use one or more "apprentices" (defined) for at least ten percent of the total hours of labor worked for each "apprenticed craft" (defined) or type of work to be performed on the public works contract for which more than three workers are employed. Beginning January 1, 2022, the Industrial Commission is authorized to collaborate with the Department of Economic Security to adopt rules to increase the percentage of total hours of labor required to be performed by an apprentice. On request of a</p>		

	contractor or subcontractor, a public body may submit a request to the Commission to modify or waive the percentage of hours of labor provided by one or more apprentices for "good cause" (defined), and the Commission is required to determine whether to grant a modification or waiver within 15 days.		
S1652: APPROPRIATION; JACKRABBIT TRAIL IMPROVEMENT	Appropriates \$22.6 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the Department of Transportation to distribute to the City of Buckeye to improve Jackrabbit Trail between Thomas Road and McDowell Road.		

FMR

BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE	SUMMARY	POSTED HEARINGS & CALENDARS	COMMENTS
H2014: SAFETY FEATURES; AUTONOMOUS VEHICLES; PROHIBITIONS	A person is prohibited from placing a weight on the steering wheel of a motor vehicle equipped with level two or three driving automation with the intent to override a safety feature of the vehicle. AS PASSED HOUSE		
H2050: TELECOMMUNICATIONS FUND; REPORT; POSTING	The Director of the Arizona Department of Administration (ADOA) is required to post the annual report on the Telecommunications Fund on the ADOA website.		
H2069: VACATION RENTALS; SHORT-TERM RENTALS; REPEAL	Repeals statute that prohibits municipalities and counties from prohibiting vacation rentals or short-term rentals and that restricts the types of regulations that municipalities and counties may impose on vacation rentals or short-term rentals.		General Comments (all lists): Would return local decision-making to cities regarding short-term rental businesses in neighborhoods. Twin bill is SB 1026
H2234: VACATION RENTALS; SHORT-TERM RENTALS; ENFORCEMENT.	Modifies the list of regulations that counties and municipalities are authorized to impose on vacation rentals or short-terms rentals to include requiring the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental to maintain liability insurance appropriate to cover the rental in the aggregate of at least \$500,000 or to advertise and offer each vacation rental or short-term rental through a hosting platform that provides equal or greater coverage. Counties and municipalities are authorized to impose civil penalties against an owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental for "verified violations" (defined) of specified provisions. Modifies civil penalties for online lodging operators that fail to comply with applicable transaction privilege tax requirements. After notice and a hearing, the Department of Revenue is authorized to suspend for a period of 12 months the transaction privilege tax license of the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental that has three verified violations within the same 12-month period.		
H2329: DISASTER; REIMBURSEMENT OF EMERGENCY EXPENSES	Political subdivisions are allowed to apply to the State Director of Emergency Management for a 100 percent reimbursement of necessary expenses incurred in search or rescue operations, and previous dollar amount limits are deleted.		General Comments (all lists): Support
H2407: AMBULANCES; MILEAGE RATE CALCULATION	The Department of Health Services is required to incorporate all of a list of specified factors when calculating the proposed mileage rate for ambulance services, including the cost of fuel, vehicle maintenance and insurance, and the cost of licensure and registration of each ground ambulance vehicle. AS PASSED HOUSE		

H2431: EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES; PATIENT TRANSPORT	An emergency medical care technician is required to contact the physician who is providing administrative medical direction or a physician in the base hospital's emergency department if emergency medical services transportation is not provided to a patient. An emergency medical care technician is prohibited from counseling a patient to decline emergency medical services transportation. Some exceptions.		General Comments (all lists): Concerning language. Potential for an amendment
H2448: FIREARMS SAFETY; TRAINING; SCHOOLS	Beginning July 1, 2023, school districts and charter schools are required to provide public school students in grades 6 through 12 with one or more training sessions in firearms safety in an age-appropriate manner. Information that must be included in the training is listed.		
H2546: TRAUMATIC EVENT COUNSELING; CONTINUATION	The program to provide traumatic event counseling and therapy for public safety employees in specified circumstances is made permanent.		
H2579: RESIDENTIAL ZONING; PARK MODEL TRAILERS	Counties and municipalities are prohibited from adopting any regulation that prohibits or restricts the use of a "park model trailer" (defined) on a residential lot as a primary single-family residence if all other statutory requirements have been met.		General Comments (all lists): Bill has been fixed with the amendment. Earlier: Concerning language
H2609: AMBULANCE SERVICES; SERVICE AREAS	Various changes to statutes relating to ambulance service. Within 90 days after receiving a complete application for an ambulance service certificate of necessity, the Department of Health Services (DHS) is required to determine whether public necessity requires the proposed ambulance service in a service area. If necessity for the ambulance service is found to exist, DHS is required to issue a certificate of necessity to operate the ambulance service. More.		
H2625: VACATION RENTALS; SHORT-TERM RENTALS; REGULATIONS	The list of purposes for which counties and municipalities are permitted to regulate vacation rentals and short-term rentals is expanded to include requiring the owner to provide contact information for the owner or the owner's designee to all property owners within 300 feet of the vacation rental or short-term rental property, requiring the owner to display a sign attached to the property near the front door that contains a local 24-hour emergency contact number, and requiring the owner to obtain and maintain a local regulatory permit or license before offering the property for rent.		General Comments (all lists): Support
H2663: SHORT-TERM RENTALS; VACATION RENTALS; LICENSING	Counties and municipalities are authorized to require the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental to obtain and maintain a local regulatory permit or license issued by the county or municipality before offering a vacation rental or short-term rental for rent. Counties and municipalities are authorized to require the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental to provide proof of a valid transaction privilege tax license. Counties and municipalities are authorized to require the owner of a vacation rental or short-term		General Comments (all lists): Support. Favorable language, assigned to the sponsor's committee, should pass committee. League support

	rental to offer the rental for a minimum two-night rental period. Counties and municipalities are authorized to limit the percentage of vacation rentals or short-term rentals based on the total housing stock in that county or municipality. Vacation rentals and short-term rentals are not residential rental dwelling units and are subject to the health and safety regulations prescribed for the transient lodging classification.		
H2674: MUNICIPAL ZONING; BY RIGHT HOUSING	By January 1, 2023, municipalities are required to allow a list of single-family dwelling unit construction in specified existing zoning districts. Municipalities cannot require a general plan amendment, use permit, or review by a board or commission for an applicant to construct these types of housing. If an applicant proposes any amendment to a zoning ordinance that changes a land use designation to residential or changes allowed density for the purpose of constructing single-family or multi-family housing units, the municipality is required to determine whether the application is "administratively complete" (defined) within 30 days, and approve a complete application within 90 days, with some exceptions. Municipalities are prohibited from adopting or enforcing any ordinance or legal requirement related to residential housing "design elements" (defined). Some exceptions. Repeals the building code moratorium on residential and commercial buildings and allows municipalities to adopt residential building codes for the sole purpose of providing a reasonable level of safety and health. Declares that housing supply and affordability are matters of statewide concerns and prohibits municipalities from adopting residential construction and development standards that are more restrictive than state law. Appropriates \$89 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the Housing Trust Fund for low-income housing needs in Arizona. Severability clause.		General Comments (all lists): Will be a vehicle for a housing study committee proposal. A study proposal should include city and affordable housing representatives and have a collaborative process for choosing a firm for any analysis. Earlier: Sponsor has stated that the proposal will not be pursued. Earlier: Oppose. Attempts to upend the vote-approved General Plan and preempt zoning, permitting, code, spacing, height, environmental, use and other requirements
S1014: AMBULANCE SERVICES; RURAL AREAS	In rural areas of a county with a population of less than 500,000 persons, a fire department or fire district is authorized to provide ambulance service to transport a patient in an emergency medical situation regardless of whether the fire department or fire district has a certificate of necessity.		
S1026: VACATION RENTALS; SHORT-TERM RENTALS; REPEAL	Repeals statute that prohibits municipalities and counties from prohibiting vacation rentals or short-term rentals and that restricts the types of regulations that municipalities and counties may impose on vacation rentals or short-term rentals.		General Comments (all lists): Would return local decision-making to cities regarding short-term rental businesses in neighborhoods. Twin bill is HB 2069
S1048: EMERGENCY POWERS; BUSINESS CLOSURE; REPEAL	The list of emergency powers of mayors of incorporated municipalities and chairmen of county boards of supervisors is modified to remove the authority to order the closing of any business. AS PASSED SENATE	Hearing: House Military Affairs & Public Safety (Monday 02/28/22 at 2:00 PM, House Rm. 1)	General Comments (all lists): Oppose. Issues including those relating to emergencies in which evacuations are needed
S1084:	Numerous changes to statutes relating to public	Hearing:	

<p>PUBLIC RETIREMENT SYSTEMS; ADMINISTRATION</p>	<p>retirement systems. Employers required to participate in the Public Safety Cancer Insurance Policy Program are required to pay the premiums for the cost of the program and include the premium amount as wages of the firefighters and peace officers participating in the program subject to federal and state income and employment taxes. For the purpose of the Elected Officials' Retirement Plan (EORP), the Corrections Officer Retirement Plan (CORP), and the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (PSPRS), the definition of "eligible retirement plan" is expanded to include, for distributions made after December 18, 2015, a simple retirement account that satisfies the requirements of section 408(p) of the federal Internal Revenue Code. For EORP and CORP, the definition is also expanded to include, effective January 1, 2008, a ROTH individual retirement account that satisfies the requirements of section 408A of the federal Internal Revenue Code. Also repeals and reestablishes changes to reporting deadlines that were originally signed into law as Laws 2021, chapter 405 (part of the FY2021-22 budget), but that were deemed unconstitutional by the Arizona Supreme Court in Arizona School Boards Association et al v. State of Arizona.</p>	<p>House Government & Elections (Wednesday 03/02/22 at 9:00 AM, House Rm. 1)</p>	
<p>S1168: VACATION RENTALS; SHORT-TERM RENTALS; ENFORCEMENT</p>	<p>Modifies the list of regulations that counties and municipalities are authorized to impose on vacation rentals or short-terms rentals to include requiring the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental to maintain liability insurance appropriate to cover the rental in the aggregate of at least \$500,000 or to advertise and offer each vacation rental or short-term rental through a hosting platform that provides equal or greater coverage. Counties and municipalities are authorized to impose civil penalties against an owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental for "verified violations" (defined) of specified provisions. Modifies civil penalties for online lodging operators that fail to comply with applicable transaction privilege tax requirements. After notice and a hearing, the Department of Revenue is authorized to suspend for a period of 12 months the transaction privilege tax license of the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental that has three verified violations within the same 12-month period.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Monitor for amendment language</p>
<p>S1210: MENTALLY ILL; TRANSPORTATION; EVALUATION; TREATMENT</p>	<p>If the court, an admitting officer of an evaluation agency, or an evaluation agency is allowed to authorize or issue an order for the apprehension and transportation of a proposed patient by a peace officer, then the court, officer, or agency is allowed to authorize the apprehension and transportation by an "authorized transporter" (defined as an ambulance company or transportation provider authorized to provide safe behavioral health transportation). Establishes limits on civil liability for the apprehension or transportation, which do not apply to a person who acts with gross negligence. Establishes a 13-member Study</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Supported by AACOP, cities</p>

	Committee on Alternative Behavioral Health Transportation to research and make recommendations for the implementation of and the use of alternative behavioral health transportation providers for individuals involved in mental health treatment or evaluation processes, as an alternative to transportation by peace officers. The Committee is required to submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature by December 31, 2023, and self-repeals July 1, 2024.		
S1268: PSPRS; DEFERRED RETIREMENT OPTION PLAN	For members of the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System in the deferred retirement option plan (DROP), the maximum period of participation in DROP is increased to 84 consecutive months, from 60 consecutive months.		General Comments (all lists): Passed committee. Did not seem to have strong support in committee
S1275: FIREWORKS; USE; OVERNIGHT HOURS; PROHIBITION	Counties and municipalities are authorized to prohibit the use of permissible consumer fireworks between the hours of 11PM and 8AM, except between 11PM on December 31 through 1AM on January 1, and between 11PM on July 4 through 1AM on July 5.	Hearing: House Military Affairs & Public Safety (Monday 02/28/22 at 2:00 PM, House Rm. 1)	General Comments (all lists): Support. League resolution. Twin bill HB2226
S1382: MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE; NOTICE	On all applications for a permit, license, or other authorization issued by a municipality, the municipality is required to print a notice of the requirement for the municipality to provide the name and contact information of the employee who is authorized to provide specified information in any written communication.		
S1515: MUNICIPAL FIREFIGHTERS; CANCER FUND; DISTRIBUTIONS	The annual distributions from the Municipal Firefighter Cancer Reimbursement Fund are prohibited from exceeding the statewide aggregate of all compensation and benefits paid by municipal payors to municipal firefighters and municipal fire investigators for the relevant fiscal year.		General Comments (all lists): League support

Finance Budget Procurement Audit

BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE	SUMMARY	POSTED HEARINGS & CALENDARS	COMMENTS
H2029: VACCINATIONS; EVIDENCE OF IMMUNITY; PROHIBITIONS	The state, its "governmental entities," and its "business affiliations" (both defined) are prohibited from requiring any person to receive a vaccination for COVID-19 or any variant of COVID-19 or to possess a COVID-19 immunity passport or other evidence certifying vaccination or immunity status, and are prohibited from discriminating against any person based on not receiving a vaccination for COVID-19 or any variant of COVID-19 or to possess a COVID-19 immunity passport or other evidence certifying vaccination or immunity status. The state and its governmental entities are prohibited from entering into a contract or giving a loan or grant of taxpayer monies to a business affiliation that requires a person to receive a vaccination for COVID-19 or any variant of COVID-19 or to possess a COVID-19 immunity passport or other evidence certifying vaccination or immunity status. A business affiliation that violates these requirements materially breaches its contract with the state or a governmental entity, rendering the contract voidable. Does not apply to health care institutions that are treating patients with COVID-19 or any variant of COVID-19 and that determine that a "direct threat" (defined) exists that cannot be eliminated or reduced by reasonable accommodation. Factors that must be considered to determine a direct threat are listed. Requires the provisions of this legislation to be construed liberally. Severability clause. Also repeals statute prohibiting vaccine passports or vaccine requirements, which was deemed unconstitutional by the Arizona Supreme Court in Arizona School Boards Association et al v. State of Arizona.		General Comments (all lists): Problematic language. Requires that the city not have contracts with businesses/entities that have vaccine mandates
H2069: VACATION RENTALS; SHORT-TERM RENTALS; REPEAL	Repeals statute that prohibits municipalities and counties from prohibiting vacation rentals or short-term rentals and that restricts the types of regulations that municipalities and counties may impose on vacation rentals or short-term rentals.		General Comments (all lists): Would return local decision-making to cities regarding short-term rental businesses in neighborhoods. Twin bill is SB 1026
H2095: POSTING OF NOTICES; MUNICIPAL WEBSITES	Notices of election, invitations for bids, notices of letting contracts, laws and ordinances, and other notices of a public character issued by authority of the governing body of any municipality are required to be posted on the municipality's website.		
H2099: MUNICIPALITIES; MEMBERSHIP DUES; LIMIT	A municipality is prohibited from paying dues to a "membership organization" (defined) in an amount that is greater than the municipality's total		General Comments (all lists):

	population multiplied by the "per capita membership" (defined) amount paid by the most populous municipality that is also a member of the membership organization.		Appears to not be moving forward. Oppose. AMWUA oppose
H2166: TPT; USE TAX; EXEMPTION; FIREARMS	The list of exemptions from transaction privilege and use taxes is expanded to include sales of "firearms" and "firearm safety equipment" (both defined). Effective January 1, 2023.		General Comments (all lists): Monitor
H2318: ADOPTED LOCAL BUDGETS; AMENDMENTS	County or municipal budget amendments do not have to be adopted by the third Monday in July each year.		General Comments (all lists): Likely dead
H2321: SHORT-TERM RENTALS; PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION	Real and personal property and improvements that are rented to lodgers for periods of less than thirty days for a total of more than 120 days in a calendar year and that are valued at full cash value are classified as class one property, instead of class four property, for property tax purposes. Some exceptions. Applies to tax years beginning with 2023.		
H2329: DISASTER; REIMBURSEMENT OF EMERGENCY EXPENSES	Political subdivisions are allowed to apply to the State Director of Emergency Management for a 100 percent reimbursement of necessary expenses incurred in search or rescue operations, and previous dollar amount limits are deleted.		General Comments (all lists): Support
H2337: DEFERRED RETIREMENT OPTIONAL PLAN; REINSTATEMENT	Members of the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System are no longer required to become members of PSPRS before January 1, 2012 in order to participate in the deferred retirement option plan (DROP). For a member who became a PSPRS member before January 1, 2012, the maximum period of participation in DROP is increased to 84 consecutive months, from 60 consecutive months. For a member who became a PSPRS member on or after January 1, 2012, the maximum period of participation in DROP is 60 consecutive months. For the additional 24 months for those who became members before January 1, 2012, and for all 60 months for members who became a member on or after January 1, 2012, the member's DROP participation account must be credited at a rate equal to the actual rate of return, smoothed over a period of seven years, to be not less than zero percent or not more than nine percent. AS PASSED HOUSE		General Comments (all lists): Passed committee. Did not seem to have strong support in committee
H2375: URBAN REVENUE SHARING; PUBLIC SAFETY	Beginning in FY2023-24, monies distributed to cities and towns from the Urban Revenue Sharing Fund must be used only for "public safety services" (defined as police, fire and emergency medical services). If a municipality uses any monies from the Urban Revenue Sharing Fund for a purpose other than public safety services in any fiscal year, the State Treasurer is required to withhold an amount equal to those expenditures for the following fiscal year.		General Comments (all lists): Oppose. Reduces local decision-making for city budgeting. Does not allow for individual municipalities to budget for specific needs or have the same flexibility with contracted services
H2400:	The list of exemptions from the retail classification		

TPT; EXEMPTION; AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT	of transaction privilege taxes is expanded to include any machinery and equipment used for commercial production of agricultural crops in Arizona, instead of only new machinery and equipment, and to add agricultural "off-highway vehicles" (defined) used for commercial production of agricultural crops in Arizona. Applies to taxable period beginning on or after the first day of the month following the effective date of this legislation.		
H2473: FIREARMS; CONTRACTS; PROHIBITED PRACTICES	A "public entity" (defined) is prohibited from entering into a contract with a value of \$100,000 or more with a company to acquire or dispose of services, supplies, information technology, or construction unless the contract includes a written certification that the company does not currently, and agrees for the duration of the contract that it will not, discriminate against a "firearm entity" (defined).		General Comments (all lists): League oppose. Not certain the issue it is attempting to address, would contradict procurement best practices. Language is not clear
H2488: UYGHURS; FORCED LABOR; CONTRACTS; PROHIBITION	A "public entity" (defined) is prohibited from entering into a contract with a company to acquire or dispose of services, supplies, information technology, goods, or construction unless the contract includes a written certification that the company does not currently, and agrees for the duration of the contract that it will not, use the forced labor, use any goods or services produced by the forced labor, or use any contractors, subcontractors, or suppliers that use the forced labor of ethnic Uyghurs in the People's Republic of China.	Hearing: Senate Commerce (Wednesday 03/02/22 at 2:00 PM, Senate Rm. 1)	
H2497: INCOME TAX; RATES; REDUCTION	For tax year 2022, the Arizona individual and corporate income tax rate is 2.5 percent of taxable income. For tax years 2023 and after, the individual and corporate income tax rate is 1.5 percent of taxable income. Some sections of Laws 2021, Chapter 412 are repealed. Retroactive to January 1, 2022. [Capitol Reports Note: the repealed sections of Laws 2021, Chapter 412 are the subject of referendum petition R-03-2021, which qualified for placement on the 2022 general election ballot.]		
H2520: PROHIBITED AGREEMENTS; PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTS	The list of prohibited provisions in a public works contract is modified to remove requiring a contractor to participate in or contribute to an apprenticeship program that is registered with the U.S. Department of Labor and requiring a contractor to become a party to any project labor agreement.		
H2585: MOTOR CARRIER; SAFETY IMPROVEMENT	A motor carrier's use of "safety improvement" (defined) as required by a motor carrier or its related entity may not be considered when evaluating a person's status as an employee, independent contractor, or jointly employed employee under any state law. AS PASSED HOUSE	Hearing: Senate Commerce (Wednesday 03/02/22 at 2:00 PM, Senate Rm. 1)	
H2598: TRANSPORTATION TAX; ELECTION; MARICOPA COUNTY	If approved by the voters at a countywide election and beginning January 1, 2026, a county with a population of 3 million or more persons (Maricopa) is required to levy a tax of up to ten percent of the		General Comments (all lists): Support. Legislative authorization for Proposition 400 Extension with the Regional Transportation Plan

	<p>transaction privilege tax rate. The tax levied will be in effect for 25 years. The regional planning agency in the county is required to develop and adopt a multimodal transportation plan. The plan must specify the distribution of net revenues from the tax levy, with at least 52.5 percent of revenues distributed to the Regional Area Road Fund and at least 32.5 percent of revenues to the Public Transportation Fund. No more than 14 percent of the revenues may be spent on light rail systems. Before November 8, 2022, the Maricopa County board of supervisors is required to call a countywide election for the extension and levy of a county transportation excise tax as authorized by this legislation. Establishes requirements for the ballot and publicity pamphlet for the election. Emergency clause.</p>		<p>(approved by Tempe and the other jurisdictions in the County through the MAG process) to be put before the voters in November. Would extend the existing half cent sales tax that funds transportation and transit in Maricopa County. Twin bill is SB 1356.</p>
<p>H2624: LOCAL GOVERNMENT; LAW ENFORCEMENT EXPENDITURE AMOUNT</p>	<p>Minor change in Title 41 (State Government) related to management of state properties. Apparent striker bus.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Oppose striker--attempts to preempt local budgeting ability</p>
<p>H2625: VACATION RENTALS; SHORT-TERM RENTALS; REGULATIONS</p>	<p>The list of purposes for which counties and municipalities are permitted to regulate vacation rentals and short-term rentals is expanded to include requiring the owner to provide contact information for the owner or the owner's designee to all property owners within 300 feet of the vacation rental or short-term rental property, requiring the owner to display a sign attached to the property near the front door that contains a local 24-hour emergency contact number, and requiring the owner to obtain and maintain a local regulatory permit or license before offering the property for rent.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Support</p>
<p>H2627: READY-TO-DRINK SPIRITS PRODUCTS; TAX</p>	<p>For the purpose of statutes regulating spirituous liquor, the definition of "distilled spirits" is modified to include "ready-to-drink spirits products" (defined) unless expressly provided otherwise. Beer and wine store licensees are authorized to take orders for off-site delivery of ready-to-drink spirits products. The luxury tax rate on ready-to-drink spirits products is \$0.84 per gallon at a proportionate rate for any lesser or greater quantity than one gallon. Every wholesaler of ready-to-drink spirits products selling ready-to-drink spirits products within Arizona is required to pay the luxury tax as required by law on all such products sold within Arizona and add the amount of tax to the sales price.</p>		
<p>H2636: APPROPRIATION; RETENTION; CERTIFIED PEACE OFFICERS</p>	<p>Appropriates \$74 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the State Treasurer to distribute to each state agency, board, commission, or department, and to each political subdivision that employs a certified peace officer to pay a onetime retention incentive payment to each certified peace officer. The State Treasurer is required to appoint Arizona Backs the Blue Ambassadors to distribute</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Favorable proposal</p>

	the monies, and is authorized to use up to \$250,000 to administer the distribution of the monies and to reimburse the travel-related expenses of the Ambassadors. The monies are required to supplement and not supplant any other monies paid to certified peace officers in FY2022-23.		
H2657: FORCED LABOR; MANUFACTURED GOODS	A business entity is prohibited from selling goods in Arizona or to Arizona citizens through electronic means if the goods were manufactured using forced labor or slave labor.		
H2665: VETERANS; DISABILITY; EXEMPTION; PROPERTY TAX	The primary residence homestead owned by a veteran who receives 100 percent disability compensation from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs for a service connected disability is exempt from taxation to the extent allowed by the state Constitution. Conditionally enacted on an unspecified Senate Concurrent Resolution (blank in original) being approved by the votes at the 2022 general election. If approved, this legislation applies to tax years beginning with 2023.		
H2693: TAX CREDIT; CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS; ADJUSTMENT	For tax years beginning with 2023, the Department of Revenue is required to adjust the dollar amounts of the tax credit for contributions to qualifying charitable organizations according to the average annual change in the metropolitan Phoenix consumer price index. The dollar amounts cannot be revised below the amounts for the prior tax year.		
H2701: TPT; PRIME CONTRACTING; TAX BASE	Reduces the tax base for the prime contracting classification of transaction privilege taxes to 60 percent of the gross proceeds of sales or gross income derived from the business for contracts entered into July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024, and to 55 percent of the gross proceeds of sales or gross income derived from the business for contracts entered into July 1, 2024 and after, from 65 percent.		General Comments (all lists): Oppose. League oppose. Reduction of revenues for cities, state
H2748: DISTRIBUTION; SAFE AND SMART FUND	Modifies the distributions from the Smart and Safe Fund by adding the Department of Public Safety to the list of entities that receive 31.4 percent of Fund monies in proportion to the number of enrolled members in the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System. Due to voter protection, this legislation requires the affirmative vote of at least 3/4 of the members of each house of the Legislature for passage.		General Comments (all lists): Problematic. Could represent a 10% change in the distribution amount to local public safety
H2749: TPT; PRIME CONTRACTING; EXEMPTION; ALTERATIONS	The definitions of "modification" and "alteration" for the purpose of computing the tax base for the prime contracting classification of transaction privilege taxes are modified. Effective January 1, 2023.		General Comments (all lists): Oppose. League oppose
H2787: MARICOPA COUNTY; DIVISION; NEW COUNTIES	Divides Maricopa County into four counties by modifying the Maricopa County boundaries and adding three new counties: Hohokam County, Mogollon County, and O'odham County. Maricopa County continues full jurisdictional operation for all		General Comments (all lists): Problematic

	<p>four counties until a special election held within 120 days after the effective date of this legislation to elect new county boards of supervisors. Currently elected Maricopa County Supervisors continue in their capacity for the remainder of their term in whichever county their supervisory district is located. The elected boards of supervisors in the three new counties will determine an application process for municipalities to apply to be the county seat, which will be determined at a special election to be held within 120 days from the election of the boards of supervisors. The four counties are authorized to enter into a ten-year shared use agreement for the use of existing shared capital assets. Effective January 1, 2023.</p>		
H2822: PERSONAL PROPERTY; ADDITIONAL DEPRECIATION	<p>For personal property that is initially classified during or after tax year 2022 as class one, class two (P), or class 6, the county assessor is required to use a valuation factor of 2.5 percent. Previously, the valuation ranged from 25 percent of the scheduled depreciated value in the first tax year of assessment to 89 percent of the scheduled depreciated value in the fifth tax year of assessment .</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Oppose. Would require larger payments from residential property owners to offset the lost revenue from the properties with other classifications.</p>
S1003: TECH CORRECTION; ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE PREPAREDNESS	<p>Minor change in Title 26 (Military Affairs and Emergency Management) related to electromagnetic pulse preparedness. Apparent striker bus.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Striker has concerning language</p>
S1004: TECH CORRECTION; PRISONERS; MENTAL DISORDERS	<p>Minor change in Title 31 (Prisons and Prisoners) related to examination of prisoners. Apparent striker bus.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Striker is problematic, oppose. Is the same concept as SB1496--Poses concerns regarding consistent and legal revenue collections</p>
S1018: TAX CREDIT; EARNED INCOME	<p>Establishes an income tax credit for an individual who qualifies for an earned income tax credit under the federal Internal Revenue Code, in the amount of five percent of the federal credit allowed to the taxpayer for the tax year. Only one claimant per household per tax year is entitled to the credit. If the amount of the credit exceeds taxes due, the excess is paid in the same manner as a refund. The Department of Revenue is required to make suitable claim forms available with the individual income tax returns. Retroactive to tax years beginning with 2022.</p>		
S1019: VLT; VEHICLE SALE PRICE	<p>Modifies the calculation of the amount of vehicle license tax (VLT) on a motor vehicle so that the value of the vehicle is based on the actual sale price of the vehicle instead of the manufacturer's base retail price of the vehicle. Also increases the maximum weight of an all-terrain vehicle or off-highway vehicle to qualify for a flat VLT of \$3 to 2,500 pounds, from 1,800 pounds.</p>		
S1026: VACATION RENTALS; SHORT-TERM RENTALS;	<p>Repeals statute that prohibits municipalities and counties from prohibiting vacation rentals or short-</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists):</p>

REPEAL	term rentals and that restricts the types of regulations that municipalities and counties may impose on vacation rentals or short-term rentals.		Would return local decision-making to cities regarding short-term rental businesses in neighborhoods. Twin bill is HB 2069
S1034: VETERANS; DISABILITIES; PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION	The property of veterans with service connected disabilities is exempt from taxation in the amount of \$3,000 if the person's total assessment does not exceed \$20,000. Conditionally enacted on an unspecified Senate Concurrent Resolution (blank in original) being approved by the votes at the 2022 general election. If approved, this legislation applies to tax years beginning with 2023.		
S1038: TAX CREDIT; PROPERTY TAX; TUITION	Establishes an income tax credit for the amount of the primary and secondary school district property taxes on a taxpayer's residential property that the taxpayer actually paid during the tax year if a "qualified student" (defined as the taxpayer's dependent who is in kindergarten through 12th grade) attended a nongovernmental primary or secondary school in Arizona during the taxable year. The amount of the credit is the amount of the primary and secondary school district property taxes for the amount of tuition expenses actually paid, whichever is less. If the allowable tax credit exceeds taxes due, the unused amount may be carried forward for up to five consecutive tax years. Conditionally enacted on Laws 2021, Chapter 436 (small businesses; alternate income tax), the subject of referendum petition R-06-2021, being approved by the voters at the 2022 general election or failing to be referred to the voters at the 2022 general election. If enacted, this legislation applies to tax years beginning with 2023.		
S1082: ASRS; EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS; PREPAYMENT	An Arizona State Retirement System (ASRS) employer may prepay the employer's "401(a) pension contributions" (defined) directly to ASRS according to a written agreement between the employer and ASRS. Establishes a process for ASRS to manage prepaid pension contributions. Any ASRS employer who has entered into a pension prepayment agreement is authorized to borrow to fund any amounts to be paid to ASRS by any means legally available to the employer. School district governing boards are authorized to enter into lease-purchase agreements of school buildings and/or grounds for periods of up to the maximum amortization period as determined by the ASRS and apply amounts received under the agreement to pay the ASRS. Authorization from school district voters is not required for these lease-purchase agreements. Emergency clause. AS PASSED SENATE		
S1083: ASRS; MODIFICATIONS	Various changes to statutes relating to the Arizona State Retirement System (ASRS). Provisions include: Expands the definition of "eligible retirement plan" to include, for distributions made after December 18, 2015, a simple retirement	Hearing: House Government & Elections (Wednesday 03/02/22 at 9:00 AM, House Rm. 1)	

	account that satisfies the requirements of section 408(p) of the federal Internal Revenue Code. In determining the past service funding period, the ASRS Board is required to seek to improve the funded status whenever the trust fund is less than 100 percent funded. Eligibility to elect to participate in a supplemental employee deferral plan is limited to employees who are not eligible to participate in a public retirement system established in statute. AS PASSED SENATE		
S1085: PSPRS; FUNDED RATIO; ASSET TRANSFERS	Eliminates the requirement that the employer contribution rate for the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System be at least eight percent of compensation. Modifies the amount the PSPRS Board is required to account for in a stabilization reserve account. If an employer's funded ratio falls below 100 percent funded, the amount of the member's contributions above 7.65 percent are required to accumulate and not be used to reduce the employer's contribution rate until the employer's funded ratio returns to 100 percent funded. Establishes a list of requirements that must be met before the PSPRS Board may suspend the normal cost contributions. AS PASSED SENATE	Hearing: House Government & Elections (Wednesday 03/02/22 at 9:00 AM, House Rm. 1)	
S1093: PROPERTY TAX; CLASS ONE; EQUALIZATION ASSISTANCE	Reduces the assessed valuation of class one property for property tax purposes to 15.5 percent in 2026 and 15 percent in 2027 and after, from 16 percent. Establishes reduced state equalization assistance property tax rates for tax years 2022 through 2027. AS PASSED SENATE	Hearing: House Ways & Means (Wednesday 03/02/22 at 9:00 AM, House Rm. 3)	
S1095: PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTIONS; STATUTORY CONFORMITY	Exempts the property of veterans with service or nonservice connected disabilities who are Arizona residents from taxation, with an allowed exemption amount of \$4,117 multiplied by the percentage of the veteran's disability, as rated by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, if the person's total assessment does not exceed \$27,970. The exemption limit for property of widows, widowers and persons with total and permanent disabilities is increased to \$4,117, from \$3,000, if the person's total assessment does not exceed \$27,970, increased from \$20,000. Also makes various changes to property tax statutes in order to conform to proposed changes to property tax exemptions contained in the state Constitution. Conditionally enacted on the state Constitution being amended by a vote of the people at the next general election to consolidate and reorganize provisions relating to exemptions from property taxation.	Hearing: House Ways & Means (Wednesday 03/02/22 at 9:00 AM, House Rm. 3)	
S1128: VIRTUAL CURRENCY; PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION	"Virtual currency" (defined) is exempt from taxation. Conditionally enacted on the state Constitution being amended by a vote of the people at the 2022 general election to exempt virtual currency from property tax.		
S1132: MUNICIPAL BONDS; ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY;	Municipalities are prohibited issuing a "green bond" (defined) to finance or refinance a "green project" (defined as a project that contributes to		

	environmental objectives, excluding pollution prevention and control).		
S1145: ABOR; OPTIONAL RETIREMENT PROGRAMS	The optional retirement programs that the Arizona Board of Regents (ABOR) is authorized to establish are allowed to be purchased for all employees of the institutions under ABOR jurisdiction who are hired on or after January 1, 2023, instead of only faculty and administrative officers. If an employee does not continue in service with an institution under the jurisdiction of ABOR for at least five years, the amount of employer contributions, with interest, are forfeited to the institution and used to make future employer contributions, instead of refunded to the state.		General Comments (all lists): Problematic in that the parties leaving ASRS would not be funding their unfunded liability, the liabilities would have to be paid by the entities that remain in the plan.
S1148: VEHICLE SALE PRICE; VLT	Modifies the calculation of the amount of vehicle license tax (VLT) on a motor vehicle so that the value of the vehicle is based on the actual sale price of the vehicle instead of the manufacturer's base retail price of the vehicle.		
S1156: BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY; TAX; FEE; PROHIBITION	Counties and municipalities are prohibited from imposing a tax or fee on the use of "blockchain technology" (defined elsewhere in statute) by any person or entity.		
S1168: VACATION RENTALS; SHORT-TERM RENTALS; ENFORCEMENT	Modifies the list of regulations that counties and municipalities are authorized to impose on vacation rentals or short-terms rentals to include requiring the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental to maintain liability insurance appropriate to cover the rental in the aggregate of at least \$500,000 or to advertise and offer each vacation rental or short-term rental through a hosting platform that provides equal or greater coverage. Counties and municipalities are authorized to impose civil penalties against an owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental for "verified violations" (defined) of specified provisions. Modifies civil penalties for online lodging operators that fail to comply with applicable transaction privilege tax requirements. After notice and a hearing, the Department of Revenue is authorized to suspend for a period of 12 months the transaction privilege tax license of the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental that has three verified violations within the same 12-month period.		General Comments (all lists): Monitor for amendment language
S1208: INCOME TAX; CREDIT; LABOR COSTS	For tax years beginning with 2023, establishes an individual and corporate income tax credit for a portion of a taxpayer's increased hourly labor costs that results from paying a local minimum wage that is more than the state minimum wage. The amount of the credit is ten percent of the difference between the amount of hourly labor costs the employer actually paid to employees and the amount of hourly labor costs that the employer would have paid to employees if the local minimum wage was the same as the state minimum wage. Requirements to qualify for the credit are specified. If the allowable credit exceeds taxes due, the unused amount may be carried forward for up to		

	<p>five consecutive tax years. Each month the State Treasurer is required to withhold from a municipality an amount equal to 1/12 of the total amount of credits claimed for the prior taxable year by taxpayer's located in that municipality from the municipality's distribution of state shared revenues. Some exceptions.</p>		
<p>S1258: GOVERNMENT MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS; TRANSPARENCY</p>	<p>A paid membership organization composed of the state, counties, municipalities, school districts, or other political subdivisions is added to the definition of "public body" for the purpose of public records laws.</p>		
<p>S1264: INTERNAL REVENUE CODE; CONFORMITY</p>	<p>For the purpose of Title 42 (Taxation), the definition of "Internal Revenue Code" is updated to mean the U.S. Internal Revenue Code in effect as of January 1, 2022. For the purpose of Title 43 (Taxation of Income), the definition of "Internal Revenue Code" for tax year 2022 means the U.S. Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2022. For the purpose of Title 43 (Taxation of Income), the definition of "Internal Revenue Code" for tax years beginning January 1, 2021 means the U.S. Internal Revenue Code in effect on March 11, 2021, including those provisions of the federal PPP Extension Act of 2021 and the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act that are retroactively effective during tax year 2021.</p>	<p>Hearing: House Ways & Means (Wednesday 03/02/22 at 9:00 AM, House Rm. 3)</p>	
<p>S1266: PROPERTY TAX; ADMINISTRATION; COUNTY ASSESSOR</p>	<p>Various changes to statutes relating to property taxes. When claiming a property tax exemption, the person is required to file an affidavit with the county assessor, signed under penalty of perjury, and is no longer required to appear before the county assessor to do so. The county assessor is authorized to accept affidavits electronically. Repeals statute allowing the owner of a shopping center to elect to have the valuation of the shopping center determined by the income method commonly known as the straight line building residual method.</p>		
<p>S1267: PROPERTY; CLASSIFICATION; PRIMARY RESIDENCE</p>	<p>For the purpose of property tax classification, class 3 property must be used for residential purposes. When determining if a property has had a change of use, a change in the occupant or classification of a single-family residence is not a change in use, in and of itself.</p>	<p>Hearing: House Ways & Means (Wednesday 03/02/22 at 9:00 AM, House Rm. 3)</p>	
<p>S1268: PSPRS; DEFERRED RETIREMENT OPTION PLAN</p>	<p>For members of the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System in the deferred retirement option plan (DROP), the maximum period of participation in DROP is increased to 84 consecutive months, from 60 consecutive months.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Passed committee. Did not seem to have strong support in committee</p>
<p>S1269: CONFORMITY; INTERNAL REVENUE CODE</p>	<p>For the purpose of Title 42 (Taxation), the definition of "Internal Revenue Code" is updated to mean the U.S. Internal Revenue Code in effect as of January 1, 2022. For the purpose of Title 43 (Taxation of Income), the definition of "Internal Revenue Code" for tax year 2022 means the U.S.</p>		

	Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2022. AS PASSED SENATE		
S1274: PROPERTY TAX LEVY; CALCULATION; FEDERAL MONIES	For tax years 2022 and 2023, if a county's or municipality's proposed primary property tax levy is greater than the amount levied in the previous tax year and the county or municipality received monies from the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, the county or municipality is required to use the monies to reduce the proposed primary property tax levy so that the does not exceed the previous year's amount, except for "amounts attributable to new construction" (defined). Retroactive to January 1, 2022.		General Comments (all lists): Appears to conflict with federal law. Oppose
S1324: SMART AND SAFE FUND; DISTRIBUTION	Modifies the distributions from the Smart and Safe Fund by adding joint powers authorities to the list of entities that receive 31.4 percent of Fund monies in proportion to the number of enrolled members in the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System. Retroactive to January 1, 2021. Due to voter protection, this legislation requires the affirmative vote of at least 3/4 of the members of each house of the Legislature for passage.		General Comments (all lists): Monitor, already reflected in the latest distributions from the state
S1349: BUDGET REDUCTION; LAW ENFORCEMENT; HEARING	If the proposed budget of a county or municipality reduces funding to the operating budget of a law enforcement agency, the Attorney General or a member of the governing body who objects to the funding reduction is authorized to file a petition with the Governor's Regulator Review Council (GRRC). GRRC is required to schedule a hearing to consider the petition and may approved, amend, or modify the proposed law enforcement agency budget. The budget approved by GRRC is final. If the budget approved by GRRC decreases the law enforcement agency's budget by 10 percent or more over the previous year's budget, the county or municipality is required to notify the State Treasurer of the reduction, and the State Treasurer is required to withhold state shared revenues from the county or municipality in an amount equal to the reduction until notification that the reduction in the law enforcement agency's budget has been restored.		
S1354: LAW ENFORCEMENT BUDGET; REDUCTION; PROHIBITION	Counties and municipalities are prohibited from reducing the annual operating budget for a law enforcement agency by any amount below the previous year's budget.		
S1356: TRANSPORTATION TAX; ELECTION; MARICOPA COUNTY	If approved by the voters at a countywide election and beginning January 1, 2026, a county with a population of 3 million or more persons (Maricopa) is required to levy a tax of up to ten percent of the transaction privilege tax rate. The tax levied will be in effect for 25 years. The regional planning agency in the county is required to develop and adopt a multimodal transportation plan. The play must specify the distribution of net revenues from the tax levy, with at least 52.5 percent of revenues distributed to the Regional Area Road Fund and at least 32.5 percent of revenues to the Public		General Comments (all lists): Support. Legislative authorization for Proposition 400 Extension with the Regional Transportation Plan (approved by Tempe and the other jurisdictions in the County through the MAG process) to be put before the voters in November. Would extend the existing half cent sales tax that funds transportation and transit in Maricopa County. Twin bill is HB 2598.

	Transportation Fund. No more than 14 percent of the revenues may be spent on light rail systems. Before November 8, 2022, the Maricopa County board of supervisors is required to call a countywide election for the extension and levy of a county transportation excise tax as authorized by this legislation. Establishes requirements for the ballot and publicity pamphlet for the election. Emergency clause.		
S1372: TPT; EXEMPTIONS; MOTOR VEHICLES; NONRESIDENTS	The Department of Transportation is authorized to establish a special five day nonresident registration permit, and to establish by rule a fee for the permit. The list of exemptions from the retail classification of transaction privilege taxes is expanded to include sales of commercial motor vehicles to nonresidents of Arizona if the commercial vehicle has a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 10,000 pounds and is used to maintained to transport passengers or property in the furtherance of a commercial enterprise, and to include sales of automobiles of trucks to nonresidents when the nonresident purchaser has obtained a special five day nonresident registration permit. Applies to taxable periods beginning on or after the first day of the month following the general effective date.		General Comments (all lists): Appears to treat vehicle buyers differently, would lead to a loss in revenue
S1376: CODES; ORDINANCES; USE OF REFRIGERANTS.	Any code, ordinance, or general or specific plan provision adopted by a county or municipality cannot prohibit the use of refrigerants that are listed as acceptable in the federal Clean Air Act if the equipment used is listed and installed in accordance with the use conditions prescribed in the Act.	Hearing: House Natural Resources, Energy & Water (Tuesday 03/01/22 at 2:00 PM, House Rm. 1)	
S1382: MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE; NOTICE	On all applications for a permit, license, or other authorization issued by a municipality, the municipality is required to print a notice of the requirement for the municipality to provide the name and contact information of the employee who is authorized to provide specified information in any written communication.		
S1408: LUXURY PRIVILEGE TAX; CREDIT	Establishes a credit against the luxury tax on liquors for taxpayers that hold a craft distiller liquor license, farm winery liquor license, or microbrewery liquor license. The amount of the credit is based on the type of liquor license held and applies to a specified number of gallons produced. Applies to taxable periods beginning on or after the first day of the month following the general effective date.		
S1409: MUNICIPAL TAXES AND FEES; NOTICE	The notice of intent to establish or increase a municipal tax, assessment, or fee is required to be prominently posted on the municipality's website, instead of just posted on the website.		General Comments (all lists): Potential vehicle for a striker bill
S1443: SOLID WASTE; LONG-TERM CARE FACILITIES	Municipalities cannot prohibit or unreasonably restrain a private enterprise from delivering recycling or solid waste management services to		General Comments (all lists): Does not appear to be moving forward

	"long-term care facility properties" (defined) in the municipality.		
S1461: INCOME TAX; SUBTRACTION; FDIC PREMIUMS	For the purpose of computing Arizona taxable income for a corporation for any tax year beginning with 2020, the amount of any Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation premiums paid or incurred by the taxpayer that is disallowed as a deduction for federal income tax purposes is subtracted from Arizona gross income. Retroactive to tax years beginning with 2020.		
S1493: PUBLIC EMPLOYEES; SALARIES; VIRTUAL CURRENCY	Beginning January 1, 2023, the state, counties, municipalities, and school districts are authorized to pay employee salaries in "virtual currency" (defined), if requested by the employees.		
S1496: REMOTE SELLERS; TPT; ADMINISTRATION	If another state tax agency extends comity to Arizona in the tax administration for remote sellers, the Department of Revenue (DOR) is required to allow a remote seller to communicate exclusively through the state tax agency of the state in which the remote seller is located, including allowing the remote seller to report and remit the tax owed to Arizona to the state tax agency of that state and for that state tax agency to remit it to Arizona on behalf of the remote seller. DOR is required to cooperate with other state tax agencies to develop a "central clearinghouse" (defined). If a central clearinghouse is established, DOR is required to use the central clearinghouse to accept all tax returns and remittances for remote sellers. Beginning in calendar year 2023, a remote seller may elect to pay a single municipal tax rate instead of the municipal tax rates for retail sales in effect for each municipality or special district. The single municipal tax rate is equal to the average rate of municipal taxes imposed in Arizona during the previous fiscal year. For calendar year 2023 and after, any person that conducts business in an activity classified under transaction privilege tax (TPT) classifications with purchasers in Arizona is required to pay TPT if the person is a remote seller and the taxable sales, instead of the gross proceeds of sales or gross income, derived from the remote seller's business with customers in Arizona that is not facilitated by a marketplace facilitator is more than \$100,000. Contains legislative findings.		General Comments (all lists): Poses concerns regarding consistent and legal revenue collections
S1515: MUNICIPAL FIREFIGHTERS; CANCER FUND; DISTRIBUTIONS	The annual distributions from the Municipal Firefighter Cancer Reimbursement Fund are prohibited from exceeding the statewide aggregate of all compensation and benefits paid by municipal payors to municipal firefighters and municipal fire investigators for the relevant fiscal year.		General Comments (all lists): League support
S1579: TAX CORRECTIONS ACT OF 2022	Corrections to the tax code as recommended by the Department of Revenue and Legislative Council. Changes are for clarification or to blend conflicting statutes and are not intended to be substantive. 49 pages. An annual exercise.		
S1599:	The list of exemptions from the retail classification		

<p>TPT; USE TAX; EXEMPTION; HYDROGEN</p>	<p>of transaction privilege and use taxes is expanded to include gross proceeds of sales or gross income from sales of hydrogen used to propel a motor vehicle, and sales of hydrogen sold to a qualified environmental technology manufacturer, producer, or processor and directly used in generating energy for environmental technology manufacturing, producing, or processing. The list of deductions from the tax base is expanded to include pipes or valves four inches in diameter or larger used to transport hydrogen. The diversion of gas from a pipeline by a person operating a hydrogen pipeline or converting hydrogen into liquefied hydrogen, for the sole purpose of fueling compressor equipment to pressurize the pipeline or fueling compressor equipment used in the conversion process is not a sale of hydrogen to the operator of the pipeline or compressor equipment.</p>		
<p>S1636: USE TAX; SERVICE VEHICLES; INVENTORY</p>	<p>For the purpose of the reduction in use taxes on motor vehicles that are removed from inventory by a motor vehicle dealer, a service vehicle is considered to be removed from inventory if the service vehicle is continuously available for sale. Applies to taxable periods beginning on or after the first day of the month following the general effective date.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Unclear definition of a service vehicle</p>
<p>S1708: MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION; TAX CREDITS</p>	<p>For tax years beginning with 2023, establishes an individual and corporate income tax credit against production costs paid by a motion picture production company in Arizona that are subject to Arizona taxes and that are directly attributable to a motion picture production. The amount of the credit is a percentage of the qualified production costs as approved by the Arizona Commerce Authority, based on the total amount spent by the production company. Establishes requirements for a motion picture production company to qualify for the credit. The maximum aggregate amount of tax credits in any calendar year is \$150 million. The Authority is required to implement an Arizona Motion Picture Production Program and certify motion picture production companies that produce one or more motion pictures in Arizona for the purpose of the tax credits. Establishes requirements for a production company to qualify for the Program.</p>		

HR

BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE	SUMMARY	POSTED HEARINGS & CALENDARS	COMMENTS
<p>H2020: VACCINATION MANDATES; EXEMPTIONS</p>	<p>A person is eligible for an exemption from any vaccination requirement for COVID-19 or any variant of COVID-19 that is being enforced in the state of Arizona if the person can produce documented test results that demonstrate the person has antibodies to COVID-19 or any variant of COVID-19, a positive test for COVID-19 or any variant of COVID-19, or a positive T-cell immune response to COVID-19 or any variant of COVID-19. Also repeals statute prohibiting vaccine passports or vaccine requirements, which was deemed unconstitutional by the Arizona Supreme Court in Arizona School Boards Association et al v. State of Arizona.</p>		
<p>H2022: HEALTH EMERGENCIES; TREATMENT; VACCINATIONS; REPEAL</p>	<p>During a state of emergency in which there is an occurrence or the imminent threat of a highly contagious and highly fatal disease, the Governor no longer has the authority to mandate treatment or vaccination of persons who are diagnosed with an illness resulting from exposure or who are reasonably believed to have been exposed or who may reasonably be expected to be exposed.</p>		
<p>H2029: VACCINATIONS; EVIDENCE OF IMMUNITY; PROHIBITIONS</p>	<p>The state, its "governmental entities," and its "business affiliations" (both defined) are prohibited from requiring any person to receive a vaccination for COVID-19 or any variant of COVID-19 or to possess a COVID-19 immunity passport or other evidence certifying vaccination or immunity status, and are prohibited from discriminating against any person based on not receiving a vaccination for COVID-19 or any variant of COVID-19 or to possess a COVID-19 immunity passport or other evidence certifying vaccination or immunity status. The state and its governmental entities are prohibited from entering into a contract or giving a loan or grant of taxpayer monies to a business affiliation that requires a person to receive a vaccination for COVID-19 or any variant of COVID-19 or to possess a COVID-19 immunity passport or other evidence certifying vaccination or immunity status. A business affiliation that violates these requirements materially breaches its contract with the state or a governmental entity, rendering the contract voidable. Does not apply to health care institutions that are treating patients with COVID-19 or any variant of COVID-19 and that determine that a "direct threat" (defined) exists that cannot be eliminated or reduced by reasonable accommodation. Factors that must be considered to determine a direct threat are listed. Requires</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Problematic language. Requires that the city not have contracts with businesses/entities that have vaccine mandates</p>

	the provisions of this legislation to be construed liberally. Severability clause. Also repeals statute prohibiting vaccine passports or vaccine requirements, which was deemed unconstitutional by the Arizona Supreme Court in Arizona School Boards Association et al v. State of Arizona.		
H2043: EMPLOYER LIABILITY; COVID-19 VACCINE REQUIREMENT	If an employer denies a religious exemption and requires a person to receive a COVID-19 vaccination as a prerequisite to or requirement for maintaining employment, the employer is liable to the person for damages that result from a significant injury that is caused by receiving the COVID-19 vaccination. A claimant who prevails under this provision must be awarded actual damages, court costs, and reasonable attorney fees or statutory damages of \$500,000, whichever is greater, and may also recover exemplary damages. These rights supplement any other rights and remedies provided by law.		General Comments (all lists): Problematic language
H2063: PSPRS; CORP; REEMPLOYMENT; TIME PERIOD	If a retired member of the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System or the Corrections Officer Retirement Plan becomes reemployed in any capacity by the employer from which the member retired before 6 months after the date of retirement, reduced from 12 months, the system cannot make pension payments to the retired member during the period of reemployment.	Hearing: Senate Finance (Wednesday 03/02/22 at 10:00 AM, Senate Rm. 109)	
H2109: ELECTION CELEBRATION DAY	The day of the general election, every other year, is designated Election Celebration Day, which is not a legal holiday.		
H2120: INJURY REPORTS; MEDICAL TREATMENT	For the purpose of workers' compensation injury reports, employers are only required to report injuries requiring medical treatment, which does not include any onetime, short-term treatment by nonmedical staff that requires little technology or training to administer.		
H2121: WORKERS' COMPENSATION; MEDICAL-ONLY LOSS	For any workers' compensation claim involving "medical-only loss" (defined as loss that has no indemnity value reflecting lost wages), any experience rating adjustment as determined by a national nonprofit insurance rating organization must be applied to reduce the impact of the loss in the employer's experience modification calculation.		
H2144: HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE; BIOMARKER TESTING	A health or disability insurer that issues, amends, or renews a subscription contract or insurance policy on or after January 1, 2023 is required to provide coverage for "biomarker testing" (defined) for the purposes of diagnosis, treatment, appropriate management, or ongoing monitoring of a subscriber's disease or condition when the test is supported by medical and scientific evidence. The Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System Administration and its contractors are required to provide biomarker testing for the same purposes.		
H2159: LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS; POLYGRAPH; EXAMINATIONS	Law enforcement employers are no longer allowed to require a law enforcement officer to submit to a polygraph examination in certain circumstances.	Hearing: Senate Judiciary (Thursday	

	During disciplinary action of a law enforcement officer, the hearing officer, administrative law judge, or appeals board are permitted to take into consideration violations of statutes regulating peace officer discipline as mitigation in determining discipline. If, in the course of an investigation involving multiple law enforcement officers, evidence is discovered that exonerates a law enforcement officer, the employer is required to issue the individual law enforcement officer a notice of findings. AS PASSED HOUSE	03/03/22 at 9:00 AM, Senate Rm. 1)	
H2198: EMPLOYEE TERMINATION; COVID-19 VACCINE; COMPENSATION	An employee who is terminated for not receiving a COVID-19 vaccine as a condition of employment must receive either severance compensation paid by an employer in the amount of the employee's annual salary in one lump sum or installment payments over 12 months, or reemployment with the employer at the same or similar position held on the date the employee was terminated and a reasonable accommodation provided by the employer to the employee. Retroactive to December 1, 2021.		
H2332: UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE; BENEFIT AMOUNT	For the purpose of unemployment insurance, an individual's benefit amount is no longer prohibited from being redetermined during the benefit year due to a new maximum or minimum benefit amount becoming effective during the benefit year.		
H2337: DEFERRED RETIREMENT OPTIONAL PLAN; REINSTATEMENT	Members of the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System are no longer required to become members of PSPRS before January 1, 2012 in order to participate in the deferred retirement option plan (DROP). For a member who became a PSPRS member before January 1, 2012, the maximum period of participation in DROP is increased to 84 consecutive months, from 60 consecutive months. For a member who became a PSPRS member on or after January 1, 2012, the maximum period of participation in DROP is 60 consecutive months. For the additional 24 months for those who became members before January 1, 2012, and for all 60 months for members who became a member on or after January 1, 2012, the member's DROP participation account must be credited at a rate equal to the actual rate of return, smoothed over a period of seven years, to be not less than zero percent or not more than nine percent. AS PASSED HOUSE		General Comments (all lists): Passed committee. Did not seem to have strong support in committee
H2342: APPROPRIATION; DPS; SALARY INCREASE	Appropriates an unspecified amount (blank in original) from the general fund in FY2021-22 to the Department of Public Safety (DPS) for a salary increase of an unspecified percent (blank in original) for all DPS employees.		
H2347: LAW ENFORCEMENT; MISCONDUCT INVESTIGATIONS; EXTENSION	A law enforcement employer is allowed to continue an investigation of employee misconduct beyond the 180-calendar-day period only if it is demonstrated that additional time is necessary to obtain or review evidence. Before the employer exceeds the 180-calendar-day limit, the employer		

	is required to provide the employee with a written explanation of the reasons. Any extension cannot exceed 180 calendar days. If the investigation is not complete at the conclusion of the extension period, the matter must be dismissed. These time limits do not preclude the employer from initiating a new investigation of the employee for misconduct upon newly discovered material evidence that could not with reasonable diligence have been discovered during the initial 180-calendar-day limit or any extension. AS PASSED HOUSE		
H2348: DISCIPLINARY APPEAL; LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS	In any appeal of a disciplinary action by a law enforcement officer, after a hearing where the law enforcement officer and the employer have been equally allowed to fully participate in the hearing, the decision made by a hearing officer, administrative law judge or appeals board is the final administrative determination, subject to judicial review on whether such determination was clearly erroneous.		
H2356: EMPLOYERS; BUSINESSES; COVID-19 VACCINE RECORD	A public or private employer that requires employees to receive a COVID-19 vaccine as a condition of employment is required to accept either a COVID-19 vaccination record or a COVID-19 antibody test. Any business that requires patrons to present documentation regarding COVID-19 vaccination status is required to accept either a COVID-19 vaccination record or a COVID-19 antibody test.		
H2508: OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY; VIOLATIONS; PENALTIES	The minimum and maximum amounts of civil penalties for violations of occupational safety and health regulations are deleted, and civil penalty amounts are as adopted by the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) under specified federal law.		
H2546: TRAUMATIC EVENT COUNSELING; CONTINUATION	The program to provide traumatic event counseling and therapy for public safety employees in specified circumstances is made permanent.		
H2616: MASK MANDATES; MINORS; PARENTAL CONSENT	This state, any political subdivision, any other governmental entity, any school district, or any charter school in Arizona are prohibited from requiring that a mask or face covering be worn by a person under 18 years of age without the express consent of the person's parent or guardian. AS PASSED HOUSE		General Comments (all lists): Would conflict with employee requirements for seasonal employees under 18
H2636: APPROPRIATION; RETENTION; CERTIFIED PEACE OFFICERS	Appropriates \$74 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the State Treasurer to distribute to each state agency, board, commission, or department, and to each political subdivision that employs a certified peace officer to pay a onetime retention incentive payment to each certified peace officer. The State Treasurer is required to appoint Arizona Backs the Blue Ambassadors to distribute the monies, and is authorized to use up to \$250,000 to administer the distribution of the monies and to reimburse the travel-related expenses of the Ambassadors. The monies are		General Comments (all lists): Favorable proposal

	required to supplement and not supplant any other monies paid to certified peace officers in FY2022-23.		
H2679: EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION; SEXUAL HARASSMENT; DEFINITION	For the purpose of employment discrimination statutes, a person who has one or more employees in the current or preceding calendar year and any agent of that person is considered an employer if the person is alleged to have discriminated against anyone for opposing sexual harassment or making a charge, testifying, assisting, or participating in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing arising from sexual harassment.		
H2721: LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS: AZPOST	Any government entity must require a majority vote to investigate law enforcement officer misconduct, influence the conduct of or certify law enforcement officer misconduct investigations, recommend disciplinary actions for law enforcement misconduct, or impose discipline for law enforcement misconduct. The requirement for 2/3 of the voting members of a government entity that takes any of those actions relating to law enforcement officer misconduct to be Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training Board certified law enforcement officers is expanded to apply to 2/3 of the "members, staff, employees, or seats" (defined) or any government committee, board, agency, department, office, or entity that takes those actions. [Capitol Reports Note: Some of the provisions in this legislation were originally signed into law as Laws 2021, chapter 403 (part of the FY2021-22 budget), but were deemed unconstitutional by the Arizona Supreme Court in Arizona School Boards Association et al v. State of Arizona.]		
S1043: ELECTION DAY; STATE HOLIDAY	Adds the primary election day and the general election day to the list of official state holidays. A person entitled to vote at a primary election or general election held in Arizona is authorized to be absent from employment and is prohibited from being liable for any penalty or from having deductions made from their usual salary or wages. A person who refuses an employee these rights is guilty of a class 2 (mid-level) misdemeanor.		
S1052: MEDICAL PROCEDURES; PROHIBITIONS	The state, any political subdivision of the state that receives and uses tax revenues, and any person doing business in Arizona are prohibited from requiring any Arizona resident to submit to a medical procedure, including a vaccination, if a potential complication from or adverse reaction to the medical procedure may cause the person's death. Also repeals statute prohibiting state and local governments from establishing a COVID-19 vaccine passport, from requiring any person to be vaccinated for COVID-19, and from requiring a business to obtain proof of the COVID-19 vaccination status of any patron entering the business establishment, which was originally signed into law as Laws 2021, chapter 409 (part of the FY2021-22 budget), but was deemed		

	unconstitutional by the Arizona Supreme Court in Arizona School Boards Association et al v. State of Arizona.		
S1053: RELIGIOUS EXEMPTION; VACCINE; VIOLATION; CLASSIFICATION	It is a class 2 (mid-level) misdemeanor for a person to knowingly violate statute requiring an employer to provide a reasonable accommodation to an employee whose sincerely held religious beliefs prevent the employee from taking the COVID-19 vaccination.		General Comments (all lists): League oppose
S1083: ASRS; MODIFICATIONS	Various changes to statutes relating to the Arizona State Retirement System (ASRS). Provisions include: Expands the definition of "eligible retirement plan" to include, for distributions made after December 18, 2015, a simple retirement account that satisfies the requirements of section 408(p) of the federal Internal Revenue Code. In determining the past service funding period, the ASRS Board is required to seek to improve the funded status whenever the trust fund is less than 100 percent funded. Eligibility to elect to participate in a supplemental employee deferral plan is limited to employees who are not eligible to participate in a public retirement system established in statute. AS PASSED SENATE	Hearing: House Government & Elections (Wednesday 03/02/22 at 9:00 AM, House Rm. 1)	
S1084: PUBLIC RETIREMENT SYSTEMS; ADMINISTRATION	Numerous changes to statutes relating to public retirement systems. Employers required to participate in the Public Safety Cancer Insurance Policy Program are required to pay the premiums for the cost of the program and include the premium amount as wages of the firefighters and peace officers participating in the program subject to federal and state income and employment taxes. For the purpose of the Elected Officials' Retirement Plan (EORP), the Corrections Officer Retirement Plan (CORP), and the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (PSPRS), the definition of "eligible retirement plan" is expanded to include, for distributions made after December 18, 2015, a simple retirement account that satisfies the requirements of section 408(p) of the federal Internal Revenue Code. For EORP and CORP, the definition is also expanded to include, effective January 1, 2008, a ROTH individual retirement account that satisfies the requirements of section 408A of the federal Internal Revenue Code. Also repeals and reestablishes changes to reporting deadlines that were originally signed into law as Laws 2021, chapter 405 (part of the FY2021-22 budget), but that were deemed unconstitutional by the Arizona Supreme Court in Arizona School Boards Association et al v. State of Arizona.	Hearing: House Government & Elections (Wednesday 03/02/22 at 9:00 AM, House Rm. 1)	
S1085: PSPRS; FUNDED RATIO; ASSET TRANSFERS	Eliminates the requirement that the employer contribution rate for the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System be at least eight percent of compensation. Modifies the amount the PSPRS Board is required to account for in a stabilization reserve account. If an employer's funded ratio falls below 100 percent funded, the amount of the	Hearing: House Government & Elections (Wednesday 03/02/22 at 9:00 AM, House Rm. 1)	

	<p>member's contributions above 7.65 percent are required to accumulate and not be used to reduce the employer's contribution rate until the employer's funded ratio returns to 100 percent funded. Establishes a list of requirements that must be met before the PSPRS Board may suspend the normal cost contributions. AS PASSED SENATE</p>		
<p>S1090: STATEHOOD DAY; PAID HOLIDAY</p>	<p>Adds February 14, "Statehood Day: to the list of official state holidays. When Statehood Day falls on a Sunday, the following Monday must be observed as a holiday. When Statehood Day falls on a Saturday, the preceding Friday must be observed as a holiday.</p>		
<p>S1161: PRESCRIPTION DRUG COVERAGE; STEERING PROHIBITION</p>	<p>A pharmacy benefit manager is prohibited from steering or directing a patient to use the pharmacy benefit manager's affiliated provider through any oral or written communication, from requiring a patient to use the pharmacy benefit manager's affiliated provider in order for the patient to receive the maximum benefit for the service under the patient's health benefits plan, and from requiring or inducing a patient to use the pharmacy benefit manager's affiliated provider, including by providing for reduced cost sharing if the patient uses the affiliated provider. A pharmacy benefit manager, health insurer or third-party payor is prohibited from requiring a clinician-administered drug to be dispensed by a pharmacy, including by an affiliated provider, as a condition of coverage. Applies to contracts entered into, amended, extended, or renewed on or after the effective date of this legislation. Severability clause.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Monitor, may be a vehicle for a striker regarding water policy</p>
<p>S1166: PUBLIC EMPLOYERS; UNION CONTRACTS</p>	<p>Public employers are prohibited from spending public monies for "union activities" (defined). A public employer is prohibited from entering into an employment contract with a public employee to engage in union activities or provide paid leave or any form of compensation to engage in union activities. An employment contract that violates this prohibition is void and unenforceable. Any Arizona resident and the Attorney General have standing in any court of record to bring suit against any public employer of Arizona to remedy any violation. If a court finds that a public employer has violated this prohibition, the court is required to award reasonable attorney fees and costs to the party who brought the action. Does not apply to any existing employment contract that is in effect before the effective date of this legislation, but any existing employment contract that conflicts with this legislation cannot be renewed or extended. Severability clause. Contains a legislative intent section.</p>		
<p>S1268: PSPRS; DEFERRED RETIREMENT OPTION PLAN</p>	<p>For members of the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System in the deferred retirement option plan (DROP), the maximum period of participation in DROP is increased to 84 consecutive months, from 60 consecutive months.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Passed committee. Did not seem to have strong support in committee</p>

<p>S1330: DISCOUNT PRESCRIPTION DRUGS; PHARMACIES</p>	<p>A health insurer or pharmacy benefit manager that reimburses a "340B covered entity" (defined) of the entity's contract pharmacy for drugs that are subject to an agreement under specified federal code is prohibited from taking any of a list of specified actions including assessing any fee on the basis of participation in the program or establishing restrictions on the 340B covered entity. The Department of Insurance is required to adopt rules to implement these requirements. Violations constitute an unfair or deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance.</p>		
<p>S1403: INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION; WORKERS' COMPENSATION; CLAIM</p>	<p>Insurance carriers are required to file a workers' compensation claim with the Industrial Commission on behalf of any employee who files a workers' compensation claim with the insurance carrier.</p>		
<p>S1493: PUBLIC EMPLOYEES; SALARIES; VIRTUAL CURRENCY</p>	<p>Beginning January 1, 2023, the state, counties, municipalities, and school districts are authorized to pay employee salaries in "virtual currency" (defined), if requested by the employees.</p>		
<p>S1494: COVID-19 VACCINE; UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE</p>	<p>The Department of Economic Security is prohibited from disqualifying an individual from receiving unemployment insurance benefits on the basis of the individual's separation from employment if the individual leaves employment due to the employer's requirement that the employee receive a COVID-19 vaccine or COVID-19 booster shot. Unemployment insurance benefits paid to an individual in this circumstances cannot be charged against an employer's account if the employer's requirement that employees receive the COVID-19 vaccine or COVID-19 booster shot is required by law.</p>		
<p>S1515: MUNICIPAL FIREFIGHTERS; CANCER FUND; DISTRIBUTIONS</p>	<p>The annual distributions from the Municipal Firefighter Cancer Reimbursement Fund are prohibited from exceeding the statewide aggregate of all compensation and benefits paid by municipal payors to municipal firefighters and municipal fire investigators for the relevant fiscal year.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): League support</p>
<p>S1567: VACCINATIONS; PROHIBITIONS; EVIDENCE OF IMMUNITY</p>	<p>The state, its "governmental entities," and its "business affiliations" (both defined) are prohibited from requiring any person to receive a vaccination for COVID-19 or any variant of COVID-19 or to possess a COVID-19 immunity passport or other evidence certifying vaccination or immunity status, and are prohibited from discriminating against any person based on not receiving a vaccination for COVID-19 or any variant of COVID-19 or failing to possess a COVID-19 immunity passport or other evidence certifying vaccination or immunity status. The state and its governmental entities are prohibited from entering into a contract or giving a loan or grant of taxpayer monies to a business affiliation that requires a person to receive a vaccination for COVID-19 or any variant of COVID-19 or to possess a COVID-19 immunity passport or</p>		

other evidence certifying vaccination or immunity status. A business affiliation that violates these requirements materially breaches its contract with the state or a governmental entity, rendering the contract voidable. Does not apply to health care institutions that are treating patients with COVID-19 or any variant of COVID-19 and that determine that a "direct threat" (defined) exists that cannot be eliminated or reduced by reasonable accommodation. Factors that must be considered to determine a direct threat are listed. Requires the provisions of this legislation to be construed liberally. Severability clause. Also repeals statute prohibiting vaccine passports or vaccine requirements, which was deemed unconstitutional by the Arizona Supreme Court in Arizona School Boards Association et al v. State of Arizona.

Human Services

BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE	SUMMARY	POSTED HEARINGS & CALENDARS	COMMENTS
H2060: SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM; ELIGIBILITY	Despite statute allowing the court to render the person who is convicted ineligible to receive any public benefits, a person who is convicted of a felony offense involving the use or possession of a controlled substance may be eligible for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program if the person is in compliance with all terms of probation, including any drug testing requirements, and previous requirements for the person to complete a substance abuse treatment program or meet other specified requirements in order to be eligible are deleted.		
H2157: SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS; COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES	Makes the following supplemental appropriations in FY2021-22: \$30.1 million from the Children's Health Insurance Program Fund and \$1.078 billion of expenditure authority to the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System Administration to implement the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 home and community-based services spending plan and to adjust funding formula requirements; \$362.7 million of expenditure authority to the Department of Economic Security Division of Developmental Disabilities to implement the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 home and community-based services spending plan. Makes a supplemental appropriation of \$15.2 million of expenditure authority in FY2021-22 to the Department of Child Safety operating lump sum item to continue existing functionality and oversight and to claim available federal monies. Establishes reporting requirements relating to these appropriations. AS PASSED HOUSE		
H2165: HOUSING DEPARTMENT; LICENSURE; FINGERPRINTING; PENALTIES	Before receiving and holding a license issued by the Arizona Department of Housing (ADOH), and applicant is required to submit a valid fingerprint clearance card. ADOH is prohibited from issuing a license to an applicant before receiving a valid fingerprint clearance card, and is required to suspend a license if the fingerprint clearance card is invalid and the applicant fails to submit a new card within 10 days after being notified.	Hearing: Senate Commerce (Wednesday 03/02/22 at 2:00 PM, Senate Rm. 1)	
H2468: VETERAN HOUSING; UNCLAIMED PROPERTY LOCATORS	The amount of proceeds from the sale of abandoned property that are deposited each fiscal year in the Seriously Mentally Ill Housing Trust Fund is increased to \$3 million, from \$2 million. The amount of proceeds from the sale of abandoned property that are deposited each fiscal year in the Housing Trust Fund is increased to \$3.5 million, from \$2.5 million. After these distributions and the distribution to the Department of Revenue		

	<p>Administrative Fund, the next \$1 million must be deposited each fiscal year in the newly established Veteran Housing Trust Fund, to be used for housing projects and rental assistance for homeless veterans. Also, an agreement to locate property that is entered into by a claimant with another person is enforceable if a list of specified conditions apply, including that the fee or payment agreed on cannot exceed 30 percent of the value of the recoverable property. Allows a locator to register with the Department of Revenue and pay a fee to DOR in an amount determined by DOR. DOR is required to provide unclaimed property information only to a registered locator.</p>		
<p>H2485: EVICTION DISMISSAL; SEALED RECORDS</p>	<p>On the court entering an order that dismisses an action for eviction prior to entry of a judgment or that enters judgment in favor of a tenant, the court is required to issue an order sealing all records related to the case. Applies to all records relating to an action for summary eviction, a forcible entry and detainer action, or a special detainer action that are maintained by the court. Applies to a tenant whose case is dismissed or in which judgment is entered in the tenant's favor on or after the effective date of this legislation. AS PASSED HOUSE</p>		
<p>H2606: SCHOOL DISTRICTS; HOUSING FACILITIES; TEACHERS</p>	<p>School district governing boards are authorized to construct or provide housing facilities for teachers and other school employees that the board determines are necessary to operate the school. Previously, only districts in rural areas were authorized to do so.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Favorable policy concept. Doesn't seem to be moving forward.</p>
<p>H2664: MILITARY AND TRANSITIONAL HOUSING; FUND</p>	<p>Establishes the Military and Transitional Housing Fund, to be administered by the Arizona Department of Housing (ADOH). ADOH is required to spend Fund monies for developing projects and programs to provide housing opportunities for military and transitional housing for former military members separating from the military to be housed in newly constructed housing facilities. By September 1 of each year, ADOH is required to report to the Legislature on the status of the Fund.</p>	<p>Hearing: House Rules (Monday 02/28/22 at 1:00 PM, House Rm. 4)</p>	
<p>H2674: MUNICIPAL ZONING; BY RIGHT HOUSING</p>	<p>By January 1, 2023, municipalities are required to allow a list of single-family dwelling unit construction in specified existing zoning districts. Municipalities cannot require a general plan amendment, use permit, or review by a board or commission for an applicant to construct these types of housing. If an applicant proposes any amendment to a zoning ordinance that changes a land use designation to residential or changes allowed density for the purpose of constructing single-family or multi-family housing units, the municipality is required to determine whether the application is "administratively complete" (defined) within 30 days, and approve a complete application within 90 days, with some exceptions. Municipalities are prohibited from adopting or enforcing any ordinance or legal requirement</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Will be a vehicle for a housing study committee proposal. A study proposal should include city and affordable housing representatives and have a collaborative process for choosing a firm for any analysis. Earlier: Sponsor has stated that the proposal will not be pursued. Earlier: Oppose. Attempts to upend the vote-approved General Plan and preempt zoning, permitting, code, spacing, height, environmental, use and other requirements</p>

	related to residential housing "design elements" (defined). Some exceptions. Repeals the building code moratorium on residential and commercial buildings and allows municipalities to adopt residential building codes for the sole purpose of providing a reasonable level of safety and health. Declares that housing supply and affordability are matters of statewide concerns and prohibits municipalities from adopting residential construction and development standards that are more restrictive than state law. Appropriates \$89 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the Housing Trust Fund for low-income housing needs in Arizona. Severability clause.		
S1066: RAFFLES; NONPROFITS; LENGTH OF EXISTENCE	Modifies the requirements for a nonprofit organization to qualify to conduct a raffle that is subject to specified restrictions to require the nonprofit organization to have been in existence continuously in Arizona for a one-year period, decreased from a five-year period, immediately before conducting the raffle.	Hearing: House Commerce (Tuesday 03/01/22 at 2:00 PM, House Rm. 3)	
S1129: HOUSING TRUST FUND; TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	The Department of Housing is required to annually distribute up to \$1 million from the Housing Trust Fund to organizations that operate or seek to operate transitional housing that meets a list of specified requirements. Fund monies may be spent on purchasing housing facilities, in addition to constructing or renovating facilities.		
S1220: PROPERTY; FIREARMS CLAUSES; AGREEMENTS; PROHIBITION	Rental agreements are prohibited from providing that the tenant agrees not to carry, possess, transport or store on the premises a firearm, a part of a firearm or firearm ammunition that is authorized under state or federal law. Applies to the tenant, the tenant's guest, the tenant's dwelling and any parking area or other area open for use by the tenant. Condo associations and homeowners' associations cannot prohibit an owner, member, tenant or guest from carrying, possessing, transporting or storing a firearm, a part of a firearm or firearm ammunition that is authorized under state or federal law in any dwelling, office, parking lot or common element.		
S1263: HOUSING TRUST FUND; SHELTER SERVICES	Monies transferred to the Housing Trust Fund from the Arizona Industrial Development Authority must be used to support emergency and transitional homeless shelter services.		General Comments (all lists): Monitor
S1446: MUNICIPALITIES; HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS; REPEAL	Repeals statute declaring that it is a valid public purpose of municipalities to assist in providing for the acquisition, construction or rehabilitation of housing and related facilities in areas that are declared by the municipality to be housing development areas, and authorizing public monies to be spent for that purpose.		General Comments (all lists): Concerning language. League oppose

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BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE	SUMMARY	POSTED HEARINGS & CALENDARS	COMMENTS
H2145: GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES; RANSOMWARE PAYMENT; PROHIBITION	The state and political subdivisions of the state are prohibited from making a payment to remove or decrypt "ransomware" (defined) from the system files of the state or political subdivision. The state and political subdivisions are required to immediately notify the Director of the Arizona Department of Homeland Security if a ransomware attack occurs on the system files of the state or the political subdivision.		
H2685: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE; REQUIREMENTS	An algorithm that enables artificial intelligence to learn and implement decisions without human intervention must support human agency and fundamental rights, comply with all federal and state laws, fulfill ethical principles that ensure no unintended human harm occurs, and provide transparency and traceability of data logs and decision-making. Artificial intelligence may not infringe on a human being's constitutional rights.		

Municipal Utilities - Waste, Fleet

BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE	SUMMARY	POSTED HEARINGS & CALENDARS	COMMENTS
S1443: SOLID WASTE; LONG-TERM CARE FACILITIES	Municipalities cannot prohibit or unreasonably restrain a private enterprise from delivering recycling or solid waste management services to "long-term care facility properties" (defined) in the municipality.		General Comments (all lists): Does not appear to be moving forward

Municipal Utilities Water

BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE	SUMMARY	POSTED HEARINGS & CALENDARS	COMMENTS
H2037: COUNTIES; POWERS; WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS	County boards of supervisors are authorized to appropriate and spend public monies for and in connection with participating in water reuse and recycling programs or regional water recharge projects, and purchasing water rights to demonstrate an assured water supply. County flood control district boards of directors are authorized to cooperate and join with private water and wastewater utilities that engage in underground water storage and recovery projects.		General Comments (all lists): AMWUA monitor
H2055: HARQUAHALA NON-EXPANSION AREA; GROUNDWATER TRANSPORTATION	A public service corporation that is regulated by the Corporation Commission, that holds a certificate of convenience and necessity for water service in an initial active management area, and that owns land eligible to be irrigated in the Harquahala irrigation non-expansion area is added to the list of entities that are authorized to withdraw groundwater from the land for transportation to an initial active management area for its own use or use by the Arizona Water Banking Authority if a list of specified conditions are met.		General Comments (all lists): AMWUA neutral
H2056: FIFTH MANAGEMENT PERIOD; EXTENSION	The end of the fifth management period for active management areas is extended ten years to 2035. The deadline for all persons notified pursuant to statute to comply with the applicable irrigation water duty or conservation requirements for the fifth management period is also extended ten years to January 1, 2035.		General Comments (all lists): AMWUA monitor
H2057: WATER SUPPLY DEVELOPMENT FUND; REVISIONS	Monies in the Water Supply Development Revolving Fund may be used for providing technical assistance to water providers for water supply development projects. Increases the maximum amount of a single Water Infrastructure Finance Authority grant to water providers for water supply development projects to \$250,000, from \$100,000.	Hearing: Senate Natural Resources, Energy & Water (Wednesday 03/02/22 at 2:00 PM, Senate Rm. 109)	General Comments (all lists): AMWUA monitor
H2099: MUNICIPALITIES; MEMBERSHIP DUES; LIMIT	A municipality is prohibited from paying dues to a "membership organization" (defined) in an amount that is greater than the municipality's total population multiplied by the "per capita membership" (defined) amount paid by the most populous municipality that is also a member of the membership organization.		General Comments (all lists): Appears to not be moving forward. Oppose. AMWUA oppose
H2129: ADEQ; DIRECT POTABLE REUSE; RULES	Minor change in Title 36 (Public Health and Safety) related to alcohol and drug abuse. Apparent striker bus.		General Comments (all lists): Support strike-everything amendment. Striker would provide resources to the state to streamline the regulatory framework for municipal water providers to pursue direct potable reuse (DPR).

			Same language as HB2671, with additional resources.
H2131: HOAS; ARTIFICIAL GRASS BAN PROHIBITED	In any planned community that allows grass on a member's property, a homeowner's association (HOA) cannot prohibit installing or using artificial grass on any member's property. An HOA is allowed to adopt reasonable rules regarding the installation and appearance of artificial grass if those rules do not prevent installing or using the artificial grass. The court is required to award reasonable attorney fees and costs to any party that prevails in an action against the HOA for a violation of this legislation.		General Comments (all lists): AMWUA monitor
H2154: HEALTH CARE LIENS; FEES; EXEMPTION	The county recorder is prohibited from receiving a fee for performing the duties of recording a lien of health care provider or for taking any other action necessary to record or release a lien of health care provider.		General Comments (all lists): Potential vehicle for a striker related to water policy
H2231: UNIVERSITIES; WATER RIGHTS ADJUDICATION	To the extent permitted by court rule, a university under the jurisdiction of the Arizona Board of Regents is authorized to offer pro bono assistance to claimants who are small landowners in the general stream adjudication of water rights who are not represented by counsel. Any university that offers such assistance is required to cooperate and coordinate with the faculty of a cooperative extension in Arizona that has a program to support the economic vitality of rural communities and the use of natural resources in those communities. By November 15 of each year, a university that offers such assistance is required to submit a written report of assistance activities to the Governor and the Legislature. Emergency clause. AS PASSED HOUSE		General Comments (all lists): AMWUA monitor
H2256: ASSURED WATER SUPPLY; SERVICE AREA	For the purposes of determining the physical availability of groundwater to be withdrawn through future wells for all assured water supply determinations, the Director of the Department of Water Resources is required to assume that the service area of a water provider that is a municipality is coterminous with the municipality boundaries, the service area of a water provider that is an improvement district is coterminous with its district boundaries, and that the service area of a water provider that is a private water company regulated by the Corporation Commission is coterminous with its certificate of convenience and necessity boundaries.		General Comments (all lists): AMWUA oppose
H2257: JURISDICTION; NAVIGABLE WATERS; NO CONNECTION	This state has exclusive jurisdiction over water features within Arizona that do not have a permanent surface connection with and that may contribute only a minor amount of surface water to navigable waters.		
H2258: ASSURED WATER; SUPPLY; NONLOCAL WATER	For an application for a certificate of assured water supply that proposes to use a water supply other		General Comments (all lists):

	than groundwater withdrawn from within the active management area in which the proposed development is located, the proposed source must be deemed consistent with the goal of the active management area. If the proposed source is stored water recovered within the area of impact, the proposed source must be deemed physically available and the Department of Water Resources is prohibited from reviewing the physical availability of other sources of water. If a municipal provider proposes to use a source of water in the same water system with Central Arizona Project water, surface water, effluent or groundwater, the proposed source does not affect the continuous, legal and physical availability of the proposed source, without regard to the continuous, legal and physical availability of other supplies within the same municipal provider's water system.		AMWUA oppose
H2327: DROUGHT MITIGATION REVOLVING FUND; APPROPRIATION	Appropriates an unspecified number (blank in original) of billion dollars from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the Drought Mitigation Revolving Fund.		General Comments (all lists): AMWUA support
H2331: AREA OF IMPACT; STORED WATER	For the purpose of statute governing underground water storage, the definition of "area of impact" means the area within one mile of an existing or proposed underground storage facility where the water is or will be stored, the area within one mile of the groundwater replenishment district boundaries that has a permit for a groundwater savings facility where the water is or will be stored, or any other area shown to have been positively impacted by the storage of the water to be recovered.		General Comments (all lists): AMWUA oppose
H2390: WATER RESOURCES ANNUAL REPORT	The deadline for the Department of Water Resources (DWR) to provide the Governor and the Legislature with an annual operations report is moved to August 15 of each year, from July 1. The report must be made available to the public on the DWR website.		
H2406: WATER QUALITY FEE FUND	Monies in the Water Quality Fee Fund must be used for activities required to implement specified water quality statutes, instead of for a list of specified activities. The Department of Water Resources is required to adopt by rule fees to pay the expenses of implementing the Aquifer Protection Permit Program, and statute restricting those fees to specified maximums is deleted.		General Comments (all lists): AMWUA support
H2409: MULTI-COUNTY WATER DISTRICTS; STORAGE TAX	The maximum tax levy for water storage of \$0.04 per \$100 of assessed valuation in a multi-county water conservation district is extended through December 31, 2029, after which the maximum tax levy is reduced to \$0.03 per \$100 of assessed valuation. The delayed repeal of statute authorizing the tax levy is extended five years to January 2, 2035.	Hearing: Senate Natural Resources, Energy & Water (Wednesday 03/02/22 at 2:00 PM, Senate Rm. 109)	General Comments (all lists): AMWUA monitor, potential support pending additional of language clarifying that Water Storage Tax funds can be used for purposes of recovery
H2456: APPROPRIATION; RURAL INTEROPERABILITY	Appropriates \$4 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the State Treasurer for a rural		General Comments (all lists):

COMMUNICATION SYSTEM	interoperability communication system. Requirements for the system are specified.		AMWUA support
H2459: APPROPRIATION; WQARF	Appropriates \$15 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund.		General Comments (all lists): AMWUA support
H2460: WELLS; PERMITS; SPACING RULES.	The Department of Water Resources (DWR) is required to adopt rules governing the location of new wells and replacement wells in new locations in groundwater basins that DWR determines to be experiencing declining groundwater levels, for wells having a pump with a maximum capacity of more than 35 gallons per minute. In lieu of adopting new rules, DWR is permitted to follow the criteria for proposed withdrawals in active management areas.		General Comments (all lists): AMWUA support
H2463: WELL DRILLING; GROUNDWATER BASINS.	Beginning on the effective date of this legislation, a person is prohibited from constructing and the Department of Water Resources is prohibited from issuing a permit or drilling card for a new well in the Upper San Pedro Groundwater Basin or the Verde Valley Groundwater Subbasin. Some exceptions.		General Comments (all lists): AMWUA monitor
H2467: REPORTING; GROUNDWATER PUMPING; MEASURING	A person who withdraws groundwater from a nonexempt well under any circumstances and in any location is required to use a water measuring device approved by the Department of Water Resources (DWR). Some exceptions.		General Comments (all lists): AMWUA support
H2510: RURAL MANAGEMENT AREAS	A county board of supervisors in a county outside of an active management area and that contains or is bordered by the Colorado River may designate by resolution one or more groundwater basins or subbasins in the county as a rural management area if the board finds that one or more of a list of specified conditions exist. A process for the board to adopt the resolution is established, including public notice, public meetings and a majority vote. The resolution is required to provide for the formation of a 5-member rural management area advisory council to establish management goals for the rural management area and identify best management practices to achieve the goals. The advisory council is required to submit a proposed management plan to the Department of Water Resources (DWR), and DWR is required to take action on the plan within 30 days after receipt. On approval by DWR, the plan applies in the rural management area. Of the monies remaining in the State Lottery Fund each fiscal year after appropriations and other statutory deposits, \$50 million is deposited in the newly established DWR Heritage Fund and spent to implement and support rural management areas.		
H2511: SUBSEQUENT IRRIGATION NON-EXPANSION AREAS; PROCEDURES	The circumstances that must exist for the Director of the Department of Water Resources to designate an area that is not included in an active management area as a subsequent irrigation non-		General Comments (all lists): AMWUA support

	expansion area are modified to include that there is insufficient groundwater to provide a "reasonably safe supply for irrigation" (defined) of the cultivated lands in the area at the reasonable projected rates of withdrawal, instead of at the current rates of withdrawal. In making the determination, the Director is allowed to consider credible evidence that indicates likely future changes to rates of withdrawal. Also modifies the procedure for the designation of a subsequent irrigation non-expansion area initiated by petition.		
H2512: COLORADO RIVER WATER; LOCAL COMMUNITIES	A person with a claim for rights to use any amount of the 164,652 acre-feet of fourth priority Colorado River water that is subject to the Boulder Canyon Project Act and that is available to water users in Arizona for use on federal, state or privately owned lands in Arizona is prohibited from transferring or otherwise conveying that claim for use of that water to any location or use other than an agricultural, municipal, domestic, commercial or industrial use in a Colorado River community.		General Comments (all lists): AMWUA monitor
H2538: WATER PROTECTION FUND; APPROPRIATION	Appropriates \$1 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the Arizona Water Protection Fund.		General Comments (all lists): AMWUA monitor
H2539: NONNATIVE SPECIES ERADICATION; PROJECTS; APPROPRIATION	Establishes a 7-member Gila River Nonnative Species Eradication Project Advisory Committee to review the progress of "nonnative vegetation invasive species eradication projects" (defined). The Committee is required to submit a report of its recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature by September 1 of each year, and self-repeals October 1, 2025. The Nonnative Vegetation Species Eradication Fund is renamed the Jackie Meck Nonnative Vegetation Species Eradication Fund. Appropriates \$15 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the Fund for nonnative vegetation invasive species eradication projects.		
H2549: STORED WATER; CERTIFICATES; IMPACT; ACCOUNTING	Various changes to statutes relating to groundwater and assured water supply. For an application for a certificate of assured water supply that proposes to use a water supply other than groundwater withdrawn from within the active management area in which the proposed development is located, the proposed source must be deemed consistent with the goal of the active management area. If the proposed source is stored water recovered within the area of impact, the proposed source must be deemed physically available and the Department of Water Resources is prohibited from reviewing the physical availability of other sources of water. If a municipal provider proposes to use a source of water in the same water system with Central Arizona Project water, surface water, effluent or groundwater, the proposed source does not affect the continuous, legal and physical availability of the proposed source, without regard to the continuous, legal and physical availability of other supplies		General Comments (all lists): Oppose. AMWUA oppose. Negatively affects the state's water management and water consumer protections, introduces concepts and terms that contradicts existing regulatory and statutory language

	within the same municipal provider's water system. More.		
H2556: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE; SUNSET REPEAL	Repeals the statutory termination date of July 1, 2022 for the Water Infrastructure Finance Authority. Retroactive to July 1, 2022.	Hearing: Senate Natural Resources, Energy & Water (Wednesday 03/02/22 at 2:00 PM, Senate Rm. 109)	General Comments (all lists): AMWUA support
H2560: GROUP HOMES; MONITORING; REPORTING	Appropriates \$1 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the Department of Water Resources (DWR) to identify water efficiency projects that have significant potential for water savings but that also have legal impediments hindering implementation. DWR is required to identify possible solutions to overcome the legal impediments that hinder implementation of the water efficiency projects, and is required to submit a report of its findings to the Governor and the Legislature by March 1, 2023.		General Comments (all lists): AMWUA monitor
H2661: RURAL MANAGEMENT AREAS; WATER	Of the monies remaining in the State Lottery Fund each fiscal year after other statutory appropriations and deposits, \$50 million must be deposited in the newly established Department of Water Resources Heritage Fund. The Director of the Department of Water Resources (DWR) is required to administer the Fund, and is authorized to spend monies in the Fund only to implement and support rural management areas and for funding voluntary, compensated land and water conservation plans approved as part of rural management area plans and petitions. A county board of supervisors in a county with lands that are outside of an active management area may designate by resolution one or more groundwater basins or subbasins in the county as a rural management area if the board finds that one or more of a list of specified conditions exist. A process for the board to adopt the resolution is established, including public notice, public meetings and a majority vote. The resolution is required to provide for the formation of a 5-member rural management area advisory council to establish management goals for the rural management area and identify best management practices to achieve the goals. The advisory council is required to submit a proposed management plan to DWR, and DWR is required to take action on the plan within 30 days after receipt. On approval by DWR, the plan applies in the rural management area.		
H2671: APPROPRIATION; WQARF; TREATED RECYCLED WASTEWATER	By June 30, 2024, the Department of Environmental Quality is required to adopt all necessary rules, including permitting standards and the application process, for the direct potable use of treated recycled wastewater. Appropriates \$250,000 from the general fund in each of FY2022-23 and FY2023-24 to the Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund.		General Comments (all lists): AMWUA support
H2674: MUNICIPAL ZONING; BY RIGHT HOUSING	By January 1, 2023, municipalities are required to allow a list of single-family dwelling unit		General Comments (all lists):

	<p>construction in specified existing zoning districts. Municipalities cannot require a general plan amendment, use permit, or review by a board or commission for an applicant to construct these types of housing. If an applicant proposes any amendment to a zoning ordinance that changes a land use designation to residential or changes allowed density for the purpose of constructing single-family or multi-family housing units, the municipality is required to determine whether the application is "administratively complete" (defined) within 30 days, and approve a complete application within 90 days, with some exceptions. Municipalities are prohibited from adopting or enforcing any ordinance or legal requirement related to residential housing "design elements" (defined). Some exceptions. Repeals the building code moratorium on residential and commercial buildings and allows municipalities to adopt residential building codes for the sole purpose of providing a reasonable level of safety and health. Declares that housing supply and affordability are matters of statewide concerns and prohibits municipalities from adopting residential construction and development standards that are more restrictive than state law. Appropriates \$89 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the Housing Trust Fund for low-income housing needs in Arizona. Severability clause.</p>		<p>Will be a vehicle for a housing study committee proposal. A study proposal should include city and affordable housing representatives and have a collaborative process for choosing a firm for any analysis. Earlier: Sponsor has stated that the proposal will not be pursued. Earlier: Oppose. Attempts to upend the vote-approved General Plan and preempt zoning, permitting, code, spacing, height, environmental, use and other requirements</p>
<p>H2725: ARIZONA WATER AUTHORITY</p>	<p>Establishes an Arizona Water Authority, to be governed by a 9-member Board of Directors. Appropriates an unspecified amount (blank in original) from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the Water Supply Development Revolving Fund.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Monitor, may be amended or become a vehicle for a striker regarding water policy</p>
<p>S1022: GROUNDWATER PUMPING; MEASURING; REPORTING</p>	<p>A person who withdraws groundwater from a nonexempt well under any circumstances and in any location is required to use a water measuring device approved by the Department of Water Resources (DWR), maintain records of the withdrawals, and file an annual report to DWR with specified information on the withdrawals. Some exceptions.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): AMWUA support</p>
<p>S1023: WELL DRILLING; GROUNDWATER BASINS</p>	<p>Beginning on the effective date of this legislation, a person is prohibited from constructing and the Department of Water Resources is prohibited from issuing a permit or drilling card for a new well in the Upper San Pedro Groundwater Basin or the Verde Valley Groundwater Subbasin. Some exceptions.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): AMWUA monitor</p>
<p>S1067: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AUTHORITY; CITIES</p>	<p>Municipalities with a population of more than 150,000 persons are no longer required to get voter approval before entering into a financial assistance loan repayment agreement with the Water Infrastructure Finance Authority. Emergency clause.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Support. AMWUA support. League support</p>
<p>S1102: HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATIONS; SOLAR, WATER DEVICES</p>	<p>A homeowners' association cannot prohibit the installation of a water saving device or indoor or outdoor water conservation practice. A</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): AMWUA support</p>

	homeowners' association is authorized to adopt reasonable rules regarding the placement of a solar energy device or water saving device or the use of a water conservation practice if those rules do not prevent the installation of the device or impair the functioning of the device. The association is required to provide written notice to members of any such rules adopted.	
S1147: PEST MANAGEMENT; CERTIFIED APPLICATOR; FINGERPRINTING	An applicant for certification as a new pesticide applicator or a new qualified pesticide applicator is allowed to meet the fingerprint requirement by submitting a current, unexpired fingerprint clearance card. Session law requires the Pest Management Division to approve or deny an application for certification as a new applicator within 120 days after the application is received. This requirement self-repeals July 1, 2023. Emergency clause. AS PASSED SENATE	General Comments (all lists): Note, the bill subject is no longer related to the initial proposal, it has been replaced with a strike-everything amendment. Earlier: AMWUA neutral
S1161: PRESCRIPTION DRUG COVERAGE; STEERING PROHIBITION	A pharmacy benefit manager is prohibited from steering or directing a patient to use the pharmacy benefit manager's affiliated provider through any oral or written communication, from requiring a patient to use the pharmacy benefit manager's affiliated provider in order for the patient to receive the maximum benefit for the service under the patient's health benefits plan, and from requiring or inducing a patient to use the pharmacy benefit manager's affiliated provider, including by providing for reduced cost sharing if the patient uses the affiliated provider. A pharmacy benefit manager, health insurer or third-party payor is prohibited from requiring a clinician-administered drug to be dispensed by a pharmacy, including by an affiliated provider, as a condition of coverage. Applies to contracts entered into, amended, extended, or renewed on or after the effective date of this legislation. Severability clause.	General Comments (all lists): Monitor, may be a vehicle for a striker regarding water policy
S1171: UNLAWFUL FEEDING; WILDLIFE; EXCEPTION	The list of exceptions from the unlawful feeding of wildlife is expanded to include persons placing holiday-related decorations outside of their residences or on their property that are not intended to feed, attract or otherwise entice wildlife.	General Comments (all lists): Strike everything amendment has concerning water policy that would create a new water category for industrial users that may incentivize credits for industrial waste water in decentralized locations. AMWUA oppose
S1198: LOCAL GOVERNMENTS; LOBBYING; PROHIBITION	Counties, municipalities, school districts, and other political subdivisions and any person acting on behalf of a political subdivision are prohibited from entering into a contract with a person or entity for lobbying services and from spending monies for any person or entity to lobby on behalf of that political subdivision unless that person is directly employed by the political subdivision. If a county, municipality, school district or other political subdivision is a member of an organization of which the majority of the members are composed of political subdivisions or other public bodies, no	General Comments (all lists): Oppose. AMWUA oppose

	portion of membership dues may be authorized for lobbying activities.		
S1258: GOVERNMENT MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS; TRANSPARENCY	A paid membership organization composed of the state, counties, municipalities, school districts, or other political subdivisions is added to the definition of "public body" for the purpose of public records laws.		
S1564: DOMESTIC WATER DISTRICTS; WASTEWATER; ANNEXATION	When any portion of a domestic water improvement district or domestic wastewater improvement district is annexed into a municipality or entirely included within a newly organized municipality, the district is allowed to continue to provide services in the annexed area if the municipality elects not to provide those services. When the municipality elects to provide domestic water or domestic wastewater services in the newly annexed area and the district provides services in areas outside of the boundaries of the newly annexed area, the district is required to continue to operate outside the boundaries of the newly annexed area.		
S1595: IRRIGATION DISTRICTS; USES; DRAINAGE PERMIT	An industrial user or a municipal water provider are allowed to obtain groundwater delivery service from an irrigation district that qualifies for an exemption from irrigation water duties if the irrigation district holds a drainage water withdrawal permit and meets all of a list of specified conditions. If the industrial use for which service from the irrigation district is sought is located within a municipality, the industrial user must first request service from that municipality or a private water company servicing the location of the proposed use.		General Comments (all lists): AMWUA oppose
S1600: WATER RECHARGE; DIRECT USE	For the purpose of statute governing underground water storage, the definition of "water that cannot reasonably be used directly" is expanded to include the amount of Central Arizona Project water stored underground during the calendar year by a municipal provider in an active management area that does not have a management goal of achieving or maintaining a safe yield condition, in the active management area in which the municipal provider's service area is located.		

Neighborhoods

BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE	SUMMARY	POSTED HEARINGS & CALENDARS	COMMENTS
H2010: FIRST RESPONDER FLAGS; HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATIONS	Condominium associations and homeowners' associations cannot prohibit the display of a "first responder flag" (defined).		
H2016: RESIDENTIAL PICKETING; OFFENSE	A person commits residential picketing, a class 3 (lowest) misdemeanor, if the person intentionally engages in picketing or otherwise demonstrates near the residence of an individual if the actions are such that a reasonable person would find the acts harassing, annoying, or alarming.		
H2069: VACATION RENTALS; SHORT-TERM RENTALS; REPEAL	Repeals statute that prohibits municipalities and counties from prohibiting vacation rentals or short-term rentals and that restricts the types of regulations that municipalities and counties may impose on vacation rentals or short-term rentals.		General Comments (all lists): Would return local decision-making to cities regarding short-term rental businesses in neighborhoods. Twin bill is SB 1026
H2125: ELECTRONIC SMOKING DEVICES; RETAIL LICENSING	It is unlawful for a person to sell, give or furnish a tobacco product to a person who is under the minimum age of sale for tobacco products as set by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, instead of for a person to sell or furnish tobacco products to minors. For the purposes this prohibition and statutes regulating tobacco sales, the definition of "tobacco products" is expanded to include any product containing, made of or derived from tobacco or nicotine and that is intended for human consumption, and to include an "electronic smoking device" (defined) and any substance that may be aerosolized or vaporized by the device, whether or not it contains nicotine, and any component, part, or accessory that is used in the consumption of these products. Before distributing any tobacco product, a retail tobacco vendor or the vendor's representative or employee is required to verify that the purchaser is at least the minimum age of sale for tobacco products as set by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Establishes civil penalties for violations. The Department of Health Services (DHS) is required to conduct at least two unannounced compliance checks on a retail tobacco vendor annually. Beginning January 1, 2024, a retail tobacco vendor is prohibited from distributing tobacco products in Arizona without a valid tobacco retail sales license from DHS. DHS is required to establish fees for licenses. Licensing requirements are specified. Licenses are nontransferable and are valid for two years. Establishes civil penalties for selling tobacco products without a license. More.		General Comments (all lists): Bill backed by health associations. Cities and towns would retain local decision-making
H2131: HOAS; ARTIFICIAL GRASS BAN PROHIBITED	In any planned community that allows grass on a member's property, a homeowner's association		General Comments (all lists):

	(HOA) cannot prohibit installing or using artificial grass on any member's property. An HOA is allowed to adopt reasonable rules regarding the installation and appearance of artificial grass if those rules do not prevent installing or using the artificial grass. The court is required to award reasonable attorney fees and costs to any party that prevails in an action against the HOA for a violation of this legislation.		AMWUA monitor
H2149: HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATIONS; MILITARY FLAGS	Homeowners' associations and condo associations cannot prohibit the outdoor display of the flag of any branch of the U.S. military.		
H2158: HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATIONS; POLITICAL; COMMUNITY ACTIVITY	Condominium associations and planned community associations cannot prohibit or unreasonably restrict a unit owner or member's ability to peacefully assemble and use common elements of the community if done in compliance with reasonable restrictions for the use of that property adopted by the board of directors. An individual unit owner or member or a group of unit owners or members are permitted to assemble to discuss matters related to the association, including board elections or recalls, potential or actual ballot issues or revisions to the community documents, and property maintenance or safety issues. A unit owner or member is allowed to invite a political candidate or other non-unit owner guest to speak to an assembly of unit owners or members. Condominium associations and planned community associations cannot prohibit or unreasonably restrict the indoor or outdoor display of an association-specific political sign by a unit owner or member on that unit owner or member's own property. AS PASSED HOUSE		
H2200: TECH CORRECTION; MUNICIPAL PLATTING	Minor change in Title 9 (Cities and Towns) related to municipal platting. Apparent striker bus.		General Comments (all lists): Monitor. Could be used as a vehicle for a strike-everything amendment for zoning preemptions
H2207: ONLINE HOME SHARING; REPEAL	Repeals statutes prohibiting municipalities and counties from prohibiting vacation rentals or short-term rentals and limiting the restrictions that municipalities and counties may place on those rentals to a list of specified purposes. Repeals the online lodging marketplace transaction privilege tax classification, and the requirement for online lodging marketplaces to register with the Department of Revenue for payment of transaction privilege taxes on online lodging transactions. Repeals the requirement for online lodging operators to have a current transaction privilege tax license and related civil penalties for noncompliance. Repeals the Joint Legislative Study Committee on Transient Lodging.		General Comments (all lists): Would return local decision-making to cities regarding short-term rental businesses in neighborhoods
H2226: FIREWORKS; USE; OVERNIGHT HOURS; PROHIBITION.	Counties and municipalities are authorized to prohibit the use of permissible consumer fireworks between the hours of 11PM and 8AM, except for between 11PM of December 31 and 1AM on	Hearing: Senate Commerce (Wednesday 03/02/22 at 2:00 PM, Senate Rm. 1)	General Comments (all lists): Support. League resolution. Twin bill SB1275

	January 1 each year, and between 11PM of July 4 and 1AM on July 5 each year.		
H2234: VACATION RENTALS; SHORT-TERM RENTALS; ENFORCEMENT.	Modifies the list of regulations that counties and municipalities are authorized to impose on vacation rentals or short-terms rentals to include requiring the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental to maintain liability insurance appropriate to cover the rental in the aggregate of at least \$500,000 or to advertise and offer each vacation rental or short-term rental through a hosting platform that provides equal or greater coverage. Counties and municipalities are authorized to impose civil penalties against an owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental for "verified violations" (defined) of specified provisions. Modifies civil penalties for online lodging operators that fail to comply with applicable transaction privilege tax requirements. After notice and a hearing, the Department of Revenue is authorized to suspend for a period of 12 months the transaction privilege tax license of the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental that has three verified violations within the same 12-month period.		
H2255: FIREWORKS; PERMISSIBLE USE; DIWALI	The dates that counties with a population of more than 500,000 persons and municipalities within those counties cannot prohibit the sale of permissible consumer fireworks is expanded to include two days before the first day of Diwali through the third day of Diwali, and the dates that those counties and municipalities cannot prohibit the use of permissible consumer fireworks is expanded to include the second and third days of Diwali.		
H2275: CONDOMINIUM TERMINATION; UNIT OWNERS; PERCENTAGE	A condominium may be terminated only be agreement of unit owners of units to which 100 percent of the votes in the association are allocated, increased from at least 80 percent. [Capitol Reports Note: This provision was originally signed into law as part of Laws 2021, chapter 405 (part of the FY2021-22 budget), but was deemed unconstitutional by the Arizona Supreme Court in Arizona School Boards Association et al v. State of Arizona.]	Hearing: Senate Commerce (Wednesday 03/02/22 at 2:00 PM, Senate Rm. 1)	
H2321: SHORT-TERM RENTALS; PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION	Real and personal property and improvements that are rented to lodgers for periods of less than thirty days for a total of more than 120 days in a calendar year and that are valued at full cash value are classified as class one property, instead of class four property, for property tax purposes. Some exceptions. Applies to tax years beginning with 2023.		
H2579: RESIDENTIAL ZONING; PARK MODEL TRAILERS	Counties and municipalities are prohibited from adopting any regulation that prohibits or restricts the use of a "park model trailer" (defined) on a residential lot as a primary single-family residence if all other statutory requirements have been met.		General Comments (all lists): Bill has been fixed with the amendment. Earlier: Concerning language
H2625:	The list of purposes for which counties and		General Comments (all lists):

<p>VACATION RENTALS; SHORT-TERM RENTALS; REGULATIONS</p>	<p>municipalities are permitted to regulate vacation rentals and short-term rentals is expanded to include requiring the owner to provide contact information for the owner or the owner's designee to all property owners within 300 feet of the vacation rental or short-term rental property, requiring the owner to display a sign attached to the property near the front door that contains a local 24-hour emergency contact number, and requiring the owner to obtain and maintain a local regulatory permit or license before offering the property for rent.</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>H2663: SHORT-TERM RENTALS; VACATION RENTALS; LICENSING</p>	<p>Counties and municipalities are authorized to require the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental to obtain and maintain a local regulatory permit or license issued by the county or municipality before offering a vacation rental or short-term rental for rent. Counties and municipalities are authorized to require the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental to provide proof of a valid transaction privilege tax license. Counties and municipalities are authorized to require the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental to offer the rental for a minimum two-night rental period. Counties and municipalities are authorized to limit the percentage of vacation rentals or short-term rentals based on the total housing stock in that county or municipality. Vacation rentals and short-term rentals are not residential rental dwelling units and are subject to the health and safety regulations prescribed for the transient lodging classification.</p>	<p>General Comments (all lists): Support. Favorable language, assigned to the sponsor's committee, should pass committee. League support</p>
<p>H2674: MUNICIPAL ZONING; BY RIGHT HOUSING</p>	<p>By January 1, 2023, municipalities are required to allow a list of single-family dwelling unit construction in specified existing zoning districts. Municipalities cannot require a general plan amendment, use permit, or review by a board or commission for an applicant to construct these types of housing. If an applicant proposes any amendment to a zoning ordinance that changes a land use designation to residential or changes allowed density for the purpose of constructing single-family or multi-family housing units, the municipality is required to determine whether the application is "administratively complete" (defined) within 30 days, and approve a complete application within 90 days, with some exceptions. Municipalities are prohibited from adopting or enforcing any ordinance or legal requirement related to residential housing "design elements" (defined). Some exceptions. Repeals the building code moratorium on residential and commercial buildings and allows municipalities to adopt residential building codes for the sole purpose of providing a reasonable level of safety and health. Declares that housing supply and affordability are matters of statewide concerns and prohibits municipalities from adopting residential construction and development standards that are more restrictive than state law. Appropriates \$89</p>	<p>General Comments (all lists): Will be a vehicle for a housing study committee proposal. A study proposal should include city and affordable housing representatives and have a collaborative process for choosing a firm for any analysis. Earlier: Sponsor has stated that the proposal will not be pursued. Earlier: Oppose. Attempts to upend the vote-approved General Plan and preempt zoning, permitting, code, spacing, height, environmental, use and other requirements</p>

	million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the Housing Trust Fund for low-income housing needs in Arizona. Severability clause.		
H2700: CONDOMINIUMS; PLANNED COMMUNITIES; AMENDMENTS	For condominium associations and planned community associations, an amendment that changes an age restriction for the community and an amendment that changes provisions relating to renting a property for less than 30 consecutive days require the approval of at least 67 percent of the members, and an amendment other than these may be approved by either more than 50 percent of the members or by unanimous vote of the board of directors.		
H2711: VACATION RENTALS; SHORT-TERM RENTALS; RESTRICTIONS	A municipality with a population of less than 17,000 persons is allowed to require the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental to obtain and maintain a permit or license issued by the municipality before renting or operating a vacation rental or short-term rental, is allowed to limit the number of vacation rentals and short-term rentals based on a percentage of total residentially zoned buildings or structures in that municipality, and is allowed to regulate vacation rentals or short-term rentals in the same manner as transient lodging activities.		General Comments (all lists): League support. Could evolve to eventually offer tools for larger cities, as well
S1026: VACATION RENTALS; SHORT-TERM RENTALS; REPEAL	Repeals statute that prohibits municipalities and counties from prohibiting vacation rentals or short-term rentals and that restricts the types of regulations that municipalities and counties may impose on vacation rentals or short-term rentals.		General Comments (all lists): Would return local decision-making to cities regarding short-term rental businesses in neighborhoods. Twin bill is HB 2069
S1108: ONLINE LODGING; REGULATION; PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION	Repeals statutes prohibiting municipalities and counties from prohibiting vacation rentals or short-term rentals and limiting the restrictions that municipalities and counties may place on those rentals to a list of specified purposes. Real and personal property and improvements that are used for residential purposes, that are solely leased or rented to lodgers for periods of less than thirty days and that are valued at full cash value are classified as class one property, instead of class four property, for property tax purposes. Some exceptions.		General Comments (all lists): Would return local decision-making to cities regarding short-term rental businesses in neighborhoods
S1168: VACATION RENTALS; SHORT-TERM RENTALS; ENFORCEMENT	Modifies the list of regulations that counties and municipalities are authorized to impose on vacation rentals or short-term rentals to include requiring the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental to maintain liability insurance appropriate to cover the rental in the aggregate of at least \$500,000 or to advertise and offer each vacation rental or short-term rental through a hosting platform that provides equal or greater coverage. Counties and municipalities are authorized to impose civil penalties against an owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental for "verified violations" (defined) of specified provisions. Modifies civil penalties for online lodging operators that fail to comply with applicable transaction privilege tax requirements.		General Comments (all lists): Monitor for amendment language

	<p>After notice and a hearing, the Department of Revenue is authorized to suspend for a period of 12 months the transaction privilege tax license of the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental that has three verified violations within the same 12-month period.</p>		
<p>S1220: PROPERTY; FIREARMS CLAUSES; AGREEMENTS; PROHIBITION</p>	<p>Rental agreements are prohibited from providing that the tenant agrees not to carry, possess, transport or store on the premises a firearm, a part of a firearm or firearm ammunition that is authorized under state or federal law. Applies to the tenant, the tenant's guest, the tenant's dwelling and any parking area or other area open for use by the tenant. Condo associations and homeowners' associations cannot prohibit an owner, member, tenant or guest from carrying, possessing, transporting or storing a firearm, a part of a firearm or firearm ammunition that is authorized under state or federal law in any dwelling, office, parking lot or common element.</p>		
<p>S1245: TOBACCO; VAPOR; ALTERNATIVE NICOTINE; REGULATION</p>	<p>It is unlawful for a retail tobacco vendor or their representative to sell or provide an "alternative nicotine products," "tobacco products," or "vapor products" (all defined) to persons under 21 years of age. The powers and duties of the Department of Liquor Licenses and Control (DLLC) are expanded to include enforcing statute regulating alternative nicotine products, tobacco products, or vapor products. Beginning January 1, 2024, a retail tobacco vendor is prohibited from distributing alternative nicotine products, tobacco products or vapor products in Arizona without a valid tobacco retail sales license issued by DLLC. DLLC is authorized to determine the fee for an application for an initial license or renewal license. A license is valid for one year and is not transferable. Establishes requirements for licensees to obtain identification from a person ordering or purchasing these products in order to determine that the person is not under the legal use age. Establishes civil penalties for violations and conditions under which a license may be suspended or revoked. Establishes appeal rights and procedures. Various regulations of tobacco products are expanded to include alternative nicotine products and vapor products. Declares that the regulation of the sale and marketing of alternative nicotine products, tobacco products, and vapor products is a matter of statewide concern and is not subject to the authority of counties and municipalities. More. Effective January 1, 2023. Severability clause. Due to voter protection, one section of this legislation requires the affirmative vote of at least 3/4 of the members of each house of the Legislature for passage.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Oppose. Zoning and advertising preemptions.</p>
<p>S1275: FIREWORKS; USE; OVERNIGHT HOURS; PROHIBITION</p>	<p>Counties and municipalities are authorized to prohibit the use of permissible consumer fireworks between the hours of 11PM and 8AM, except between 11PM on December 31 through 1AM on</p>	<p>Hearing: House Military Affairs & Public Safety (Monday</p>	<p>General Comments (all lists): Support. League resolution. Twin bill HB2226</p>

<p>S1333: NEIGHBORHOOD OCCUPANTLESS ELECTRIC VEHICLES</p>	<p>January 1, and between 11PM on July 4 through 1AM on July 5.</p> <p>A "neighborhood occupantless electric vehicle" (defined) is authorized to be operated on a highway that has a posted speed limit of 45 miles per hour or less. Establishes restrictions for a neighborhood occupantless electric vehicle operating on a highway with a posted speed limit of more than 35 miles per hour but not exceeding 45 miles per hour, including travelling in the right-hand lane, allowing faster moving vehicles to pass, and displaying a slow-moving vehicle sign with a reflective surface.</p>	<p>02/28/22 at 2:00 PM, House Rm. 1)</p>	<p>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Oppose as introduced. Additional amending language is being developed (to be added to the amendment in cmte) Earlier: Sponsor is open to amending language, amendment is pending</p>
<p>S1452: FIREWORKS; PERMISSIBLE USE; DIWALI</p>	<p>The dates that counties with a population of more than 500,000 persons and municipalities within those counties cannot prohibit the sale of permissible consumer fireworks is expanded to include two days before the first day of Diwali through the third day of Diwali, and the dates that those counties and municipalities cannot prohibit the use of permissible consumer fireworks is expanded to include the second and third days of Diwali.</p>		

PD

BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE	SUMMARY	POSTED HEARINGS & CALENDARS	COMMENTS
H2013: COERCION; THEFT BY EXTORTION	A person commits theft by extortion, a class 4 (lower mid-level) felony, by knowingly obtaining or seeking to obtain property or services by means of a threat to perform any act that does not in itself materially benefit the person but that is calculated to harm another person materially with respect to that person's health, safety, business, calling, career, financial condition, reputation or personal relationships. Establishes the crime of coercion and classifies coercion as a class 1 (highest) misdemeanor. A person commits coercion by compelling or inducing another person to engage in conduct which that other person has a legal right to abstain from engaging in, to abstain from engaging in conduct in which that other person has a legal right to engage, or to join a group, organization or criminal enterprise which that other person has a right to abstain from joining, by means of instilling in that other person a fear that, if the demand is not complied with, the person or some other person will take any of a list of specified actions, including causing physical injury to a person or engage in other conduct constituting a crime.		
H2014: SAFETY FEATURES; AUTONOMOUS VEHICLES; PROHIBITIONS	A person is prohibited from placing a weight on the steering wheel of a motor vehicle equipped with level two or three driving automation with the intent to override a safety feature of the vehicle. AS PASSED HOUSE		
H2015: POLICE; CAMERA RECORDINGS; REQUIRED REDACTIONS	Before a law enforcement agency releases a copy of a video recording from a law enforcement officer's body-worn camera to the public, the law enforcement agency must redact any portion of the video recording that shows the face or an identifiable body part of any person who appears in the video recording if the person is not the subject of a police investigation or enforcement action and the person was located in a private location or in a public location with an expectation of privacy, the person is a victim of or witness to a crime, or the person was in a state of undress and specified areas of the person's body were not covered. Does not apply to a person who provides the law enforcement agency with a written waiver to release the video recording without any redactions.		
H2016: RESIDENTIAL PICKETING; OFFENSE	A person commits residential picketing, a class 3 (lowest) misdemeanor, if the person intentionally engages in picketing or otherwise demonstrates near the residence of an individual if the actions are such that a reasonable person would find the acts harassing, annoying, or alarming.		

<p>H2032: CRIMINAL DAMAGE; MONUMENTS; MEMORIALS; CLASSIFICATION</p>	<p>Defacing, damaging or tampering with a public or private monument, memorial or statue is classified as aggravated criminal damage, a class 6 (lowest) felony if it results from an intentional act and a class 1 (highest) misdemeanor if it results from a reckless act. If the damaged property is at least \$1,500 but less than \$10,000, the criminal classification is increased to a class 5 (second lowest) felony for an intentional act and a class 6 (lowest) felony for a reckless act, and if the damaged property is \$10,000 or more, the criminal classification is increased to a class 4 (lower mid-level) felony for an intentional act and a class 5 (second lowest) felony for a reckless act. The definition of criminal damage is expanded to include if a person acts intentionally, in addition to recklessly. The criminal classification for each type of criminal damage is lowered one level for acts done recklessly instead of intentionally.</p>		
<p>H2050: TELECOMMUNICATIONS FUND; REPORT; POSTING</p>	<p>The Director of the Arizona Department of Administration (ADOA) is required to post the annual report on the Telecommunications Fund on the ADOA website.</p>		
<p>H2069: VACATION RENTALS; SHORT-TERM RENTALS; REPEAL</p>	<p>Repeals statute that prohibits municipalities and counties from prohibiting vacation rentals or short-term rentals and that restricts the types of regulations that municipalities and counties may impose on vacation rentals or short-term rentals.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Would return local decision-making to cities regarding short-term rental businesses in neighborhoods. Twin bill is SB 1026</p>
<p>H2081: LAW ENFORCEMENT VIDEO RECORDINGS; REDACTIONS</p>	<p>Before a law enforcement agency releases a copy of a video recording from a law enforcement officer's body-worn camera to the public, the law enforcement agency is required to blur the face or an identifiable body part of any person who appears in the video recording if the person is not the subject of a police investigation or enforcement action and the person was located in a private location or in a public location with an expectation of privacy, the person is a victim of or witness to a crime, or the person was in a state of undress and specified areas of the person's body were not covered. Does not apply to a person who provides the law enforcement agency with a written waiver to release the video recording without any redactions or to any law enforcement officers who are on duty. AS PASSED HOUSE</p>		
<p>H2125: ELECTRONIC SMOKING DEVICES; RETAIL LICENSING</p>	<p>It is unlawful for a person to sell, give or furnish a tobacco product to a person who is under the minimum age of sale for tobacco products as set by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, instead of for a person to sell or furnish tobacco products to minors. For the purposes this prohibition and statutes regulating tobacco sales, the definition of "tobacco products" is expanded to include any product containing, made of or derived from tobacco or nicotine and that is intended for human consumption, and to include an "electronic smoking device" (defined) and any substance that may be</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Bill backed by health associations. Cities and towns would retain local decision-making</p>

	aerosolized or vaporized by the device, whether or not it contains nicotine, and any component, part, or accessory that is used in the consumption of these products. Before distributing any tobacco product, a retail tobacco vendor or the vendor's representative or employee is required to verify that the purchaser is at least the minimum age of sale for tobacco products as set by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Establishes civil penalties for violations. The Department of Health Services (DHS) is required to conduct at least two unannounced compliance checks on a retail tobacco vendor annually. Beginning January 1, 2024, a retail tobacco vendor is prohibited from distributing tobacco products in Arizona without a valid tobacco retail sales license from DHS. DHS is required to establish fees for licenses. Licensing requirements are specified. Licenses are nontransferable and are valid for two years. Establishes civil penalties for selling tobacco products without a license. More.		
H2159: LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS; POLYGRAPH; EXAMINATIONS	Law enforcement employers are no longer allowed to require a law enforcement officer to submit to a polygraph examination in certain circumstances. During disciplinary action of a law enforcement officer, the hearing officer, administrative law judge, or appeals board are permitted to take into consideration violations of statutes regulating peace officer discipline as mitigation in determining discipline. If, in the course of an investigation involving multiple law enforcement officers, evidence is discovered that exonerates a law enforcement officer, the employer is required to issue the individual law enforcement officer a notice of findings. AS PASSED HOUSE	Hearing: Senate Judiciary (Thursday 03/03/22 at 9:00 AM, Senate Rm. 1)	
H2160: WRONGFUL ARREST; RECORD CLEARANCE	If a law enforcement agency determines that a person has been wrongfully arrested or charged with a crime, the agency is required to notify the person of the right to file a petition in the superior court for entry on all records of a notation that the person has been cleared. The clerk of the court is prohibited from imposing a fee for filing the petition. A person whose record is cleared is authorized to deny that the arrest or charge ever occurred.		
H2176: LIQUOR PURCHASES; CONSULAR IDENTIFICATION CARDS	The list of types of identification that a liquor licensee may accept as proof of the legal drinking age is expanded to include a valid unexpired consular identification card that contains a photograph of the person and the person's date of birth.		
H2226: FIREWORKS; USE; OVERNIGHT HOURS; PROHIBITION.	Counties and municipalities are authorized to prohibit the use of permissible consumer fireworks between the hours of 11PM and 8AM, except for between 11PM of December 31 and 1AM on January 1 each year, and between 11PM of July 4 and 1AM on July 5 each year.	Hearing: Senate Commerce (Wednesday 03/02/22 at 2:00 PM, Senate Rm. 1)	General Comments (all lists): Support. League resolution. Twin bill SB1275
H2234: VACATION RENTALS; SHORT-TERM RENTALS;	Modifies the list of regulations that counties and municipalities are authorized to impose on vacation		

ENFORCEMENT.	rentals or short-terms rentals to include requiring the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental to maintain liability insurance appropriate to cover the rental in the aggregate of at least \$500,000 or to advertise and offer each vacation rental or short-term rental through a hosting platform that provides equal or greater coverage. Counties and municipalities are authorized to impose civil penalties against an owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental for "verified violations" (defined) of specified provisions. Modifies civil penalties for online lodging operators that fail to comply with applicable transaction privilege tax requirements. After notice and a hearing, the Department of Revenue is authorized to suspend for a period of 12 months the transaction privilege tax license of the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental that has three verified violations within the same 12-month period.		
H2248: FAILURE TO RETURN VEHICLE; REPEAL	Repeals the crime of unlawful failure to return a motor vehicle subject to a security interest, a class 6 (lowest) felony.		General Comments (all lists): Support
H2249: AGGRAVATED ASSAULT; BITING; BODILY FLUID	The list of circumstances that cause an assault to be classified as aggravated assault is expanded to include if the person commits the assault by biting another person or throwing or projecting "bodily fluids" on or at another person. Aggravated assault under this provision is a class 6 (lowest) felony.		
H2251: LASERS; ASSAULT; PEACE OFFICERS; PENALTY	The list of circumstances that cause an assault to be classified as aggravated assault is expanded to include if the person commits the assault against a peace officer using a "laser pointer or laser emitting device" (defined). Aggravated assault under this provision is a class 5 (second-lowest) felony.		
H2254: OFFICERS BILL OF RIGHTS; PREEMPTION	The peace officers bill of rights does not preempt agreements that supplement or enhance its provisions. Previously, it did not preempt agreements that supplant, revise, or otherwise deviate from its provisions.	Hearing: Senate Judiciary (Thursday 03/03/22 at 9:00 AM, Senate Rm. 1)	General Comments (all lists): Monitor
H2255: FIREWORKS; PERMISSIBLE USE; DIWALI	The dates that counties with a population of more than 500,000 persons and municipalities within those counties cannot prohibit the sale of permissible consumer fireworks is expanded to include two days before the first day of Diwali through the third day of Diwali, and the dates that those counties and municipalities cannot prohibit the use of permissible consumer fireworks is expanded to include the second and third days of Diwali.		
H2316: MISCONDUCT INVOLVING WEAPONS; PUBLIC PLACES	A person who possesses a valid concealed weapons permit is exempt from the prohibition on carrying a concealed weapon in a public establishment or at a public event. Some exceptions, including for public establishments or events that are a "secured facility" (defined), that are the licensed premises of a liquor licensee, that are a judicial department or	Hearing: Senate Judiciary (Thursday 03/03/22 at 9:00 AM, Senate Rm. 1)	General Comments (all lists): Oppose

	law enforcement agency, that are an educational institution, and that are a vehicle or craft. AS PASSED HOUSE		
H2319: LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY; RECORDING PROHIBITION	It is a petty offense for a person to knowingly make a video recording of law enforcement activity without the permission of a law enforcement officer if the person is within 15 feet of where the law enforcement activity is occurring. If a person fails to comply with a verbal warning of a violation or has a previous conviction of a violation of this legislation, the criminal classification is increased to a class 3 (lowest) misdemeanor.		
H2322: HAZING; HAZING PARAPHERNALIA; OFFENSE	A person commits hazing, a class 1 (highest) misdemeanor, by intentionally, knowingly or recklessly, for the purpose of pledging, initiating, or affiliating a minor or student into an "organization" (defined) or for the purpose of continuing or enhancing membership or status in an organization, causes or forces a minor or student to take any of a list of specified actions, including violating a federal or state criminal law and enduring physical, mental, or sexual brutality. If hazing results in a person's death, the criminal classification is increased to a class 4 (lower mid-level) felony. Also establishes the crime of hazing planning or organizing, a class 2 (mid-level) misdemeanor, and the crime of knowingly owning, purchasing, selling, or manufacturing "hazing paraphernalia" (defined), a class 3 (lowest) misdemeanor. AS PASSED HOUSE		
H2329: DISASTER; REIMBURSEMENT OF EMERGENCY EXPENSES	Political subdivisions are allowed to apply to the State Director of Emergency Management for a 100 percent reimbursement of necessary expenses incurred in search or rescue operations, and previous dollar amount limits are deleted.		General Comments (all lists): Support
H2343: CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION INTERFERENCE; OFFENSE	Establishes the crime of interfering with a crime scene investigation, a class 2 (mid-level) misdemeanor, if a person knowingly disobeys a peace officer's verbal order to remain off the premises of a possible "crime scene" (defined) or otherwise interferes with a peace officer's crime scene investigation. AS PASSED HOUSE	Hearing: Senate Judiciary (Thursday 03/03/22 at 9:00 AM, Senate Rm. 1)	
H2347: LAW ENFORCEMENT; MISCONDUCT INVESTIGATIONS; EXTENSION	A law enforcement employer is allowed to continue an investigation of employee misconduct beyond the 180-calendar-day period only if it is demonstrated that additional time is necessary to obtain or review evidence. Before the employer exceeds the 180-calendar-day limit, the employer is required to provide the employee with a written explanation of the reasons. Any extension cannot exceed 180 calendar days. If the investigation is not complete at the conclusion of the extension period, the matter must be dismissed. These time limits do not preclude the employer from initiating a new investigation of the employee for misconduct upon newly discovered material evidence that could not with reasonable diligence have been discovered during the initial 180-calendar-day limit or any extension. AS PASSED HOUSE		

H2348: DISCIPLINARY APPEAL; LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS	In any appeal of a disciplinary action by a law enforcement officer, after a hearing where the law enforcement officer and the employer have been equally allowed to fully participate in the hearing, the decision made by a hearing officer, administrative law judge or appeals board is the final administrative determination, subject to judicial review on whether such determination was clearly erroneous.		
H2349: PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS BOARD; MEMBERSHIP	Modifies the required qualifications for the two law enforcement officer members of the Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training Board by prohibiting them from serving in a supervisory capacity and requiring them to be from two different law enforcement agencies.	Hearing: Senate Judiciary (Thursday 03/03/22 at 9:00 AM, Senate Rm. 1)	
H2414: MISCONDUCT INVOLVING WEAPONS; SCHOOL GROUNDS	The exemption from misconduct involving weapons by knowingly possessing a deadly weapon on school grounds for firearms carried within a means of transportation under the control of an adult is modified so that the firearm is permitted to be loaded.	Hearing: Senate Judiciary (Thursday 03/03/22 at 9:00 AM, Senate Rm. 1)	
H2448: FIREARMS SAFETY; TRAINING; SCHOOLS	Beginning July 1, 2023, school districts and charter schools are required to provide public school students in grades 6 through 12 with one or more training sessions in firearms safety in an age-appropriate manner. Information that must be included in the training is listed.		
H2546: TRAUMATIC EVENT COUNSELING; CONTINUATION	The program to provide traumatic event counseling and therapy for public safety employees in specified circumstances is made permanent.		
H2572: DNA COLLECTION; TESTING; FELONY ARRESTS	The arresting authority is required to secure a sufficient sample of cells for DNA testing and extraction from any person arrested for a felony offense.		
H2590: AUTHORIZED EMERGENCY VEHICLE; DEFINITION	For the purpose of Title 28 (Transportation), the definition of "authorized emergency vehicle" is expanded to include any personally operated vehicle that is registered to and operated by a certified peace officer who is authorized to engage in off-duty law enforcement work and that meets the liability insurance requirements prescribed by the Department of Transportation.		
H2604: EMERGENCY ORDERS OF PROTECTION; SUPERIOR COURT	Establishes a 9-member Commission on Review of Laws to study and review all penal laws of Arizona, other than criminal offenses, that involve illicit controlled substances or that relate to the operation of motor vehicles, and to make recommendations to the Legislature regarding the repeal or revision of any laws that the Commission identifies as insufficient to serve the intended purpose of the law. The Commission is required to report its findings and recommendations to the Governor, the Legislature, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by November 1 of each year.		
H2625: VACATION RENTALS; SHORT-TERM RENTALS; REGULATIONS	The list of purposes for which counties and municipalities are permitted to regulate vacation rentals and short-term rentals is expanded to		General Comments (all lists): Support

	include requiring the owner to provide contact information for the owner or the owner's designee to all property owners within 300 feet of the vacation rental or short-term rental property, requiring the owner to display a sign attached to the property near the front door that contains a local 24-hour emergency contact number, and requiring the owner to obtain and maintain a local regulatory permit or license before offering the property for rent.		
H2636: APPROPRIATION; RETENTION; CERTIFIED PEACE OFFICERS	Appropriates \$74 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the State Treasurer to distribute to each state agency, board, commission, or department, and to each political subdivision that employs a certified peace officer to pay a onetime retention incentive payment to each certified peace officer. The State Treasurer is required to appoint Arizona Backs the Blue Ambassadors to distribute the monies, and is authorized to use up to \$250,000 to administer the distribution of the monies and to reimburse the travel-related expenses of the Ambassadors. The monies are required to supplement and not supplant any other monies paid to certified peace officers in FY2022-23.		General Comments (all lists): Favorable proposal
H2650: CRITICAL INCIDENT BUREAU; ESTABLISHMENT; DPS	Establishes a division within the Department of Public Safety (DPS) known as the Critical Incident Bureau to conduct independent investigations of "critical force incidents" (defined as an incident involving the use or intended use of deadly force or any discharge of a firearm by a peace officer) and, upon request from a law enforcement agency, investigate a criminal misconduct allegation against a peace officer employed by that agency. Appropriates \$24.4 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to DPS for the Bureau. Effective July 1, 2025.		General Comments (all lists): Support
H2652: USED CATALYTIC CONVERTERS; SALES; ACQUISITIONS	It is unlawful for a person to solicit or advertise a used catalytic converter, and for a person to purchase, solicit, advertise, or sell any nonferrous parts of a catalytic converter except in connect with selling or installing a new catalytic converter. A person that purchases a used catalytic converter is required to electronically submit to the Department of Transportation a record of each used catalytic converter transaction.		
H2660: LIQUOR; LICENSING; PROCESSES; PROCEDURES	Various changes to statutes relating to liquor licenses. The owner or management of a regional shopping center that encompasses at least 400,000 square feet of retail space is authorized, on behalf of retail licensees located at the shopping center, to apply for an extension of premises to allow on-sale retail liquor licensees to sell spirituous liquor and to allow patrons to consume spirituous liquor throughout a designated pedestrian area of the regional shopping center. The application process is specified, including review by the local governing body and submission of plans or diagrams designating the specific extension of premises		General Comments (all lists): Potential amendment language forthcoming

	<p>requested. Establishes conditions for an extension of premises. The Governor is authorized to issue an executive order that extends the closing time of liquor licensees until 3AM for spirituous liquor sales in connection with a professional or collegiate national sporting championship event held in Arizona.</p>		
<p>H2663: SHORT-TERM RENTALS; VACATION RENTALS; LICENSING</p>	<p>Counties and municipalities are authorized to require the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental to obtain and maintain a local regulatory permit or license issued by the county or municipality before offering a vacation rental or short-term rental for rent. Counties and municipalities are authorized to require the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental to provide proof of a valid transaction privilege tax license. Counties and municipalities are authorized to require the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental to offer the rental for a minimum two-night rental period. Counties and municipalities are authorized to limit the percentage of vacation rentals or short-term rentals based on the total housing stock in that county or municipality. Vacation rentals and short-term rentals are not residential rental dwelling units and are subject to the health and safety regulations prescribed for the transient lodging classification.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Support. Favorable language, assigned to the sponsor's committee, should pass committee. League support</p>
<p>H2673: VEHICLE OPERATION; LICENSES; POINTS</p>	<p>If a person violates traffic and vehicle regulations or driving under the influence statutes, the Department of Transportation is authorized to assess points against the person's driving record for only one violation if multiple violations result from the same action or course of conduct.</p>		
<p>H2709: VICTIM'S RIGHT TO PRIVACY; EXCEPTION</p>	<p>The requirement for a law enforcement agency or prosecution agency to redact a victim's identifying information from records pertaining to the criminal case does not apply to the victim's address if the address appears in any body-worn camera footage, photographs, or other visual or audio depictions and there is evidence that the defendant knows the victim's address because of any of a list of specified relationships. A court is authorized to order the victim's identifying and locating information to be disclosed in a specific case if it is necessary to protect the defendant's constitutional rights or when the information is not reasonably able to be redacted.</p>		
<p>H2721: LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS: AZPOST</p>	<p>Any government entity must require a majority vote to investigate law enforcement officer misconduct, influence the conduct of or certify law enforcement officer misconduct investigations, recommend disciplinary actions for law enforcement misconduct, or impose discipline for law enforcement misconduct. The requirement for 2/3 of the voting members of a government entity that takes any of those actions relating to law enforcement officer misconduct to be Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training Board certified law enforcement officers is expanded to apply to 2/3 of</p>		

	<p>the "members, staff, employees, or seats" (defined) or any government committee, board, agency, department, office, or entity that takes those actions. [Capitol Reports Note: Some of the provisions in this legislation were originally signed into law as Laws 2021, chapter 403 (part of the FY2021-22 budget), but were deemed unconstitutional by the Arizona Supreme Court in Arizona School Boards Association et al v. State of Arizona.]</p>		
<p>H2820: SCHOOL SAFETY; SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICERS</p>	<p>School resource officers and juvenile probation officers are authorized to respond any suspected crime against a person or property that is a serious offense or that involves a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument or serious physical injury and any conduct that poses a threat of death or serious physical injury to employees, students or anyone on school property according to protocols established by their law enforcement agency. Previously, school resource officers were authorized to respond only to situations that present the imminent danger of bodily harm. If a school district or charter school enters into a memorandum of understanding or any other agreement with a law enforcement agency for the purpose of hiring a school resource officer or juvenile probation officer, the memorandum of understanding or agreement is required to include specified provisions, including that the officer is not responsible for student discipline except in response to those suspected crimes. By January 1, 2023, all school resource officers who serve on school grounds are required to complete a basic school resource officer course and an adolescent mental health training. By September 1 of each year, each school district and charter school is required to report to the Arizona Department of Education (ADE) the number of school resource officers or juvenile probation officers per school. Appropriates \$241,500 from the general fund in FY2022-23 to ADE for the costs of the training.</p>		
<p>S1025: AGGRAVATED ASSAULT; STRANGULATION; SENTENCING</p>	<p>A person who is convicted of aggravated assault for strangulation is not eligible for suspension of sentence, commutation or release on any basis until the sentence imposed is served.</p>		
<p>S1026: VACATION RENTALS; SHORT-TERM RENTALS; REPEAL</p>	<p>Repeals statute that prohibits municipalities and counties from prohibiting vacation rentals or short-term rentals and that restricts the types of regulations that municipalities and counties may impose on vacation rentals or short-term rentals.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Would return local decision-making to cities regarding short-term rental businesses in neighborhoods. Twin bill is HB 2069</p>
<p>S1033: RIOT; UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY; CLASSIFICATION; LIABILITY</p>	<p>Establishes the crime of mob intimidation, a class 1 (highest) misdemeanor, if a person, assembled with two or more other persons and acting with common intent, uses force or threatens to use imminent force to compel or attempt to compel another person to do or refrain from doing any act or to assume, abandon or maintain a particular viewpoint against the person's will. The list of circumstances</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Concerning language, undefined terms</p>

	<p>under which assault is classified as aggravated assault, a class 6 (lowest) felony, is expanded to include if the person commits the assault on a peace officer in the furtherance of a riot or unlawful assembly. A person convicted of aggravated assault on a peace officer in these circumstances must be sentenced to serve no less than the minimum sentence and is not eligible for probation or suspension of execution of sentence until the entire sentence is served. Burglary committed during a riot where the perpetration of the burglary is facilitated by "conditions arising from the riot" (defined) is classified as burglary in the first degree. The criminal classification of abuse of venerated objects by desecrating any public monument, memorial, or property of a public park is increased to a class 6 (lowest) felony, from a class 2 (mid-level) misdemeanor. A person who is convicted of any offense that is committed in furtherance of a riot or an unlawful assembly must be sentenced to the next higher class of offense than that for which the person is convicted. A municipality has a duty to allow a municipality law enforcement agency to respond appropriately to protect persons and property during a riot or unlawful assembly based on the availability of adequate equipment to its city and town law enforcement officers and relevant state and federal laws. If a municipal governing body or a person who is authorized by the municipal governing body breaches that duty, the municipality is liable in a civil action for any damages, including damages arising from personal injury, wrongful death or property damages proximately caused by the breach of duty.</p>		
<p>S1037: PROHIBITED WEAPONS; MUFFLING DEVICE; REPEAL</p>	<p>For the purposes of the criminal code, a device that is designed, made, or adapted to muffle the report of a firearm is removed from the definition of "prohibited weapon."</p>		
<p>S1048: EMERGENCY POWERS; BUSINESS CLOSURE; REPEAL</p>	<p>The list of emergency powers of mayors of incorporated municipalities and chairmen of county boards of supervisors is modified to remove the authority to order the closing of any business. AS PASSED SENATE</p>	<p>Hearing: House Military Affairs & Public Safety (Monday 02/28/22 at 2:00 PM, House Rm. 1)</p>	<p>General Comments (all lists): Oppose. Issues including those relating to emergencies in which evacuations are needed</p>
<p>S1123: DISRUPTION; EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION; CONCEALED WEAPON</p>	<p>The governing board of any university, college or community college is prohibited from enacting or enforcing any policy or rule that prohibits the possession of a concealed weapon by a person who possesses a valid concealed weapons permit, or that prohibits the transportation or storage of a firearm.</p>		
<p>S1125: FIREARMS AND EQUIPMENT; REGULATION</p>	<p>A person who is lawfully entitled to retain possession of "firearms and equipment" (defined) is authorized to retain possession of firearms and equipment and use or transport firearms and equipment in Arizona for any lawful purpose. The right to retain, use or transport firearms and equipment cannot be impaired or infringed by the</p>		

	Legislature, the state, state agencies, or political subdivisions. A retroactive law that regulates firearms and equipment, including a law that requires an additional or new tax on firearms and equipment that were purchased under a previous law that required only a onetime tax, or mandatory firearms and equipment buyback or registration laws are unlawful and unenforceable.	
S1168: VACATION RENTALS; SHORT-TERM RENTALS; ENFORCEMENT	Modifies the list of regulations that counties and municipalities are authorized to impose on vacation rentals or short-terms rentals to include requiring the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental to maintain liability insurance appropriate to cover the rental in the aggregate of at least \$500,000 or to advertise and offer each vacation rental or short-term rental through a hosting platform that provides equal or greater coverage. Counties and municipalities are authorized to impose civil penalties against an owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental for "verified violations" (defined) of specified provisions. Modifies civil penalties for online lodging operators that fail to comply with applicable transaction privilege tax requirements. After notice and a hearing, the Department of Revenue is authorized to suspend for a period of 12 months the transaction privilege tax license of the owner of a vacation rental or short-term rental that has three verified violations within the same 12-month period.	General Comments (all lists): Monitor for amendment language
S1198: LOCAL GOVERNMENTS; LOBBYING; PROHIBITION	Counties, municipalities, school districts, and other political subdivisions and any person acting on behalf of a political subdivision are prohibited from entering into a contract with a person or entity for lobbying services and from spending monies for any person or entity to lobby on behalf of that political subdivision unless that person is directly employed by the political subdivision. If a county, municipality, school district or other political subdivision is a member of an organization of which the majority of the members are composed of political subdivisions or other public bodies, no portion of membership dues may be authorized for lobbying activities.	General Comments (all lists): Oppose. AMWUA oppose
S1209: TOBACCO USE; SALE; MINIMUM AGE	Increases the minimum legal age to purchase or possess a tobacco product, vapor product, and related paraphernalia to 21 years of age, from 18 years of age.	
S1210: MENTALLY ILL; TRANSPORTATION; EVALUATION; TREATMENT	If the court, an admitting officer of an evaluation agency, or an evaluation agency is allowed to authorize or issue an order for the apprehension and transportation of a proposed patient by a peace officer, then the court, officer, or agency is allowed to authorize the apprehension and transportation by an "authorized transporter" (defined as an ambulance company or transportation provider authorized to provide safe behavioral health transportation). Establishes limits on civil liability for the apprehension or transportation, which do not apply to a person who acts with gross	General Comments (all lists): Supported by AACOP, cities

	<p>negligence. Establishes a 13-member Study Committee on Alternative Behavioral Health Transportation to research and make recommendations for the implementation of and the use of alternative behavioral health transportation providers for individuals involved in mental health treatment or evaluation processes, as an alternative to transportation by peace officers. The Committee is required to submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature by December 31, 2023, and self-repeals July 1, 2024.</p>		
<p>S1245: TOBACCO; VAPOR; ALTERNATIVE NICOTINE; REGULATION</p>	<p>t is unlawful for a retail tobacco vendor or their representative to sell or provide an "alternative nicotine products," "tobacco products," or "vapor products" (all defined) to persons under 21 years of age. The powers and duties of the Department of Liquor Licenses and Control (DLLC) are expanded to include enforcing statute regulating alternative nicotine products, tobacco products, or vapor products. Beginning January 1, 2024, a retail tobacco vendor is prohibited from distributing alternative nicotine products, tobacco products or vapor products in Arizona without a valid tobacco retail sales license issued by DLLC. DLLC is authorized to determine the fee for an application for an initial license or renewal license. A license is valid for one year and is not transferable. Establishes requirements for licensees to obtain identification from a person ordering or purchasing these products in order to determine that the person is not under the legal use age. Establishes civil penalties for violations and conditions under which a license may be suspended or revoked. Establishes appeal rights and procedures. Various regulations of tobacco products are expanded to include alternative nicotine products and vapor products. Declares that the regulation of the sale and marketing of alternative nicotine products, tobacco products, and vapor products is a matter of statewide concern and is not subject to the authority of counties and municipalities. More. Effective January 1, 2023. Severability clause. Due to voter protection, one section of this legislation requires the affirmative vote of at least 3/4 of the members of each house of the Legislature for passage.</p>		<p>General Comments (all lists): Oppose. Zoning and advertising preemptions.</p>
<p>S1251: ARMED ROBBERY; DEADLY WEAPON; CLASSIFICATION</p>	<p>The list of actions constituting armed robbery, a class 2 (second highest) felony, is expanded to include if the person or an accomplice, in the course of committing robbery, takes possession of or attempts to take possession of a deadly weapon.</p>		
<p>S1252: JUSTIFICATION; PHYSICAL; DEADLY FORCE; SENTENCING</p>	<p>Numerous changes to statutes governing justification for the use of physical force or deadly force against another person. The court is authorized, in its sole discretion, to suspend a sentence of a person who unlawfully used physical force or deadly force and place the person on probation if the person presents evidence of self-</p>		

	defense or defense of a third person and a list of specified conditions applies. The list of circumstances under which the use of deadly force by a peace officer is justified is expanded to include to effect an arrest or prevent the escape from custody of a person who has committed, attempted to commit, is committing, or is attempting to commit a felony involving the use or threatened use of a deadly weapon, or is attempting to escape by use of a deadly weapon. More.		
S1273: VEHICLE ACCIDENTS; FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY	When the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) verifies the financial responsibility of the owner of a motor vehicle involved in an accident in Arizona, ADOT cannot suspend the driver license or registration privilege of the person appearing as the registered owner of the vehicle in ADOT records if the person is able to provide proof the the vehicle was sold before the accident "occurred," instead of before "the date of the accident."		
S1258: GOVERNMENT MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS; TRANSPARENCY	A paid membership organization composed of the state, counties, municipalities, school districts, or other political subdivisions is added to the definition of "public body" for the purpose of public records laws.		
S1268: PSPRS; DEFERRED RETIREMENT OPTION PLAN	For members of the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System in the deferred retirement option plan (DROP), the maximum period of participation in DROP is increased to 84 consecutive months, from 60 consecutive months.		General Comments (all lists): Passed committee. Did not seem to have strong support in committee
S1273: TWO-WHEELED MOTORCYCLE OPERATION	The operator of a two-wheeled motorcycle is permitted to overtake and pass another vehicle that is stopped in the same direction of travel in the same lane and to operate the motorcycle between the lanes of traffic on a street that is divided into at least two adjacent traffic lanes in the same direction of travel with a speed limit that does not exceed 45 miles per hour, if the motorcycle is traveling at a speed that does not exceed 15 miles per hour and the movement can be made safely. AS PASSED SENATE		
S1275: FIREWORKS; USE; OVERNIGHT HOURS; PROHIBITION	Counties and municipalities are authorized to prohibit the use of permissible consumer fireworks between the hours of 11PM and 8AM, except between 11PM on December 31 through 1AM on January 1, and between 11PM on July 4 through 1AM on July 5.	Hearing: House Military Affairs & Public Safety (Monday 02/28/22 at 2:00 PM, House Rm. 1)	General Comments (all lists): Support. League resolution. Twin bill HB2226
S1333: NEIGHBORHOOD OCCUPANTLESS ELECTRIC VEHICLES	A "neighborhood occupantless electric vehicle" (defined) is authorized to be operated on a highway that has a posted speed limit of 45 miles per hour or less. Establishes restrictions for a neighborhood occupantless electric vehicle operating on a highway with a posted speed limit of more than 35 miles per hour but not exceeding 45 miles per hour, including travelling in the right-hand lane, allowing faster moving vehicles to pass, and displaying a slow-moving vehicle sign with a reflective surface.		General Comments (all lists): Oppose as introduced. Additional amending language is being developed (to be added to the amendment in cmte) Earlier: Sponsor is open to amending language, amendment is pending

<p>S1334: DUI; LICENSE SUSPENSIONS; RESTRICTIONS</p>	<p>The penalty for various offenses related to driving under the influence is modified to require the Arizona Department of Transportation to issue the person a special ignition interlock restricted driver license, instead of suspend the person's driving privilege. An order for a driver license suspension for driving under the influence goes into effect 30 days, increased from 15 days, after the date it is served.</p>		
<p>S1349: BUDGET REDUCTION; LAW ENFORCEMENT; HEARING</p>	<p>If the proposed budget of a county or municipality reduces funding to the operating budget of a law enforcement agency, the Attorney General or a member of the governing body who objects to the funding reduction is authorized to file a petition with the Governor's Regulator Review Council (GRRC). GRRC is required to schedule a hearing to consider the petition and may approved, amend, or modify the proposed law enforcement agency budget. The budget approved by GRRC is final. If the budget approved by GRRC decreases the law enforcement agency's budget by 10 percent or more over the previous year's budget, the county or municipality is required to notify the State Treasurer of the reduction, and the State Treasurer is required to withhold state shared revenues from the county or municipality in an amount equal to the reduction until notification that the reduction in the law enforcement agency's budget has been restored.</p>		
<p>S1354: LAW ENFORCEMENT BUDGET; REDUCTION; PROHIBITION</p>	<p>Counties and municipalities are prohibited from reducing the annual operating budget for a law enforcement agency by any amount below the previous year's budget.</p>		
<p>S1378: INTERNET SEX OFFENDER WEBSITE; OFFENSES</p>	<p>Modifies the list of offenses that cause an offender to be placed on the internet sex offender website by increasing the maximum age of the victims of various offenses.</p>		
<p>S1452: FIREWORKS; PERMISSIBLE USE; DIWALI</p>	<p>The dates that counties with a population of more than 500,000 persons and municipalities within those counties cannot prohibit the sale of permissible consumer fireworks is expanded to include two days before the first day of Diwali through the third day of Diwali, and the dates that those counties and municipalities cannot prohibit the use of permissible consumer fireworks is expanded to include the second and third days of Diwali.</p>		
<p>S1617: SCHOOL DISTRICTS; PROPERTY; PEACEFUL PROTESTING</p>	<p>A school district is prohibited from ejecting from school property or from the vicinity of any location where a school district governing board meeting is taking place, and from taking any other adverse action against a person or a group of people engaging in "peaceful protesting" (defined) after school hours. Peaceful protesting on school property after school hours or in the vicinity of any location where a school board meeting is taking place after school hours is not a violation of interference with or disruption of an educational institution. A school district cannot require a person or a group of people</p>		

	<p>to apply, request a permit or secure any other form of authorization to engage in peaceful protesting on school property after school hours or in the vicinity of any location where a school board meeting is taking place after school hours.</p>		
<p>S1650: JUSTIFICATION; CRIME PREVENTION; CRIMINAL DAMAGE</p>	<p>The list of acts constituting criminal damage, a class 3 (upper mid-level) felony, is expanded to include knowingly defacing or damaging property of another person while possessing a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument. The owner of property or the land on which the property is located at the time of the commission of an offense is justified in threatening or using both physical force and deadly physical force against another if and to the extent the owner reasonably believes that physical force or deadly physical force is immediately necessary to prevent the other's commission of criminal damage under this provision.</p>		

Strategic Mgmt and Diversity

BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE	SUMMARY	POSTED HEARINGS & CALENDARS	COMMENTS
H2382: APPROPRIATION; HEALTH PROGRAMS; DISABILITIES	Appropriates \$1 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the Department of Health Services for grants to statewide organizations that are dedicated to promoting evidence-based, inclusive health programs for persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities.		
H2436: STATEWIDE ADA COORDINATOR; APPROPRIATION	The Governor's Office of Equal Opportunity is required to hire a full-time statewide Americans with disabilities coordinator to implement an annual plan to carry out the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act in Arizona. Appropriates \$100,000 and 1 FTE position from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the Office for the coordinator.		
S1059: VETERANS; SURVIVING SPOUSES; GOVERNMENT PARKING	State agencies with jurisdiction over street parking or publicly owned and operated parking facilities are required to provide specially designated and marked parking spaces for the exclusive use of "veterans" (defined elsewhere in statute and includes the veteran's surviving spouse), which must be adjacent to the parking space designated for persons with physical disabilities.		

Sustainability

BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE	SUMMARY	POSTED HEARINGS & CALENDARS	COMMENTS
H2042: BIOMASS; FORESTRY AND FIRE MANAGEMENT	The Arizona Department of Forestry and Fire Management is required to regulate "biomass" (defined elsewhere in statute) energy providers in a manner determined by the State Forester by rule. Biomass energy providers are not public service corporations and are not subject to regulation by the Arizona Corporation Commission.		
H2053: DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY; CONTINUATION	The statutory life of the Department of Environmental Quality is extended eight years to July 1, 2030. Retroactive to July 1, 2022.	Hearing: Senate Natural Resources, Energy & Water (Wednesday 03/02/22 at 2:00 PM, Senate Rm. 109)	General Comments (all lists): AMWUA support
H2101: ELECTRIC ENERGY; RELIABILITY; PUBLIC POLICY	Statutes regulating electric power competition are repealed and replaced, and the chapter heading is changed to "electric energy reliability." Impossible to determine new provisions without a line by line comparison.		
H2128: RULEMAKING; EXEMPTION; LIMITATION; CORPORATION COMMISSION	The exemption from review of rules by the Governor's Regulatory Review Council for the Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC) applies when the ACC is exclusively exercising its plenary authority. The ACC is required to make proposed rules available to the public before initiating the rulemaking process.		
H2232: NONPROFIT GENERATION AND TRANSMISSION COOPERATIVES	Statute governing how public service corporations are regulated by the Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC) applies to a generation and transmission cooperative that is regulated by the ACC but does not apply to the cooperative's gross intrastate revenues that are derived from sales of electricity to another cooperative electric utility that is both regulated by the ACC and subject to the ACC's annual assessment. AS PASSED HOUSE		
H2410: ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS; AMENDMENTS	Various changes to statutes regulating environmental programs. Repeals the article of statute regulating dry wells, including dry well registration and license to drill. Repeals the dust-free developments program. The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) is allowed, instead of required, to adopt rules for air pollution emission standards for off-road vehicles. Repeals session law requiring ADEQ to establish a daily visibility index to be used in evaluating and reporting current visibility conditions and progress toward visibility improvement goals in area A. The deadline for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to approve proposed modifications to the gasoline fuel formulation requirements as part of the State Implementation Plan for air quality is		

	extended two years, two July 1, 2024. Session law grants directs clear title of a specified square mile of real property to be conveyed from ADEQ to the Department of Administration.		
H2411: COAL COMBUSTION RESIDUALS PROGRAM	Adds a new article to Title 49 (The Environment) allowing the Director of the Department of Environmental Quality to adopt rules to establish and operate a Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) Program equivalent to or at least as protective as the federal CCR Program for the purpose of obtaining approval to operate the federal CCR Program. Federal CCR regulations may be adopted by reference. The rules are required to provide requirements for issuing, denying, suspending, or modifying individual CCR permits, and must include a list of specified provisions. AS PASSED HOUSE		
H2419: APPROPRIATION; SCHOOLS; TREES	Appropriates \$400,000 from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the Arizona Department of Education (ADE) to distribute to public schools to plant low-biogenic volatile organic compound-emitting trees on school campuses that are appropriate to each school's climate. Until December 31, 2022, ADE is required to distribute the monies on a first-come, first-served basis only to public schools in Arizona at which 75 percent or more of the students are eligible for free or reduced-price lunches. ADE cannot distribute more than \$1,500 to a school campus.		
H2536: CORPORATION COMMISSIONERS; QUALIFICATIONS	For terms of office beginning in 2025 or later, a Corporation Commissioner is required to be a resident of Arizona for at least 2 years before election, be at least 30 years of age, and have at least 5 years of experience in accounting, business administration, finance, economics, administrative law, and/or professional engineering. Before a person becomes a candidate for the office of Corporation Commissioner, the person is required to sign an affidavit listing and attesting to the person's fulfillment of these qualifications and file the affidavit with the nomination paper.		
H2539: NONNATIVE SPECIES ERADICATION; PROJECTS; APPROPRIATION	Establishes a 7-member Gila River Nonnative Species Eradication Project Advisory Committee to review the progress of "nonnative vegetation invasive species eradication projects" (defined). The Committee is required to submit a report of its recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature by September 1 of each year, and self-repeals October 1, 2025. The Nonnative Vegetation Species Eradication Fund is renamed the Jackie Meck Nonnative Vegetation Species Eradication Fund. Appropriates \$15 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the Fund for nonnative vegetation invasive species eradication projects.		
H2586: ELECTRIC CHARGING PROVIDERS	Electric charging providers that offer the use of specialized equipment for the purpose of charging batteries for electric vehicles are not public service corporations and are not subject to regulation by the Corporation Commission.		

<p>H2598: TRANSPORTATION TAX; ELECTION; MARICOPA COUNTY</p>	<p>If approved by the voters at a countywide election and beginning January 1, 2026, a county with a population of 3 million or more persons (Maricopa) is required to levy a tax of up to ten percent of the transaction privilege tax rate. The tax levied will be in effect for 25 years. The regional planning agency in the county is required to develop and adopt a multimodal transportation plan. The plan must specify the distribution of net revenues from the tax levy, with at least 52.5 percent of revenues distributed to the Regional Area Road Fund and at least 32.5 percent of revenues to the Public Transportation Fund. No more than 14 percent of the revenues may be spent on light rail systems. Before November 8, 2022, the Maricopa County board of supervisors is required to call a countywide election for the extension and levy of a county transportation excise tax as authorized by this legislation. Establishes requirements for the ballot and publicity pamphlet for the election. Emergency clause.</p>	<p>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Support. Legislative authorization for Proposition 400 Extension with the Regional Transportation Plan (approved by Tempe and the other jurisdictions in the County through the MAG process) to be put before the voters in November. Would extend the existing half cent sales tax that funds transportation and transit in Maricopa County. Twin bill is SB 1356.</p>
<p>H2674: MUNICIPAL ZONING; BY RIGHT HOUSING</p>	<p>By January 1, 2023, municipalities are required to allow a list of single-family dwelling unit construction in specified existing zoning districts. Municipalities cannot require a general plan amendment, use permit, or review by a board or commission for an applicant to construct these types of housing. If an applicant proposes any amendment to a zoning ordinance that changes a land use designation to residential or changes allowed density for the purpose of constructing single-family or multi-family housing units, the municipality is required to determine whether the application is "administratively complete" (defined) within 30 days, and approve a complete application within 90 days, with some exceptions. Municipalities are prohibited from adopting or enforcing any ordinance or legal requirement related to residential housing "design elements" (defined). Some exceptions. Repeals the building code moratorium on residential and commercial buildings and allows municipalities to adopt residential building codes for the sole purpose of providing a reasonable level of safety and health. Declares that housing supply and affordability are matters of statewide concerns and prohibits municipalities from adopting residential construction and development standards that are more restrictive than state law. Appropriates \$89 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the Housing Trust Fund for low-income housing needs in Arizona. Severability clause.</p>	<p>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Will be a vehicle for a housing study committee proposal. A study proposal should include city and affordable housing representatives and have a collaborative process for choosing a firm for any analysis. Earlier: Sponsor has stated that the proposal will not be pursued. Earlier: Oppose. Attempts to upend the vote-approved General Plan and preempt zoning, permitting, code, spacing, height, environmental, use and other requirements</p>
<p>S1102: HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATIONS; SOLAR, WATER DEVICES</p>	<p>A homeowners' association cannot prohibit the installation of a water saving device or indoor or outdoor water conservation practice. A homeowners' association is authorized to adopt reasonable rules regarding the placement of a solar energy device or water saving device or the use of a water conservation practice if those rules do not prevent the installation of the device or impair the functioning of the device. The association is</p>	<p>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>AMWUA support</p>

	required to provide written notice to members of any such rules adopted.		
S1132: MUNICIPAL BONDS; ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY;	Municipalities are prohibited issuing a "green bond" (defined) to finance or refinance a "green project" (defined as a project that contributes to environmental objectives, excluding pollution prevention and control).		
S1150: ELECTRIC VEHICLES; PILOT PROGRAM; APPROPRIATION	Counties and municipalities are prohibited from issuing a residential structure building permit for a single-family structure if the residential structure does not have a 208/240-volt, 50-ampere, NEMA 14-50 branch circuit with a dedicated outlet to charge an electric vehicle in the residential structure's garage or within ten feet of a parking space on the outside of the residential structure. Some exceptions. The Department of Administration (DOA) is required to conduct a two-year electric vehicle-ready homes pilot program to reimburse the owner of a single-family or multifamily residential structure the cost of installing a high voltage electrical outlet for the purpose of charging an electric vehicle, up to \$1,000, until the appropriation is exhausted. DOA is required to submit a report with specified information relating to the pilot program to the Governor and the Legislature by December 31, 2024. Appropriates \$500,000 from the general fund in FY2022-23 to DOA for the pilot program.		
S1152: ZERO EMISSION VEHICLES; PLANS	In coordination with the Department of Environmental Quality and the Department of Administration, the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) is required to develop a "zero emission vehicle" (defined) plan designed to increase the number of registered zero emission vehicles in this state to at least 100,000 by 2028, and coordinate and increase the installation of zero emission vehicle infrastructure. Within six months after the effective date of this legislation, ADOT is required to submit a draft of the zero emission vehicle plan to the Governor and the Legislature.		
S1154: TRANSPORTATION ELECTRIFICATION STUDY COMMITTEE	Establishes an 11-member Transportation Electrification Study Committee to collaborate with local governments, electric utilities, environmental groups, the transportation industry and interested communities to identify the best ways to encourage an economy-wide transition from carbon-fueled vehicles to electric vehicles. The Committee is required to submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature by July 1, 2023, and self-repeals October 1, 2024.		
S1246: SCHOOL BUSES; ELECTRIFICATION; CONTRACTS	School districts are authorized to select a preapproved contract carrier or private party that provides electric school buses, electric school bus charging infrastructure, charging and charging management services, and/or electric school bus services, and that has received approval from the School Bus Advisory Council. The Council is		

	required to finalize a process for soliciting preapprovals within six months after the effective date of this legislation, and is required to finalize an initial list of preapproved contract carriers and private parties within one year after the effective date of this legislation. Contains legislative findings.	
S1356: TRANSPORTATION TAX; ELECTION; MARICOPA COUNTY	If approved by the voters at a countywide election and beginning January 1, 2026, a county with a population of 3 million or more persons (Maricopa) is required to levy a tax of up to ten percent of the transaction privilege tax rate. The tax levied will be in effect for 25 years. The regional planning agency in the county is required to develop and adopt a multimodal transportation plan. The plan must specify the distribution of net revenues from the tax levy, with at least 52.5 percent of revenues distributed to the Regional Area Road Fund and at least 32.5 percent of revenues to the Public Transportation Fund. No more than 14 percent of the revenues may be spent on light rail systems. Before November 8, 2022, the Maricopa County board of supervisors is required to call a countywide election for the extension and levy of a county transportation excise tax as authorized by this legislation. Establishes requirements for the ballot and publicity pamphlet for the election. Emergency clause.	General Comments (all lists): Support. Legislative authorization for Proposition 400 Extension with the Regional Transportation Plan (approved by Tempe and the other jurisdictions in the County through the MAG process) to be put before the voters in November. Would extend the existing half cent sales tax that funds transportation and transit in Maricopa County. Twin bill is HB 2598.
S1631: ELECTRIC ENERGY; PUBLIC POLICY; RELIABILITY	Statutes regulating electric power competition are repealed and replaced, and the chapter heading is changed to "electric energy reliability." Impossible to determine new provisions without a line by line comparison.	
S1656: WATER AND ENERGY; IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT	Adds a new article to Title 48 (Special Taxing Districts) establishing and regulating water conservation, energy efficiency, renewable energy, and resiliency improvement districts. The governing body of a local government is authorized to adopt a resolution or ordinance establishing a "program" (defined). Local program authorities are authorized to enter into special assessment agreements with property owners to secure special assessment financing for improvements that will result in improvements to energy efficiency, water conservation, or renewable energy. Establishes requirements for financing agreements and special assessments.	General Comments (all lists): Monitor
SCR1027: CORPORATION COMMISSIONERS; APPOINTMENT; ELECTION; TERMS	The 2022 general election ballot is to carry the question of whether to amend the state Constitution to to eliminate elections for four of the five members of the Corporation Commission and require those four Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor to eight year terms, with the consent of the Senate. Also provides for implementation and the expiration of the terms of the current Commissioners.	

MEMORANDUM



TO: Mayor and Council
FROM: Lauri Vickers, Municipal Budget & Finance Analyst
THROUGH: Mark Day, Municipal Budget Director
DATE: February 25, 2022
SUBJECT: Tax Revenue Statistical Report – January 2022

Introduction

The Municipal Budget Office (MBO) reviews the City’s privilege (sales) tax collections for the General Fund (1.2%), Transit Fund (0.5%) and Arts & Cultural Fund (0.1%) and the General Fund bed tax (5.0%) in order to monitor the financial performance of the City’s largest revenue source. This monthly analysis also provides the opportunity to determine if adjustments need to be made for any significant variances to ensure continuity of programs and service delivery. The January 2022 report summarizes our analysis of the December sales activity reported to the Arizona Department of Revenue (ADOR).

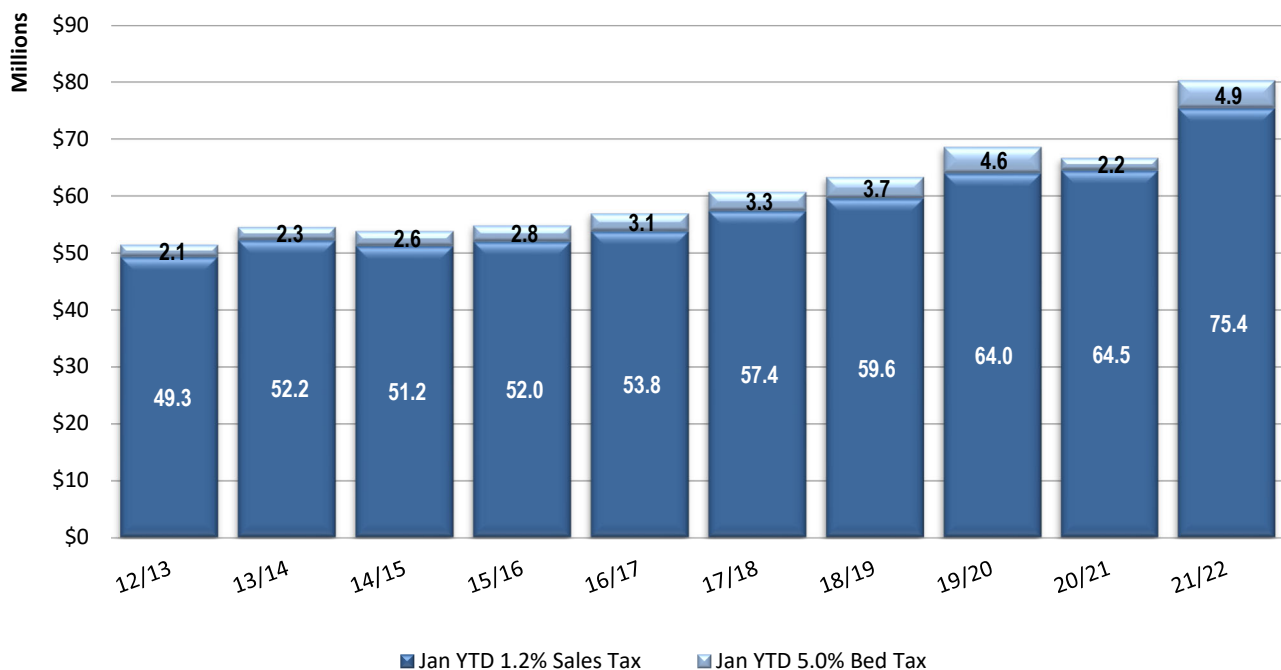
Overall Highlights

Total fiscal year to date taxable *sales* increased by 18.0% over the same year to date period in the prior fiscal year. Total sales tax *revenue* is up 19.5% or \$19.7 million, due to growth in retail (\$10.3 million), combined hotel/transient lodging (\$3.7 million) and restaurant (\$2.9 million) activity. The attached Executive Summary provides a summary of historical and current fiscal year taxable sales, sales tax collections by fund, tax revenues by business activity, and an analysis of retail tax revenues by activity.

General Fund Highlights

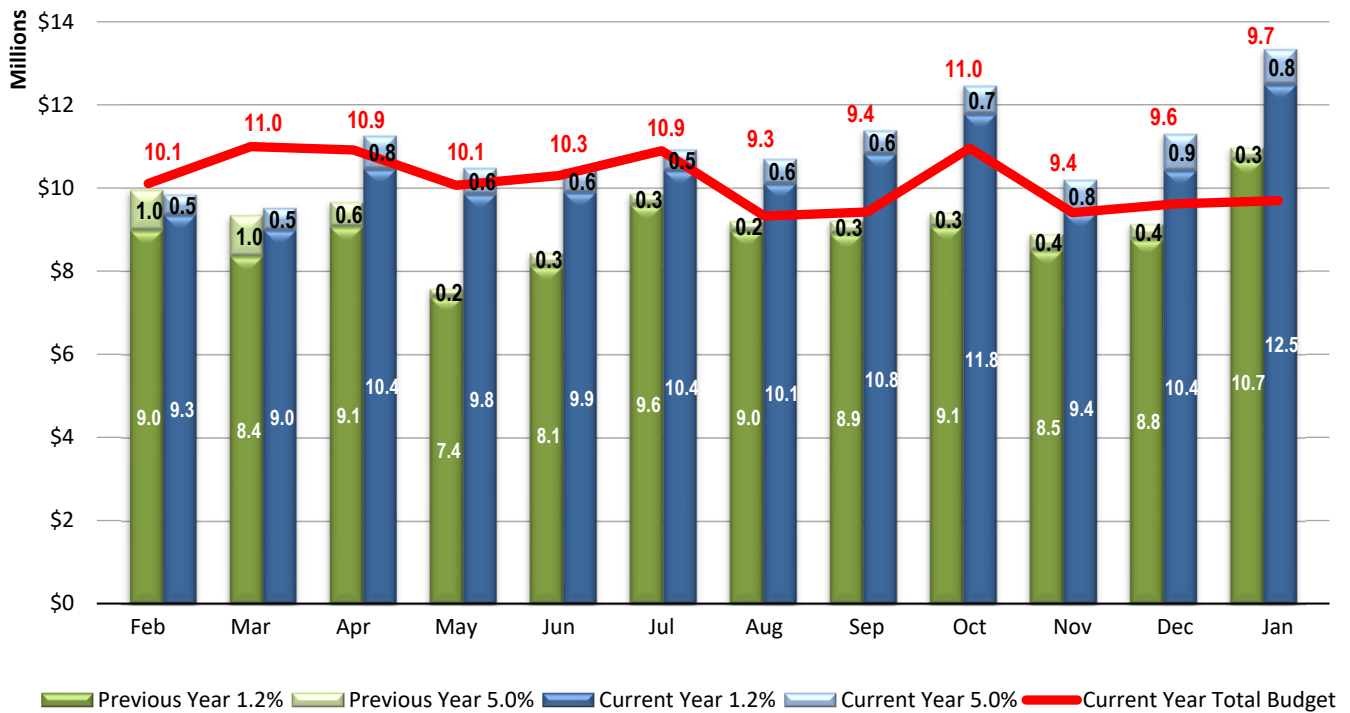
As the General Fund portion of the City’s sales and bed tax revenue collections represents the General Fund’s largest revenue source, further analysis is performed on these specific tax collections. The graph below depicts year to date General Fund historical sales and bed tax revenue from FY 2012/13 through FY 2021/22. General Fund sales and bed tax revenue for FY 2021/22 is up 20.5% or \$13.6 million over the prior year to date period.

General Fund Year to Date Sales and Bed Tax Collections through January



In addition to the 10-year historical comparison, we also review 12 months of General Fund monthly sales and bed tax collections compared to the previous year and to the FY 2021/22 adopted budget for the combined sales and bed tax, as noted in the graph below.

General Fund Monthly Sales and Bed Tax Collection vs. Previous Year



Finally, the MBO prepares the attached Actual to Budget Comparison report that provides a summary of FY 2021/22 General Fund sales tax, bed tax, and a combined total sales and bed tax collections compared to a projected budget amount for the month. Although sales and bed tax are not actually budgeted on a monthly basis, this type of analysis of actual collections compared to projections provides insight into sales and bed tax performance. Using this approach, fiscal year to date General Fund sales tax is \$8.7 million above revenue projections, General Fund bed tax is \$2.3 million above projections, and the combined General Fund sales and bed tax collections for the General Fund are \$10.9 million above the revenue projection.

Attachments: Executive Summary
Actual Compared to Budget Projection

Executive Summary

Current Month - January

Fiscal Year to Date - January

	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		
		Change		Change		Change		Change		Change		Change		Change		Change	
Taxable Sales																	
Total Taxable Sales	841,124,000	7.7%	868,783,000	3.3%	917,652,000	5.6%	1,086,278,000	18.4%	5,188,785,000	4.0%	5,580,904,000	7.6%	5,531,493,000	-0.9%	6,527,353,000	18.0%	
Retail Taxable Sales	464,459,000	0.1%	501,163,000	7.9%	566,605,000	13.1%	662,741,000	17.0%	2,857,156,000	4.3%	3,013,865,000	5.5%	3,229,169,000	7.1%	3,794,286,000	17.5%	
Tax Revenues by Fund																	
General Fund																	
Privilege Tax (1.2%)	9,638,000	7.9%	9,930,000	3.0%	10,667,000	7.4%	12,479,000	17.0%	59,601,000	3.9%	63,983,000	7.4%	64,451,000	0.7%	75,392,000	17.0%	
Bed Tax (5.0%)	483,000	7.6%	667,000	38.1%	298,000	-55.3%	849,000	184.9%	3,707,000	12.1%	4,584,000	23.7%	2,174,000	-52.6%	4,869,000	124.0%	
Privilege Tax Rebates	340,000	1.2%	335,000	-1.5%	273,000	-18.5%	352,000	28.9%	1,775,000	3.0%	1,888,000	6.4%	1,405,000	-25.6%	1,768,000	25.8%	
Total General Fund	10,461,000	7.7%	10,932,000	4.5%	11,238,000	2.8%	13,680,000	21.7%	65,083,000	4.3%	70,455,000	8.3%	68,030,000	-3.4%	82,029,000	20.6%	
Transit Fund																	
Privilege Tax (0.5%)	4,027,000	8.1%	4,138,000	2.8%	4,445,000	7.4%	5,200,000	17.0%	24,853,000	3.9%	26,681,000	7.4%	26,855,000	0.7%	31,414,000	17.0%	
Privilege Tax Rebates	130,000	-5.1%	139,000	6.9%	114,000	-18.0%	147,000	28.9%	720,000	3.0%	765,000	6.3%	585,000	-23.5%	736,000	25.8%	
Total Transit Fund	4,157,000	7.6%	4,277,000	2.9%	4,559,000	6.6%	5,347,000	17.3%	25,573,000	3.8%	27,446,000	7.3%	27,440,000	0.0%	32,150,000	17.2%	
Arts & Culture Fund																	
Privilege Tax (0.1%)	831,000	7.6%	855,000	2.9%	912,000	6.7%	1,069,000	17.2%	5,115,000	3.9%	5,489,000	7.3%	5,488,000	0.0%	6,430,000	17.2%	
Total Arts & Culture Fund	831,000	7.6%	855,000	2.9%	912,000	6.7%	1,069,000	17.2%	5,115,000	3.9%	5,489,000	7.3%	5,488,000	0.0%	6,430,000	17.2%	
Totals	15,449,000	7.7%	16,064,000	4.0%	16,709,000	4.0%	20,096,000	20.3%	95,771,000	-47.9%	103,390,000	8.0%	100,958,000	-2.4%	120,609,000	19.5%	
Tax Revenues by Business Activities																	
Retail	8,360,000	0.1%	9,021,000	7.9%	10,199,000	13.1%	11,929,000	17.0%	51,429,000	4.6%	54,250,000	5.5%	58,024,000	7.0%	68,297,000	17.7%	
Rentals	2,897,000	31.0%	3,068,000	5.9%	3,118,000	1.6%	3,490,000	11.9%	17,176,000	14.3%	18,664,000	8.7%	19,187,000	2.8%	21,607,000	12.6%	
Utilities/Communication	532,000	-0.2%	532,000	0.0%	498,000	-6.4%	492,000	-1.2%	5,212,000	-1.2%	5,068,000	-2.8%	5,005,000	-1.2%	5,042,000	0.7%	
Restaurants	1,134,000	-1.9%	1,224,000	7.9%	939,000	-23.3%	1,422,000	51.4%	7,418,000	1.4%	7,817,000	5.4%	6,195,000	-20.7%	9,098,000	46.9%	
Contracting	1,377,000	42.8%	1,045,000	-24.1%	997,000	-4.6%	1,302,000	30.6%	7,080,000	7.6%	7,873,000	11.2%	7,017,000	-10.9%	6,084,000	-13.3%	
Hotel/Motel	182,000	7.1%	247,000	35.7%	116,000	-53.0%	327,000	181.9%	1,417,000	13.2%	1,674,000	18.1%	846,000	-49.5%	1,861,000	120.0%	
Transient (Bed Tax)	483,000	7.6%	667,000	38.1%	298,000	-55.3%	849,000	184.9%	3,707,000	12.1%	4,584,000	23.7%	2,174,000	-52.6%	4,869,000	124.0%	
Non-Recurring Business Activities	229,000	-16.7%	19,000	-91.7%	409,000	2052.6%	26,000	-93.6%	776,000	-68.5%	2,035,000	162.2%	1,652,000	-18.8%	2,085,000	26.2%	
Amusements	178,000	17.1%	192,000	7.9%	72,000	-62.5%	146,000	102.8%	819,000	1.4%	905,000	10.5%	387,000	-57.2%	925,000	139.0%	
All Other	77,000	-17.2%	49,000	-36.4%	62,000	26.5%	113,000	82.3%	738,000	-99.2%	521,000	-29.4%	471,000	-9.6%	740,000	57.1%	
Totals	15,449,000	7.7%	16,064,000	4.0%	16,708,000	4.0%	20,096,000	20.3%	95,772,000	-47.9%	103,391,000	8.0%	100,958,000	-2.4%	120,608,000	19.5%	
Retail Tax Revenues by Activities																	
Automotive	1,153,000	-0.3%	1,281,000	11.1%	1,240,000	-3.2%	1,479,000	19.3%	7,902,000	5.7%	8,260,000	4.5%	8,197,000	-0.8%	9,336,000	13.9%	
Building Supply Stores	265,000	13.2%	287,000	8.3%	324,000	12.9%	379,000	17.0%	1,944,000	3.5%	2,085,000	7.3%	2,368,000	13.6%	2,753,000	16.3%	
Department Stores	1,404,000	-2.5%	1,497,000	6.6%	1,367,000	-8.7%	1,610,000	17.8%	7,298,000	0.7%	7,558,000	3.6%	7,416,000	-1.9%	8,459,000	14.1%	
Drug/Small Stores	1,327,000	7.4%	1,569,000	18.2%	1,651,000	5.2%	1,763,000	6.8%	7,496,000	13.6%	8,388,000	11.9%	9,209,000	9.8%	9,716,000	5.5%	
Furniture/Equipment/Electronics	623,000	-17.8%	636,000	2.1%	754,000	18.6%	808,000	7.2%	4,139,000	-17.4%	4,056,000	-2.0%	4,479,000	10.4%	4,912,000	9.7%	
Grocery Stores	1,157,000	5.9%	1,184,000	2.3%	1,224,000	3.4%	1,315,000	7.4%	5,785,000	3.8%	5,893,000	1.9%	6,232,000	5.8%	6,246,000	0.2%	
Manufacturing Firms	671,000	-10.2%	608,000	-9.4%	764,000	25.7%	1,000,000	30.9%	4,860,000	8.8%	4,260,000	-12.3%	4,229,000	-0.7%	6,687,000	58.1%	
All Other Retail	1,760,000	4.5%	1,959,000	11.3%	2,875,000	46.8%	3,575,000	24.3%	12,005,000	9.8%	13,750,000	14.5%	15,894,000	15.6%	20,188,000	27.0%	
Totals	8,360,000	0.1%	9,021,000	7.9%	10,199,000	13.1%	11,929,000	17.0%	51,429,000	4.6%	54,250,000	5.5%	58,024,000	7.0%	68,297,000	17.7%	

Actual Compared to Budget Projection

Privilege Tax Revenue - General Fund (1.2%) 2021-22 Actual Compared to Budget

Monthly Amounts

	2021-22 Budget		2021-22 Actual	Over / (Under)	
	Percent	Amount		Amount	Percent
Jul	9.5%	\$ 10,650,000	\$ 10,422,000	\$ (228,000)	-2.1%
Aug	7.9%	8,923,000	10,099,000	1,176,000	13.2%
Sep	7.9%	8,934,000	10,819,000	1,885,000	21.1%
Oct	9.2%	10,373,000	11,768,000	1,395,000	13.4%
Nov	8.0%	9,039,000	9,389,000	350,000	3.9%
Dec	8.3%	9,329,000	10,416,000	1,087,000	11.7%
Jan	8.4%	9,478,000	12,479,000	3,001,000	31.7%
Feb	7.9%	8,915,000			
Mar	8.3%	9,327,000			
Apr	8.5%	9,525,000			
May	7.8%	8,825,000			
Jun	8.1%	9,132,000			
Totals	100.0%	\$ 112,450,000	\$ 75,392,000	\$ 8,666,000	7.7%

Cumulative Amounts

	2021-22 Budget		2021-22 Actual	Over / (Under)	
	Percent	Amount		Amount	Percent
Jul	9.5%	\$ 10,650,000	\$ 10,422,000	\$ (228,000)	-2.1%
Jul-Aug	17.4%	19,573,000	20,521,000	948,000	4.8%
Jul-Sep	25.4%	28,507,000	31,340,000	2,833,000	9.9%
Jul-Oct	34.6%	38,880,000	43,108,000	4,228,000	10.9%
Jul-Nov	42.6%	47,919,000	52,497,000	4,578,000	9.6%
Jul-Dec	50.9%	57,248,000	62,913,000	5,665,000	9.9%
Jul-Jan	59.3%	66,726,000	75,392,000	8,666,000	13.0%
Jul-Feb	67.3%	75,641,000			
Jul-Mar	75.6%	84,968,000			
Jul-Apr	84.0%	94,493,000			
Jul-May	91.9%	103,318,000			
Jul-Jun	100.0%	112,450,000			

Tax and License Annual Privilege Tax Revenue Projections

Method	Privilege Tax		Over / (Under)	
	Projected	Budget	Amount	Percent
% of Increase	\$ 132,151,000	\$ 112,450,000	\$ 19,701,000	17.5%
% Received	\$ 127,054,000	\$ 112,450,000	\$ 14,604,000	13.0%

Bed Tax Revenue - General Fund (5.0%) 2021-22 Actual Compared to Budget

Monthly Amounts

	2021-22 Budget		2021-22 Actual	Over / (Under)	
	Percent	Amount		Amount	Percent
Jul	6.3%	\$ 246,000	\$ 496,000	\$ 250,000	101.6%
Aug	10.4%	405,000	597,000	192,000	47.4%
Sep	12.6%	488,000	559,000	71,000	14.5%
Oct	15.1%	585,000	685,000	100,000	17.1%
Nov	9.5%	368,000	808,000	440,000	119.6%
Dec	7.4%	287,000	875,000	588,000	204.9%
Jan	5.5%	215,000	849,000	634,000	294.9%
Feb	4.7%	184,000			
Mar	5.5%	212,000			
Apr	6.4%	250,000			
May	8.2%	319,000			
Jun	8.4%	325,000			
Totals	100.0%	\$ 3,884,000	\$ 4,869,000	\$ 2,275,000	58.6%

Cumulative Amounts

	2021-22 Budget		2021-22 Actual	Over / (Under)	
	Percent	Amount		Amount	Percent
Jul	6.3%	\$ 246,000	\$ 496,000	\$ 250,000	101.6%
Jul-Aug	16.8%	651,000	1,093,000	442,000	67.9%
Jul-Sep	29.3%	1,139,000	1,652,000	513,000	45.0%
Jul-Oct	44.4%	1,724,000	2,337,000	613,000	35.6%
Jul-Nov	53.9%	2,092,000	3,145,000	1,053,000	50.3%
Jul-Dec	61.3%	2,379,000	4,020,000	1,641,000	69.0%
Jul-Jan	66.8%	2,594,000	4,869,000	2,275,000	87.7%
Jul-Feb	71.5%	2,778,000			
Jul-Mar	77.0%	2,990,000			
Jul-Apr	83.4%	3,240,000			
Jul-May	91.6%	3,559,000			
Jul-Jun	100.0%	3,884,000			

Tax and License Annual Bed Tax Revenue Projections

Method	Bed Tax		Over / (Under)	
	Projected	Budget	Amount	Percent
% of Increase	\$ 7,051,000	\$ 3,884,000	\$ 3,167,000	81.5%
% Received	\$ 7,290,000	\$ 3,884,000	\$ 3,406,000	87.7%

Total General Fund Tax Revenue 2021-22 Actual Compared to Budget

Monthly Amounts

	2021-22 Budget		2021-22 Actual	Over / (Under)	
	Percent	Amount		Amount	Percent
Jul	9.4%	\$ 10,896,000	\$ 10,918,000	\$ 22,000	0.2%
Aug	8.0%	9,328,000	10,696,000	1,368,000	14.7%
Sep	8.1%	9,422,000	11,378,000	1,956,000	20.8%
Oct	9.4%	10,958,000	12,453,000	1,495,000	13.6%
Nov	8.1%	9,407,000	10,197,000	790,000	8.4%
Dec	8.3%	9,616,000	11,291,000	1,675,000	17.4%
Jan	8.3%	9,693,000	13,328,000	3,635,000	37.5%
Feb	7.8%	9,099,000			
Mar	8.2%	9,539,000			
Apr	8.4%	9,775,000			
May	7.9%	9,144,000			
Jun	8.1%	9,457,000			
Totals	100.0%	\$ 116,334,000	\$ 80,261,000	\$ 10,941,000	9.4%

Cumulative Amounts

	2021-22 Budget		2021-22 Actual	Over / (Under)	
	Percent	Amount		Amount	Percent
Jul	9.4%	\$ 10,896,000	\$ 10,918,000	\$ 22,000	0.2%
Jul-Aug	17.4%	20,224,000	21,614,000	1,390,000	6.9%
Jul-Sep	25.5%	29,646,000	32,992,000	3,346,000	11.3%
Jul-Oct	34.9%	40,604,000	45,445,000	4,841,000	11.9%
Jul-Nov	43.0%	50,011,000	55,642,000	5,631,000	11.3%
Jul-Dec	51.3%	59,627,000	66,933,000	7,306,000	12.3%
Jul-Jan	59.6%	69,320,000	80,261,000	10,941,000	15.8%
Jul-Feb	67.4%	78,419,000			
Jul-Mar	75.6%	87,958,000			
Jul-Apr	84.0%	97,733,000			
Jul-May	91.9%	106,877,000			
Jul-Jun	100.0%	116,334,000			

Tax and License Annual Total Tax Revenue Projections

Method	Total Tax		Over / (Under)	
	Projected	Budget	Amount	Percent
% of Increase	\$ 139,396,000	\$ 116,334,000	\$ 23,062,000	19.8%
% Received	\$ 134,695,000	\$ 116,334,000	\$ 18,361,000	15.8%



Memorandum

TO: Mayor and City Council

FROM: Bill Greene, City Auditor

DATE: February 25, 2022

SUBJECT: FINAL REPORTS

Attached are our final reports issued for the following projects:

- Police – Body Worn Camera Audit
- Workforce Planning Consulting Review

Copies of these reports will also be posted to the Internal Audit Office website.

We appreciate the cooperation of all the City staff during these projects. Please contact me if you have any questions about our results.



Memorandum

TO: Jeff Glover, Police Chief
THRU: Bill Greene, City Auditor (X8982)
FROM: Keith Smith, Sr. Auditor (X8416)
CC: Andrew Ching, City Manager
Steven Methvin, Deputy City Manager, Chief Operating Officer
Rosa Inchausti, Deputy City Manager
Tom Duensing, Interim Deputy City Manager, Chief Fiscal Officer
Andre Anderson, Assistant Police Chief
Amanda Bunger, Records Administrator
Miyoung Kim, Bureau Manager
DATE: February 15, 2022
SUBJECT: FINAL REPORT: Police Body Worn Cameras

Attached is our final report on the subject audit. Copies of this report will be distributed to the mayor and council, the audit committee, and posted to the Internal Audit Office website.

Thank you and your staff for your cooperation during this project.

Police Body Worn Camera Audit

February 15, 2022

Project Team:

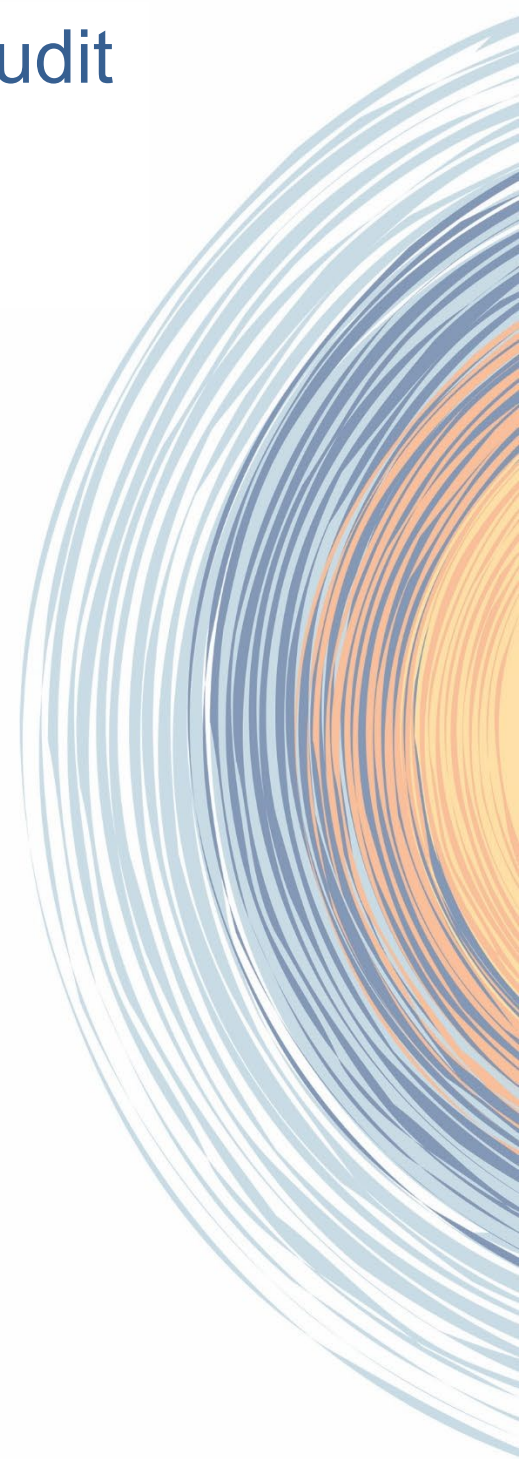
Bill Greene, City Auditor
Keith Smith, Sr. Auditor

Mission Statement

To enhance and protect organizational value by providing high-quality, objective, risk-based audit and consulting services to assist the City in accomplishing strategic priorities, goals, and objectives.



20 E. 6th Street, 2nd Floor | Tempe, AZ 85281 | 480-350-8982



Executive Summary

Purpose

We audited the City of Tempe Police Department's (TPD) Body Worn Camera (BWC) Program to:

1. Identify nationwide practices for police body-worn cameras and determine alignment/variances when compared to TPD policies and procedures.
2. Identify management controls and verify compliance with applicable department policies.
3. Identify potential improvements to existing policies, processes and controls.

Background

TPD initially contracted for the purchase of BWCs in 2015 and currently uses the Axon Body 3 camera devices in its BWC program. TPD has 389 Axon Body 3 cameras (333 assigned to officers and 56 spares). BWCs are attached to officers' vests using a camera mount and each officer's camera is paired to their cell phone via an app. All camera video and other digital evidence is uploaded via encrypted connection to Evidence.com, a cloud-based system used to store digital evidence.

As of September 1, 2021, there was approximately 3.5 million pieces of digital evidence in Evidence.com (pictures, videos, documents, citizen-provided evidence) including approximately 745,000 videos. There are about 12,000 individual cases identified in the system (groups of various types of digital evidence tagged to a specific case).

TPD Operation Order 17.105 *Body Worn Camera* provides policy and guidance to officers for the BWC program.

Results in Brief

Overall, TPD BWC policies and practices are closely aligned with nationwide standards and other jurisdictions we surveyed. We noted an opportunity to strengthen TPD policies regarding supervisory review of BWC video to support additional quality control efforts and make policies more consistent with current guidelines.

TPD policies regarding supervisory review of officer BWC video footage limit the department's ability to perform routine quality control procedures and monitor compliance with policy. By contrast, model policies and the BWC policies of most other jurisdictions surveyed include supervisory and/or compliance reviews of BWC videos as part of routine officer performance evaluations. BWC video review criteria and documentation requirements are also needed when revising policy to help ensure consistency of supervisory review processes.

The BWC Training program is appropriate and reasonable and controls are in place to ensure all officers receive required training. Additional follow-up by supervisors would help confirm all officers acknowledge receipt and understanding of BWC policies in accordance with TPD operations orders.

Police operations orders require that all officers complete training prior to the use of any BWC and that certain topics be covered in training. Our review of BWC training curriculum and interviews with TPD training staff demonstrated that training was conducted in accordance with TPD policies and included required elements such as:

- Legal implications
- Practical use issues
- Evidentiary continuity
- Technical elements
- Sensitivity issues
- Professional standards

Training attendance controls are in place and all officers hired since December 2018 have attended required training. Additional protocols would help to ensure that all officers sign-off acknowledging the receipt of the policy.

In general, management controls we reviewed (data access and security, record retention and record release) over the BWC digital evidence system appeared adequate. Further improvements could be made in the areas of data growth management, proper categorization of BWC videos, reduction of data loss risks for non-BWC videos uploaded into Evidence.com, and record release timeliness.

We verified Evidence.com system user profiles appeared appropriate based on job duties and controls were adequate to deactivate system access of individuals upon separation from the City or transfer from TPD.

BWC videos are automatically retained in the Evidence.com database for a duration of time tied to the classification of the video (e.g. “No Action Taken”, “Use of Force”, etc.). These automated retention schedules comply with State record retention requirements and are similar to other jurisdictions surveyed. We noted significant growth of BWC videos designated as “Uncategorized” that could benefit from additional supervisory follow-up to properly assign a category.

TPD’s procedures for release of BWC records appear reasonable, ensure appropriate redaction is completed prior to release and are similar to other jurisdictions surveyed. The release of digital evidence requires a number of actions be taken prior to release to ensure compliance with policies and legal requirements. Management should review staffing levels and process to determine if current, average public records request response times are “reasonable” given legal requirements, resource constraints, and public expectations.

TPD’s methodology to calculate actual BWC activation rates appears reasonable and reported rates matched data presented on the City’s performance measure

portal. Broader distribution of individual officers' camera activation compliance rates would allow for additional targeted training and coaching opportunities.

We reviewed the BWC activation calculation approach with staff, walked through the process and viewed the files and systems used. Based on the information provided, the calculation process appears logical and defensible. Although detailed activation results are shared with command staff, additional opportunities were identified to share officer-specific data with supervisors and training staff which should result in more targeted training opportunities and an increased compliance rate.

Recommendations

Our detailed report includes recommendations to further strengthen controls related to the BWC program.

Department Responses to Recommendations

<p>Rec. 1.1: Establish a protocol with a target date for officers to review policies and sign-off and supervisory staff to follow up with those who have not done so by the deadline.</p>	
<p>Response: Will review and revise current policy.</p>	<p><u>Target Date:</u> July 1, 2022</p>
<p>Explanation, Target Date > 90 Days: Currently, the focus of the Professional Standards Bureau is on hiring and recruiting new police officers as well as ongoing training for existing staff. There are multiple recommendations on this audit that would fall under PSB hence additional time being requested.</p>	
<p>Rec. 2.1: Consider revision of BWC Operations Order 17.105 to allow for routine supervisory review of BWC video for quality control and/or employee performance evaluations.</p>	
<p>Response: Will review and discuss the recommended changes with everyone impacted. This will require more than a simple review and revision.</p>	<p><u>Target Date:</u> September 1, 2022</p>
<p>Explanation, Target Date > 90 Days: Currently, the focus of the Professional Standards Bureau is on hiring and recruiting new police officers as well as ongoing training for existing staff. There are multiple recommendations on this audit that would fall under PSB hence additional time being requested.</p>	
<p>Rec. 3.1: Include additional guidance for BWC video review criteria and documentation when revising supervisory review policies in BWC Operations Orders 17.105.</p>	
<p>Response: Will review and discuss the recommended changes with everyone impacted. This will require more than a simple review and revision.</p>	<p><u>Target Date:</u> September 1, 2022</p>
<p>Explanation, Target Date > 90 Days: Currently, the focus of the Professional Standards Bureau is on hiring and recruiting new police officers as well as ongoing training for existing staff. There are multiple recommendations on this audit that would fall under PSB hence additional time being requested.</p>	
<p>Rec. 4.1: Develop a process to require periodic review of “Uncategorized” videos and assign proper classifications within Evidence.com.</p>	
<p>Response: One of the technology projects on the schedule for 2022 is auto tagging – CAD interfacing with officers BWC to auto fill / tag some of the required fields. Depending on what fields we</p>	<p><u>Target Date:</u> December 31, 2022</p>

choose to auto populate, the goal is to reduce uncategorized items.	
Explanation, Target Date > 90 Days: There are several projects / upgrades that need to be completed first before the interface can be worked on.	
Rec. 4.2: Conduct a cost versus benefit analysis for developing and administering a digital evidence purge policy.	
Response: The Department will review the digital purge policy.	Target Date: September 1, 2022
Explanation, Target Date > 90 Days:	
Rec. 4.3: Management determine if response times for public information requests are acceptable or adjustments in process and/or staffing levels are required to shorten turnaround times.	
Response: Records Bureau will compile the information / stats for the Executive Team and we will determine if any action is needed to address response times.	Target Date: May 31, 2022
Explanation, Target Date > 90 Days:	
Rec. 4.4: Management explore the additional cost of storing all videos recorded with drone devices in Evidence.com versus the benefit of reducing the risks of data loss.	
Response: Will follow up with the Metro Bureau Commander / Drone Team and determine whether drone videos should be stored in Evidence.com.	Target Date: May 31, 2022
Explanation, Target Date > 90 Days:	
Rec. 5.1: Strategic Planning Analysis and Research staff provide detailed camera compliance data to BWC Training staff performing the training sessions and collaborate on dissecting the data in a way that assists in the improvement of training curriculum and officer performance.	
Response: Will review with the Executive Team and develop a methodology to disseminate compliance data to training staff.	Target Date: May 31, 2022
Explanation, Target Date > 90 Days:	
Rec. 5.2: Establish a formal process for sergeants to receive and use BWC activation compliance data for individual officer performance improvement. Sergeants should document how they have used the data to address compliance issues with individual officers.	

Response: Will review and discuss the recommended changes with everyone impacted. This will require more than a simple review and revision.

Target Date:
September 1,
2022

Explanation, Target Date > 90 Days: Currently, the focus of the Professional Standards Bureau is on hiring and recruiting new police officers as well as ongoing training for existing staff. There are multiple recommendations on this audit that would fall under PSB hence additional time being requested.

1 – Training

Background

TPD Operations Order require that all officers receive training on BWC's prior to use in the field. BWC training is typically initiated after officers graduate from the academy. Officers making lateral moves to the TPD from other jurisdictions are also required to attend BWC training sessions.

Approach

We conducted the following tests to verify if TPD's BWC training program is reasonable and appropriate and whether adequate controls were in place to ensure all officers attended required training:

- Identified ongoing training requirements for BWC's as discussed in operations orders and other TPD policies;
- Interviewed BWC training staff to identify the type of training (including curriculum) provided and the frequency;
- Determined processes for documenting training requirements and verified that required training has been provided;
- Compared training records to staff rosters to ensure all required staff attended training and acknowledged review of BWC policies.

Results

The TPD BWC training program appears appropriate and reasonable and requirements are adequately addressed in policy documents.

Policy

Police Order 17.105 details the BWC requirements. This order requires certain aspects of BWCs be covered in training:

- Officers shall complete Department training prior to the use of any BWC.
- Training should include, but is not limited to:
 - Legal implications
 - Practical use issues
 - Evidentiary continuity
 - Technical elements
 - Sensitivity issues
 - Professional standards
 - Signed acknowledgement of policy

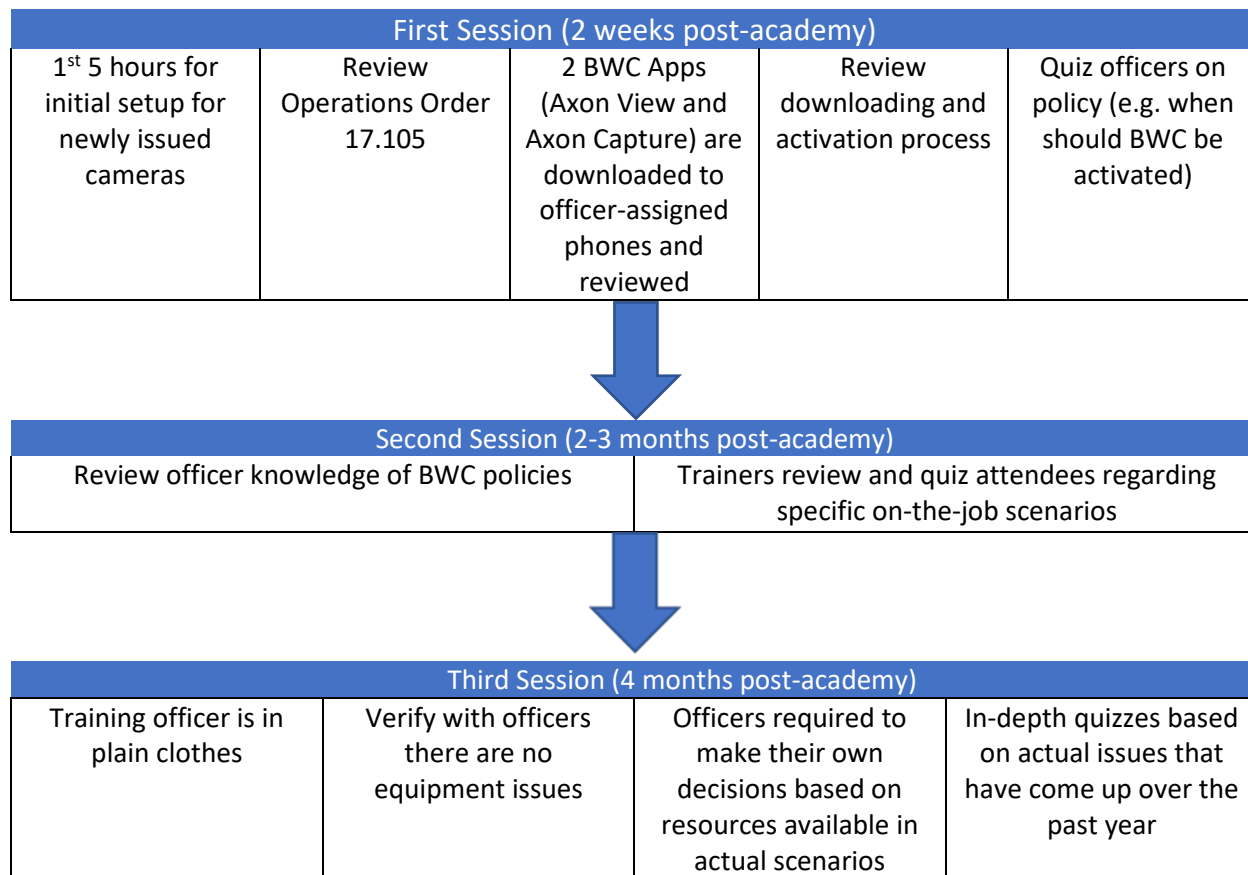
Training Process

Initiation of Training

Training is normally initiated by the officers' graduation from the academy. Each officer is required to attend 3 five-hour sessions on technology (which includes BWCs). They also receive OJT with their FTOs in the field. Officer making lateral moves from other cities/agencies start with session 1.

Conduct of Training

BWC training staff supplied various handouts and presentation materials used in the training sessions. A review of the outlines showed that the training materials cover the required areas. Sessions are as follows:



Adequate controls are in place to ensure all officers receive required BWC training. Additional follow-up by supervisors would help confirm all officers acknowledge receipt and understanding of BWC policies (and any updates) in compliance with operation order requirements.

Training Attendance Controls

We identified the following controls in place to ensure all officers obtain required BWC training:

- Upon graduation from Police Academy or lateral transfer, BWC is a standard training element that all officers must obtain. Officers are not permitted on patrol until BWC training is initiated.
- TPD uses Power DMS (a policy, training and accreditation management software) to:
 - Send email reminders to employees when training is required
 - Notify supervisors who proactively audit for compliance
 - When an officer signs into Power DMS, a banner appears on the main dashboard if training or review of policy is required

Training Attendance Testing

As of December 2018, BWC training records have been maintained in the Power DMS system. To verify that all officers hired since December 2018 attended BWC training, we performed the following steps:

1. Obtained the listing from Power DMS of who attended training
2. Obtained a listing from HR of all Officers hired since December 2018
3. Compared the two lists and followed up on differences

We confirmed all officers hired since December 2018 have attended the BWC training as required.

Policy Acknowledgement

TPD Operations Orders require officers to sign off on BWC policies. The Training Bureau maintains records of officer signatures on the policies and the chain of command conducts spot checks of those who do not sign off as required.

Training Bureau staff provided a download from Power DMS showing which officers had signed off on the most recent version of the BWC order. Ultimately, only a small number of officers (7 of 474) had not signed off (1.47%). Of the 7 who had not signed off, 6 do not wear cameras but are still required to sign off and 1 wears a camera and hadn't signed off. Full compliance is important should there be an investigation, or external request for training records. Training Bureau staff confirmed during our audit that they would follow up on audit exceptions noted.

Recommendations

- 1.1 Establish a protocol with a target date for officers to review policies and sign-off and supervisory staff to follow up with those who have not done so by the deadline.

2 – Policy Comparison

Background

BWC's have been found to be a valuable law enforcement tool, but also involve complex regulations and privacy laws. A comprehensive set of written policies is needed to establish the organization's expectations for proper management and use of BWC's and the resulting digital evidence as well as provide a formal framework to support officer training.

Approach

We conducted the following to identify nationwide practices for police body-worn cameras and determine alignment/variances when compared to TPD policies and procedures:

- Reviewed TPD BWC Operations Orders and related policies.
- Obtained and reviewed the Department of Justice (DOJ) *AZ Model Body Worn Camera Policy* and the International Association of Chiefs of Police – *Body Worn Camera Concepts and Issues Paper (April 2014)*.
- Compared key elements of TPD's BWC policies to a sample of other law enforcement agencies from various jurisdictions and model policies.

Results

Generally, TPD Body Worn Camera policies were similar to nationwide model policies and other jurisdictions surveyed with one primary exception: Supervisory Review. TPD polices regarding supervisory review of officer BWC video footage limit the department's ability to perform routine quality control procedures and monitor compliance with policy. By contrast, model policies and the BWC policies of most other jurisdictions surveyed include supervisory and/or compliance reviews of BWC videos as part of routine officer performance evaluations.

We compared significant elements of TPD Operation Order 17.105 *Body Worn Camera* to model policies developed by the Department of Justice and the International Association of Chiefs of Police to identify any material differences. Additionally, we compared these same elements of TPD policies to law enforcement agency BWC policies at seven other jurisdictions. The following table shows that overall, TPD's BWC policy contains similar language and guidance to recommendations included in model BWC policies as well as law enforcement agencies from other jurisdictions surveyed. The primary exception noted related to TPD's polices governing supervisory review of officer BWC footage.

BWC Policy Comparison

<i>Topic</i>	TPD	IACP	DOJ	Phoenix	Mesa	Scottsdale	Sacramento	San Jose	Austin	Atlanta
<i>Use of Equipment</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Responsibilities</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Supervisory Review</i>	N	✓	✓	✓	N	✓	✓	N	✓	✓
<i>Training</i>	✓	N	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Pre-Shift Inspection</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Malfunctions</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Advisements</i>	✓	✓	N	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	N
<i>When to Activate</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Activation Exceptions</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Recording Mgt</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Record Retention</i>	Policies generally indicate that video retention will comply with State record retention requirements Duration of record retention differs by State/agency.									
<i>Use of Recordings</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Limitations on Use</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Public Record Release</i>	All policies generally refer to their jurisdiction’s public records request/release process									

BWC Supervisory Review Policies

TPD Operation Order 17.105 *Body Worn Camera* states the following regarding supervisory review:

2 a. Supervisors - Supervisors will ensure officers utilize the BWC system according to policy guidelines.

f. It shall be deemed a violation of this policy for a supervisor to review recordings for the sole purpose of searching for violations of department policy or law not related to a specific complaint or incident.

Model BWC policies and those of most other jurisdictions surveyed include the requirement for routine supervisory review of officer BWC video footage for compliance with policy or as part of regular officer performance evaluations. Following are examples of supervisory review guidance from other policies reviewed:

Supervisory officers should ensure that officers equipped with BWCs use them in accordance with agency policy and procedures. One means of accomplishing this end is for first-line supervisors to review recordings of officers on their shift. This can be done on a random selection basis or on a systematic basis and should be performed routinely at least monthly. Recordings submitted by specific officers may need to be reviewed more often or more closely should there be indications that the officer's performance is substandard, if there have been internal or external complaints lodged against the officer, or if there is reason to believe that the officer may need additional guidance or training in certain operational areas.

Scottsdale PD General Order 2114 *On Officer Body Camera (OBC) Program:*

SUPERVISORS: 1. Within an officer's chain of command will log into Evidence.com at least monthly and conduct, on average, at least four random reviews of OBC recordings a month for quality control purposes.

Sacramento PD 525.07 *Body-Worn Camera*

Supervisors should periodically review the body worn camera audit mentioned in M(1)(a) to help determine if officers are utilizing their BWC in accordance with this policy.

Austin GO 303 *Body Worn Camera Systems*

4.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES (a) In conjunction with personnel inspections, General Order 801.8, supervisors of units listed in 303.3(d) of this order shall conduct inspections of BWC recordings to ensure they are complying with APD General Orders. Supervisors shall ensure all assigned employees are reviewed in a fair and equitable manner. Additionally, supervisors shall ensure employees

- 1. Act professionally, treating persons fairly and impartially;*
- 2. Demonstrate the appropriate knowledge, skills, and abilities to manage the interaction; and*
- 3. Comply with laws, ordinances, and APD written directives.*

Recommendations

- 2.1 Consider revision of BWC Operations Order 17.105 to allow for routine supervisory review of BWC video for quality control and/or employee performance evaluations.

3 – Supervisory Review

Background

In a six-month period reviewed, TPD used BWC's on over 11,400 calls. The department's policies for supervisory review place the burden of ensuring compliance and timely uploading of videos on supervisors. According to policy, enforcement of the consistent and appropriate use of BWCs is a supervisory responsibility.

Approach

To evaluate controls and compliance surrounding supervisory review over the use of BWC's, we conducted the following tests:

- Obtained TPD written policies and procedures on BWC supervisory review;
- Interviewed TPD staff to gain an understanding about how the policy is operationalized and documented;
- Tested to verify if supervisory review was conducted and documented in accordance with policy.

Results

TPD policies could benefit from further guidance for supervisory review of BWC videos, including review criteria and documentation requirements.

TPD Operation Order 17.105 *Body Worn Cameras* contain the following policies regarding supervisory review of BWC videos:

Section 2 d. Supervisors may have the ability to immediately resolve questions/concerns or complaints by reviewing video captured by the BWC.

Section E.2. Supervisors

- a. Supervisors will ensure officers utilize the BWC system according to policy guidelines.*
 - b. Supervisors shall ensure digital evidence is uploaded to digital evidence storage in a timely fashion.*
 - c. Supervisors responding to a citizen complaint should record the encounter and are encouraged to advise the member of the public they are recording.*
 - d. Supervisors may have the ability to immediately resolve questions/concerns or complaints by reviewing video captured by the BWC.*
 - e. In the event a formal complaint is made, the category will be changed to Administrative Investigation and notes made within that category.*
 - f. It shall be deemed a violation of this policy for a supervisor to review recordings for the sole purpose of searching for violations of department policy or law not related to a specific complaint or incident.***
-

Section F18.e Digital evidence shall be viewed for administrative purposes limited to the following:

- 1) Any incident in which a member of the Department is injured or killed during the performance of their duties.*
 - 2) Any incident involving the use of force by a member of the Department, including canines, which results in a documentable use of force.*
 - 3) Any incident that results in a charge of Resisting Arrest.*
 - 4) Any in-custody death.*
 - 5) Any police pursuit.*
 - 6) When any member of the Department intentionally or unintentionally discharges a firearm or pulls the trigger and the firearm fails to fire.*
 - 7) When any member of the Department intentionally or unintentionally discharges any non-lethal device, including the application of a drive stun.*
 - 8) When an officer is involved in a traffic collision.*
 - 9) Prior to the release of recordings in response to a proper legal request (e.g., in response to a subpoena or other court order).*
 - 10) By Media Relations Unit, pursuant to a Public Records Request, prior to dissemination.*
 - 11) In preparation for a civil deposition or responding to an interrogatory where the incident arises from the employee's official duties.*
 - 12) When preparing to testify in a criminal, civil, or administrative proceeding arising from the employee's official duties.*
 - 13) For investigations undertaken by the Department, for the purpose of proving or disproving specific allegations of misconduct.*
 - 14) For administrative proceedings, when digital evidence is used by the Department for the purpose of proving or disproving allegations of misconduct, only digital evidence relevant to the investigative scope shall be viewed and retained by investigators. Information relevant to the recordings viewed and seized as evidence by investigators shall be documented as part of the chronological summary of any investigation undertaken by the Department.*
-

We interviewed TPD staff to gain an understanding about how supervisory reviews are conducted and documented in accordance with the above policies. According to staff, TPD follows Operations Order 03.203 Complaints when investigating formal employee misconduct complaints. However, Supervisors do not routinely review BWC videos to determine if officers follow policy. In fact, Section E.2.f above prohibits supervisors from reviewing video for the sole purpose of searching for violations of policy. In addition, neither Operation Order 17.105 *Body Worn Cameras* nor Operations Order 03.203 *Complaints* address:

- criteria used when performing a BWC video review; or,
- specify how the supervisory review should be documented.

According to TPD staff, recommended standard procedure is for supervisors to make a written comment in the "Notes" section within Evidence.com when reviewing BWC videos; however, this procedure is not documented in a formal, written policy.

We were unable to determine compliance with BWC supervisory review policies because of a lack of defined protocols.

As noted previously, we were unable to verify if supervisory review was conducted and documented in accordance with policy because of a lack of formal protocols to compare against actual practice.

Austin Police Department GO 303 *Body Worn Camera Systems*

303.4.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

(a) In conjunction with personnel inspections, General Order 801.8, supervisors of units listed in 303.3(d) of this order shall conduct inspections of BWC recordings to ensure they are complying with APD General Orders. Supervisors shall ensure all assigned employees are reviewed in a fair and equitable manner. Additionally, supervisors shall ensure employees:

- 1. Act professionally, treating persons fairly and impartially;*
- 2. Demonstrate the appropriate knowledge, skills, and abilities to manage the interaction; and*
- 3. Comply with laws, ordinances, and APD written directives.*

(b) These inspections will be electronically documented on form PD0128 and sent to the lieutenant within the chain-of-command. Each inspection will include: 1. One randomly selected recording to ensure compliance with “10-41” video check; 2. Two randomly selected recordings to ensure compliance with the “eventful video” compliance check; and 3. Two randomly selected recordings from employee-initiated calls to ensure compliance with the Racial or Bias-Based Profiling general order.

(c) In addition to the above inspections, supervisors shall ensure all assigned employees have categorized all videos in accordance with APD General Order 303.4.

(d) Supervisors shall ensure all employees assigned to them are allotted time during their regularly scheduled work week to properly categorize all BWC recordings in Evidence.com.

(e) Investigative unit supervisors shall ensure their assigned Detectives have properly categorized all videos in accordance with APD General Order 303.4.

Following is an example of a policy from the Austin, TX Police Department that includes review and documentation criteria for supervisory review of BWC videos:

Recommendations

3.1 Include additional guidance for BWC video review criteria and documentation when revising supervisory review policies in BWC Operations Orders 17.105.

4 – Digital Evidence System

Background

TPD currently uses the Axon Body 3 camera devices in its BWC program. TPD has 389 Axon Body 3 cameras (333 assigned to officers and 56 spares). The City's current contract with Axon extends to October 31, 2027.

Each officer's camera is paired to their cell phone via an app. After each camera activation, the officer uses the phone app enter a category and call number associated with the video. At the end of their shift, officers place their camera into a docking station. All camera video is then uploaded via encrypted connection to Evidence.com, a cloud-based system used to store digital evidence.

As of September 1, 2021, there was approximately 3.5 million pieces of digital evidence in Evidence.com (pictures, videos, documents, citizen-provided evidence) including approximately 745,000 videos.

Approach

We conducted audit testing in the following areas to evaluate the adequacy of select internal controls and determine compliance with TPD policies:

- Data Access and Security
 1. Obtained a download of users with access to TPD's AXON Evidence.com portal and compared to HR employment records to ensure all users are current employees and if user profiles are appropriate based on job duties.
 2. Reviewed AXON's System and Organization Controls (SOC 2) report for any significant reported deficiencies.
- Record Retention
 1. Identified TPD's video evidence record retention and purge requirements.
 2. Tested a sample of records for compliance with retention policies.
 3. Quantified associated digital evidence storage costs and documented storage growth projections and cost increases.
 4. Evaluated the contribution to storage growth by uncategorized videos.
- Record Release
 1. Reviewed procedures for release of camera video to media/courts/others outside TPD.
 2. Evaluated the system used to number and/or categorize videos for timely identification and retrieval.
 3. Reviewed records requests fulfillment timeframes
- Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (sUAS) (Drone) Digital Video Evidence
 1. Reviewed policy (TDP Operation Order 18.204) and operations manual related to sUAS usage.
 2. Discussed sUAS operations with area management and staff to gain an understanding of the program, reviewed video storage processes and needs,

and discussed potential ways to improve controls and make the program's video storage processes more similar to the BWC program.

Results

Data Access & Security

Axon management asserted that it took appropriate steps to address system control deficiencies noted in its most recent SOC-2 report.

We obtained and reviewed AXON's most recent System and Organization Controls (SOC 2) report to determine if any significant control deficiencies were reported and obtain assurances from Axon they have been subsequently addressed, if necessary. The purpose of the SOC-2 report is to conduct testing for the purpose of expressing an independent opinion on whether Axon's system of controls is sufficient to meet service commitments and system requirements.

Axon provided their most recent SOC-2 report prepared by their independent auditor (Coalfire Controls, LLC) for the period January 2020 through October 2020. The auditor issued an unqualified opinion which stated management's assertion that controls with Axon's Axon Cloud Services were effective throughout the period to provide reasonable assurance that Axon's service commitments and system requirements were achieved. The report also identified 7 controls deficiencies, mostly dealing with hiring and termination procedures that were not followed. Axon's written responses to the deficiencies were included in the report.

We followed up with Axon to ensure that the 7 deficiencies had been corrected or a plan was in place for correction. Axon management responded that five of the seven have been corrected with plans in place to correct the remaining two by the end of 2021.

Evidence.com system user profiles appear appropriate based on job duties and controls appear adequate to deactivate system access of individuals upon separation from the City or transfer from TPD.

We obtained a download of users with access to TPD's AXON Evidence.com portal (including employee name and user profile description) and compared them to the City's HR employment records to verify:

- all users are current employees;
- user profiles are appropriate based on job duties.

Records showed two system administrator profiles assigned. The system administrator profile is the only profile with the ability to delete evidence per the profile permissions record and these appear to be assigned to the appropriate individuals within TPD.

When comparing the Axon system user listing to a listing of current PD employees provided by HR, we noted 6 former employees still had active user profiles in Evidence.com. Subsequent follow-up with TPD staff showed that deactivation of users

within Evidence.com of employees leaving the City used to be handled by the staff performing BWC training. However, during the COVID pandemic, staffing in the BWC training area was reassigned. There was a lag before the process was changed and these 6 cases likely slipped through the cracks. Under the new process, individuals are now deactivated in RMS, the access card system, and Evidence.com at the same time when they leave which should help remediate this issue in the future.

Record Retention

BWC videos are automatically retained in the Evidence.com database for a duration of time tied to the classification of the video (e.g. “No Action Taken”, “Use of Force”). These automated retention schedules comply with State record retention requirements and are similar to other jurisdictions surveyed.

We identified TPD’s video evidence record retention and purge requirements and reviewed law enforcement retention requirements established by the Arizona State Library, Archives, and Public Records Office. We also reviewed BWC record retention policies when surveying other jurisdictions (See Section 1).

In general, the State of Arizona establishes the minimum retention period for all law enforcement recordings at 185 days, or longer at the agency’s discretion. The following table shows retention periods by BWC video category. When videos reach their retention end date, the system administrator receives a system-generated report listing all recordings that will be deleted. This provides the administrator the opportunity to review evidence prior to its deletion and make any necessary adjustments.

The following table summarizes the record retention settings for each evidence category:

Category in Evidence.com	Retention Period in Evidence.com
Uncategorized	Until manually deleted **
Administrative Investigation	Until manually deleted
Arrest/Booking	Until manually deleted
Critical Incident	Until manually deleted
Field Interview	Until manually deleted
General Offense	Until manually deleted
No Action Taken	200 days
Pending Review	Until manually deleted
Privatize	Until manually deleted
Resisting Arrest	Until manually deleted
Traffic Stop	Until manually deleted
Training	200 days
Use of Force	765 days
Weapon Log – these are taser reports on how the tasers are functioning, not video	2 years

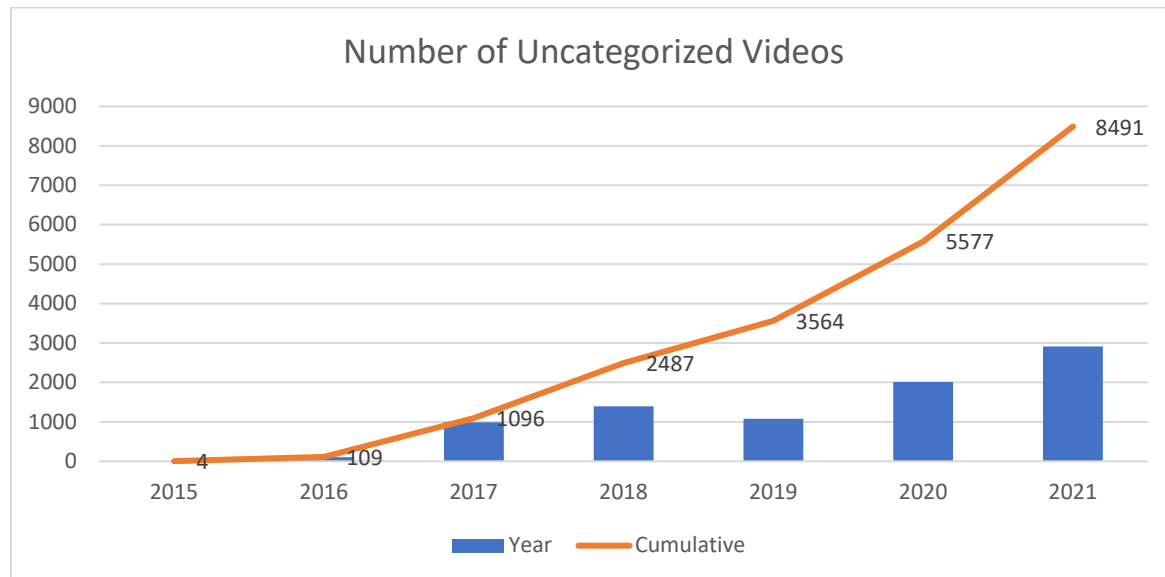
** Until manually deleted” videos remain in database until someone manually deletes the file. Only users with Administrative Access have the ability to do this (2 people at the time of the audit).

Most BWC videos we tested were properly categorized and therefore assigned appropriate retention periods. However, videos designated as “Uncategorized” may negatively impact the accuracy of management reports from Evidence.com and potentially increase future data storage costs because they are stored indefinitely (until manually deleted). Active supervisory follow-up may help reduce the number of uncategorized videos.

Videos need to be properly categorized to be retained for the correct time period. We tested a sample of 20 videos categorized as “No Action Taken” and 10 videos categorized as “Training” to determine if they were assigned accurately. All 20 of the “No Action Taken” videos were classified properly. Of the 10 videos classified as Training, 4 were misclassified. Three of these should have been classified as “No Action Taken”. It should be noted that “No Action Taken” and “Training” have the same retention date, so the retention of the videos was not affected. The 4th video was of a parking enforcement aide having a discussion with a resident regarding a citation she was issuing. There is no category for the parking aides to use in the listing in Evidence.com.

During our review of BWC video classifications, we noted a large number of videos designated as “Uncategorized.” According to TPD staff, the BWC system assigns a default designation of “Uncategorized” if officers don’t assign a specific category to the recordings after uploading them to Evidence.com. Recordings with this designation are stored indefinitely, even if they ultimately have no evidentiary value.

There is currently no active monitoring of uncategorized videos and the number of uncategorized pieces of digital evidence has steadily increased since 2015. The following table shows the total number of uncategorized videos added in Evidence.com each year (a total of 8,491 as of July 2021) and the rate of growth over time.



Since the inception of the City’s BWC contract with Axon, the City has paid over \$4M for hosting, licensing and storage services (see following table). The contract currently allows for unlimited data storage on Axon’s hosted cloud database (Evidence.com). TPD currently stores over 260 terabytes of data and the amount is growing exponentially each year. As storage demands increase, there is a risk that future agreements with Axon may eliminate unlimited data storage or increase base fees, so it is important to only retain required and needed data.

Time Period	Description	Cost
10/2015-9/2016	Hosting/Licensing-Unlimited Storage 130 units	\$123,240
3/2016-9/2016	Hosting/Licensing-Unlimited Storage 100 units	\$55,300
8/2016/9/2016	Hosting/Licensing-Unlimited Storage 110 units	\$17,380
10/2016-9/2017	Hosting/Licensing-Unlimited Storage 340 units	\$322,320
10/2017-9/2018	Hosting/Licensing-Unlimited Storage 340 units	\$322,320
10/2018-9/2019	Hosting/Licensing-Unlimited Storage 340 units	\$322,320
10/2019-9/2020	Hosting/Licensing-Unlimited Storage 340 units	\$322,320
11/2020-10/2021	Unlimited Evidence.com bundle	\$369,528
11/2021-10/2022	Unlimited Evidence.com bundle	\$369,528
11/2022-10/2023	Unlimited Evidence.com bundle	\$369,528
11/2023-10/2024	Unlimited Evidence.com bundle	\$369,528
11/2024-10/2025	Unlimited Evidence.com bundle	\$369,528
11/2025-10/2026	Unlimited Evidence.com bundle	\$369,528
11/2026-10/2027	Unlimited Evidence.com bundle	\$369,528
TOTAL		\$4,071,896

Videos categorized and stored as “uncategorized” could also affect the accuracy of management reporting by reducing the number of videos that should be classified elsewhere.

Lack of a digital evidence purge policy may contribute to the increase in data and storage requirements because of the potential to indefinitely retain videos with no evidentiary value.

A systematic process to dispose of (purge) physical property from the Property Facility is an important property and evidence management function. It’s widely recommended that law enforcement agencies have a systematic review process assuring that each item of property and evidence is evaluated for possible purging on an annual basis. The purge process is important for keeping the inventory of a property room at a manageable level.

Likewise, a digital evidence purge policy may help reduce the exponential growth of digital evidence and storage required for evidence stored until manually deleted that has no evidentiary value. Currently, TPD has no digital evidence purge policy that requires routine review of BWC footage with indefinite storage limits to determine if they can be purged from the Evidence.com database.

As of September 1, 2021, there was approximately 3.5 million pieces of digital evidence in Evidence.com (pictures, videos, documents, citizen-provided evidence) including approximately 745,000 videos.

Record Release

TPD's procedures for release of BWC records appear reasonable, ensure appropriate redaction is completed prior to release and are similar to other jurisdictions surveyed.

We reviewed TPD's procedures for release of camera video to media/courts/others outside TPD. These include:

- TPD Order 15.103 – *Access and Release of Information*
- TPD Order 17.105 – *Body Worn Camera*
- TPD Records Section Website
- Request for Public Records Form
- Records Copy Fee Schedule
- *Standard Redaction Guideline* (Revised June 2020)

We also reviewed policies from other jurisdiction for comparison (See Section 1). Although procedures varied slightly, they all pointed to a standard, written public records request process.

According to TPD Order 17.105,
*20. Copying and Releasing Digital Evidence:
Digital evidence captured by BWC shall be treated as official records and handled pursuant to existing Department policies and procedures.*

According to TPD's Records Section website, those requesting release of BWC videos must complete a public records request form and pay a fee according to a fee schedule (\$10/per disk). Both the forms and fee schedule make it clear the video will be redacted. According to policies and procedures, video redaction is generally made of PII related to officers, witness and victims, nudity, graphic scenes, undercover info (identity/license plates), bystander and witness images. The procedures reference various legal citations (Arizona Constitution, Arizona Revised Statutes, court cases) that require the redaction of specific elements.

Audit testing confirmed that BWC videos could be readily accessed and retrieved if requested for public release.

We conducted interviews and testing to determine if TPD had a system to categorize videos for timely identification and retrieval, if requested. According to TPD staff, videos

are indexed in the system by the CAD Call Number (which is usually the police report number/GO number). Videos can be accessed and retrieved if the officer enters the correct GO number into Evidence.com when tagging the video.

We obtained a listing from the TPD system of all CAD calls for a six-month period of February 1, 2021 to August 2, 2021 (11,477 records). We randomly selected 20 records from this list verify if we could retrieve the related BWC video from the Evidence.com system using the CAD call number. All 20 videos were accessed and retrieved from the system without exception.

The release of digital evidence requires a number of actions be taken prior to release to ensure compliance with policies and legal requirements. Management should determine if current, average public records request response times are “reasonable” given legal requirements, resource constraints, and public expectations.

ARS 39-121.01.D.1 states that the custodian of public records “shall promptly furnish” such records when requested. According to the Arizona Agency Handbook published by the Attorney General,

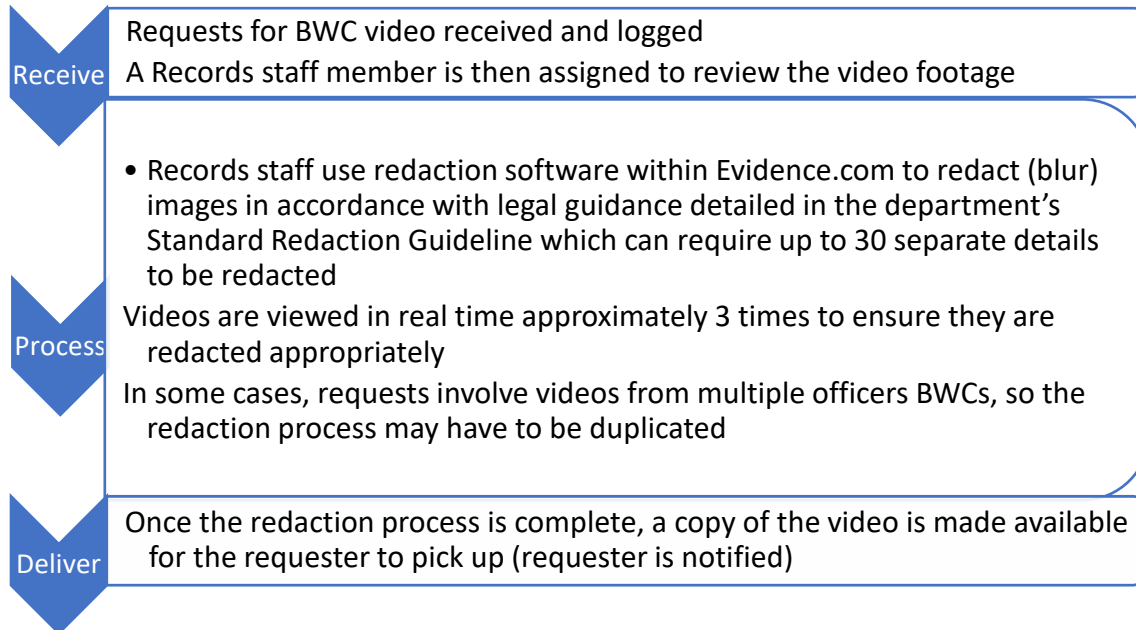
The governmental entity has the burden in proving that its response to records request was prompt in light of the circumstances surrounding each request. Id. at 538-39, ¶ 15, 177 P.3d at 280-81. Promptness must in all cases be a factual determination, depending upon the accessibility and volume of the material. If the information requested is on microfilm and thus requires use of a reader/printer to view it, the time for inspection would depend upon the availability of the necessary equipment. If the requested material has been stored off the premises of the agency, additional time might be necessary to retrieve the document requested. Should this occur, the requesting party should be advised, in writing, of the delay and the reason for it. Similarly, if the requested material contains confidential information that must be redacted, the custodian should inform the requesting party that the response will be delayed and the reason for the delay. See Judicial Watch, Inc. v. City of Phoenix, 228 Ariz. 393, 398, 267 P.3d 1185, 1190 (App. 2011) (noting that because “[t]he promptness of a production of public records for inspection varies with the circumstances,” the government “can expend time reasonably necessary to make redactions”).

In March 2021, the Tempe Public Safety Advisory Task Force issued several strategic recommendations. Under the Police Model and Accountability Pillar of these recommendations, section 6.d states “Provide families access to body worn camera footage and reports immediately, but no later than 48 hours, after officer involved shootings.” The feasibility of implementing this recommendation is unclear given the extensive process needed to prepare video footage for release (see below). Staff indicated that BWC videos related to use of force incidents are often prepared for release without waiting on a public records request. However, operational or legal considerations may delay the release.

We interviewed TPD staff to gain information about staff and processes associated with the public release of digital evidence. We also reviewed record request logs to calculate the average length of time taken to fulfill requests.

TPD has 2 Records Section staff members that can redact BWC video to fulfill public records requests (Redaction profiles are established in Evidence.com).

Before digital evidence can be released, a series of steps must be executed by TPD Records Division staff:



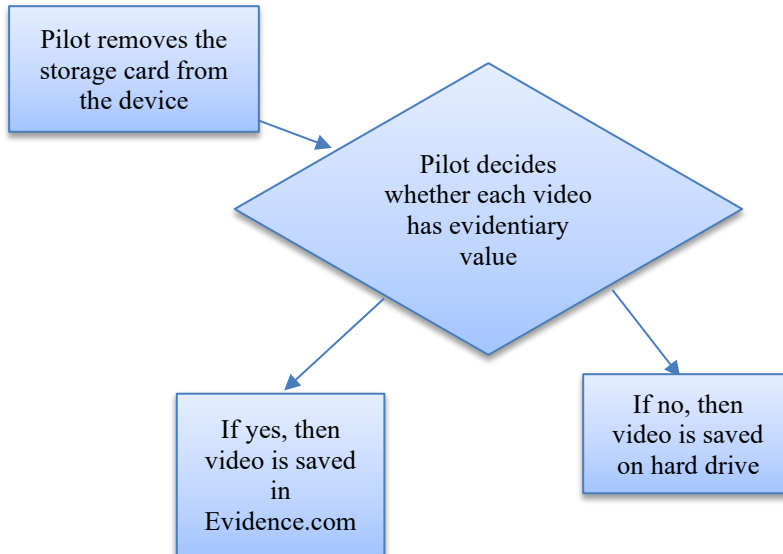
TPD provided a log of digital records requests for audio and BWC video evidence for calendar year 2020. We compared the date in the request received column with the completed column to calculate the elapsed days for each request. Our review of the TPD public request log showed that the average number of days to complete a public records request of digital records was 32 calendar days. (See following table)

Number of Requests	543
Number of Requests with Completed Received and Completed Date Columns	528
Average days to Complete a Request	32

Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (Drone) Digital Evidence Storage

Current drone video storage processes rely on officer judgement as to the evidentiary value of the video recording and a manual download protocol which introduce avoidable risks of data loss.

TDP uses cameras mounted on drones to capture video for certain public safety purposes (e.g., technical rescues, hazardous material events, fire suppression and scene analysis, flooding, mass casualty events, search and rescue, missing children/adults, forensic traffic accident reconstruction, crime scene documentation, major event security, and SWAT/tactical situations). Each drone flight is logged by the pilot and includes information such as date/time, location, reason for deployment, and case/incident resolution. At the end of the shift, the following process is used to save and store drone videos:



There are significant differences in the controls over videos downloaded in Evidence.com vs. a standard hard drive device:

- Videos stored in Evidence.com cannot be deleted by officers;
- A copy of the original BWC video footage is saved anytime a recording is edited or redacted;
- Evidence.com maintains an audit trail of any access or change to videos. No audit trail is maintained for Drone videos and recordings can be edited or redacted from the storage card or hard drive without the original recording be maintained intact;
- When videos are transferred from the drone storage card to a hard drive, there is a risk of deletion (accidental or intentional) without detection or loss of data because of damage to the card.

An advantage of the hard drive is the low cost (less than \$100 for a 1 terabyte device). TPD has secured the hard drive in a storage area where only drone pilots have access.

For perspective, the team has uploaded 500 drone videos into Evidence.com from 1/1/21-11/3/21 while 1,161 videos have been stored on the hard drive.

Currently, when video collected by drones is uploaded to Evidence.com, it counts as third-party data. Although the vendor is currently not charging for excess third-party data, it may in the future, prompting the need to consider strategically addressing the drone video storage issue to avoid possible rising costs.

Should all drone videos be stored in Evidence.com (regardless of their evidentiary value) either using the current drone cameras or those that can be docked and downloaded like the BWC devices are currently, better controls can be maintained over the videos. However, management must be balanced against a potential cost increase.

Recommendations

- 4.1 Develop a process to require periodic review of “Uncategorized” videos and assign proper classifications within Evidence.com.
- 4.2 Conduct a cost versus benefit analysis for developing and administering a digital evidence purge policy.
- 4.3 Management determine if response times for public information requests are acceptable or adjustments in process and/or staffing levels are required to shorten turnaround times.
- 4.4 Management explore the additional cost of storing all videos recorded with drone devices in Evidence.com versus the benefit of reducing the risks of data loss.

5 – Body Worn Camera Activation Rates

Background

TPD established a City performance measure (1.25) to, “Achieve Body Worn Camera activation compliance of 90% by 2022.”

BWC activation compliance is generally defined as officer’s BWC activation (commencement of recording) in accordance with situations as defined by TPD polices in Operations Order 17.105 *Body Worn Cameras*.

Approach

To evaluate the accuracy and usefulness of activation rate calculations and data, we:

- Reviewed the performance measure portal on the City’s website for relevant information;
- Interviewed TPD staff who work on BWC activation rate calculations to identify:
 - How the compliance rate is calculated
 - The data used and its source
 - Controls in place to ensure the calculation is accurate
- Verified if TPD’s approach to calculating the compliance rate is logical and defensible
- Verified the calculation results match what is portrayed on the Performance Measure website.
- Determined how compliance rate data is used to improve police officer performance

Results

Based on our review, the methodology to calculate actual BWC activation rates appears reasonable. However, the process is complex and uses multiple software products making it difficult to replicate if key staff leave the department.

The compliance rate reported on the performance measure portal during the audit was 74%. We met with TPD’s Strategic Planning analysis and Research manager to review the supporting data and process used to calculate the compliance rate.

The compliance formula is based on the activation requirements in the BWC policy. It is comprised of the number of unique officer arrivals on calls greater than one minute with video matches divided by the number of calls officers were sent to.

The process of calculating the compliance rate starts with reports from Evidence.com which are downloaded to Excel. SPSS (a stats package) is then used to clean the data, then Tableau is used to present the data. The performance measure data is one calendar year.

The manager performs the analysis and calculation and has most of the responsibility and knowledge related to the calculations. There are two analysts that are also somewhat familiar with the process and the protocol is documented. The data and process has reportedly been reviewed by an outside consultant who judged it as accurate but fair.

Some data is excluded from the calculation. Cancelled calls, call backs, calls less than one minute in length, detention officer/tech services cameras and some call types are eliminated (cameras not required to be on like Council meetings, undercover work, and community contacts). Staff reported that no consistent industry standard for camera compliance calculations have been found by TPD due to national variability with call types and differing policies on when cameras are required to be turned on.

IAO reviewed the calculation approach with staff, walked through the process and viewed the files and systems used. IAO also received and reviewed the documented protocol detailing the calculations. IAO also reviewed the listings and quantities of data excluded from the calculations. Based on the information provided, the calculation process appears logical and defensible. We were able to gain an understanding of the reasoning behind removing the data that is excluded. The data provided to IAO was also matched data presented on the performance measure portal.

Although data for specific squads and officers is shared to command staff, broader distribution of individual officers' camera activation compliance rates would allow for additional targeted training and coaching opportunities.

BWC compliance data is provided to sergeants via a Tableau dashboard which all sergeants can access. They are notified of any updates to the dashboard (twice per year). Data is also provided to individual sergeants outside of the dashboard upon request. Updates are presented to Command staff typically twice per year and the data is also available to Command Staff on the dashboard. However, there is currently no formal program in place to require sergeants (or hold them accountable) to review the camera compliance data for use in improving officer performance. There is a risk that officers with low compliance rates could continue to not perform according to the BWC order when the data is not used by the sergeants to address issues. Also, formal documented discussions with officers would yield feedback as to why there are issues with camera compliance such as unclear policies or insufficient training.

Additionally, BWC training staff stated that they have not been provided the compliance data produced for use to improve their training curriculum. The compliance data produced is very detailed and could be beneficial to the training staff to help address needed improvements in officer performance, understanding of the camera policies, and training curriculum.

Recommendations

- 5.1 Strategic Planning Analysis and Research staff provide detailed camera compliance data to BWC Training staff performing the training sessions and

collaborate on dissecting the data in a way that assists in the improvement of training curriculum and officer performance.

- 5.2 Establish a formal process for sergeants to receive and use BWC activation compliance data for individual officer performance improvement. Sergeants should document how they have used the data to address compliance issues with individual officers.

Scope and Methods

Scope

We reviewed the current policies and practices related to the TPD's Body Worn Camera program.

Methods

We used the following methods to complete this audit:

- Reviewed other cities' BWC policies in addition to industry model policies and toolkits
- Compared training requirements to records maintained
- Reviewed access and security protocol and records for the evidence storage system
- Reviewed the record release procedures, record indexing, and average record release response time
- Assessed the accuracy of the video categorization and related record retention requirements
- Evaluated policy and process for supervisory review of videos
- Reviewed the approach to calculating the camera activation rate used for the performance measure

Unless otherwise stated in the report, all sampling in this audit was conducted using a judgmental methodology to maximize efficiency based on auditor knowledge of the population being tested. As such, sample results cannot be extrapolated to the entire population and are limited to a discussion of only those items reviewed.



Memorandum

TO: Andrew Ching, City Manager
Rebecca Strisko, Human Resources Director

FROM: Bill Greene, City Auditor

CC: Tom Duensing, Interim Deputy City Manager, Chief Financial Officer
Rosa Inchausti, Deputy City Manager
Steven Methvin, Deputy City Manager, Chief Operating Officer
Jeremy King, Deputy HR Director – Employee Development

DATE: February 15, 2022

SUBJECT: WORKFORCE PLANNING CONSULTING REVIEW

Purpose

The Internal Audit Office (IAO) conducted a consulting review to identify if:

- City of Tempe (City) departments have Workforce Plans. We defined a workforce plan as activities, policies, or procedures that help ensure City services are uninterrupted when key positions are vacated due to voluntary separation from employment (e.g., retirement, promotion, or transfer);
- Other local governments have implemented formal workforce plans or related tools that the City could use as potential resources;
- Research has yielded recommended workforce planning practices that could be considered by the City.

Background

According to internet research, workforce planning is not succession planning. Workforce planning develops a pool of people to compete for key positions. By contrast, succession planning predetermines a specific person to fill a vacated position.

Comprehensive workforce planning should not only focus on filling key positions, but also address recruitment, retention, and knowledge transfer strategies. The Human Resources Department, Employee Development Division recently developed a citywide Individual Quality Improvement Program (IQIP). This program helps direct employees to develop competencies, skills and abilities needed to complete current job duties and address future needs. Our review focused specifically on department activities, policies, or procedures for ensuring continued

service when key positions are vacated. We did not evaluate recruitment and retention practices or the Employee Development/IQIP program.

Scope and Methods

The objective of this consulting engagement was to provide information as described in the purpose statement above. The work performed does not constitute an audit in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

To achieve our stated purpose, we conducted the following steps:

- Conducted a survey of internal City departments and outside local municipalities regarding their efforts in workforce planning. If available, we requested documentation of their workforce planning tools.
- Surveyed all City Departments and conducted follow-up interviews with some to gain a better understanding of their status in workforce planning tools and efforts.
- Performed internet research to identify recommended practices and guidance on developing organizational workforce plans.

Results

A citywide workforce planning initiative would promote a consistent approach for departments to help ensure City services are uninterrupted when key positions are vacated. Current practices employed by individual departments could be shared and implemented more widely.

The City does not have a centralized, formal workforce planning initiative. To determine the types of decentralized workforce planning documents and activities being used, we surveyed 16 City departments and functions. Our initial survey included the following questions:

1. Do you have workforce plan documentation?
2. Do you have a workforce planning team?
3. If you have a workforce plan, do you evaluate and monitor on a regular basis?

Of the 16 departments/functions surveyed, 6 responded that they had a workforce plan and 1 had a workforce planning team. No departments indicated that their planning efforts included evaluation or monitoring components.

We conducted follow-up interviews with department management who indicated they either have, or are in the process, of identifying key positions within their departments. During interviews, management described a range of methods employed to capture and transfer employee knowledge. The following were most frequently cited:

- One-on-one incumbent interviews
- Documentation of job tasks and workflow analyses with name(s) assigned and links to supporting written policies and procedures
- Templates used for primary job duties
- City Sponsored Training (e.g., academies, online training)
- Job shadowing
- Observation of work processes
- Acting assignments for key positions

- Peer-to-peer sharing
- Mentoring

Most other local cities surveyed either did not have a workforce plan or were in the very early stages of developing a workforce plan. The City of Phoenix has a formal workforce planning guide which may provide some useful tools for the City of Tempe.

We surveyed 11 local municipalities (See Appendix A) and asked the same questions posed to the City departments:

1. Do you have workforce plan documentation?
2. Do you have a workforce planning team?
3. If you have a workforce plan, do you evaluate and monitor on a regular basis?

Based on responses, most cities either do not have a formal workforce plan or were in the very early stages of developing a workforce plan.

The City of Phoenix is one jurisdiction that has created a citywide workforce planning initiative. Their plan highlights the importance of commitment from senior management in the organization to ensure this effort is championed in such a way that it does not get “tabled and gather dust.” Suggestions for staff who would be valuable on the team because of their unique roles included:

- Department, Division or Section Heads
- Human Resources Liaisons
- Training Liaison
- Department Recruiters
- Administrative Staff
- Information Technology Representative

The diversity of suggested team members in Phoenix’s plan demonstrates the importance of partnering within and across City departments on workforce planning efforts. Responsibilities are shared across the organization and coordinated by the Human Resources Department.

The City of Phoenix provided us a document called Workforce Planning Basic Guide for City of Phoenix Departments which included the following four phases and steps in the model, detailed guidance, and supporting templates:

Phase Description	Steps
Preparation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obtain commitment from management 2. Develop a Workforce Planning Team (WPT) 3. Alignment with the department strategic plan
Analysis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gather important data 2. Forecast the future 3. Analyze workforce 4. Identify gaps
Action	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gather preliminary Information 2. Develop an action plan – immediate, short term and long term 3. Communicate the plan
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitor 2. Evaluate 3. Revise

We did not identify any authoritative best practices or specific workforce planning tools through our Internet research. However, we located general information and a consensus that it is critical to develop a workforce plan given the demographics of the current workplace (i.e., many employees are currently eligible or will be eligible to retire in the near future).

We performed an internet search for workforce planning information that the City of Tempe could use as a reference point for workforce planning efforts. In general, articles underscored the importance of workforce planning, but did not provide authoritative criteria or specific guidance on plan implementation. We also requested the Human Resources Director to contact related professional organizations (e.g., Society of Human Resources Management) to obtain articles on workforce planning. The SHRA has published articles highlighting the importance of workforce planning, how to improve it, and the discipline necessary to practice. This is helpful general information to consider when developing a plan.

Additionally, the Human Resources Director provided us a copy of the Washoe County, Nevada Workforce Development Planning Guide April 2005 which included general information such as United States workforce trends and why workforce planning is important to managers. The guide also included more specific information including a Workforce Planning Model and information regarding retirement projects, retirement by department – current and projected, turnover, most populous job classes to name a few. This information would be useful as the City of Tempe considers what data to track to assist with their workforce planning efforts.

During discussion with a City department, we learned about a conference training session entitled Succession Planning in Local Government on the Impact on Employee's Organizational Commitment. The training instructor wrote his doctorate dissertation entitled "A Study of Local Government Succession Planning and The Relationship Between Authentic Leadership and Organizational Commitment". The dissertation mentioned the "Silver Tsunami" which refers to numerous retiring employees resulting in a dramatic impact on the level of services provided if the organization is not adequately prepared. Most government organizations face this reality as baby boomers exit the workforce.

The City does not currently estimate or report potential retirements to departments in conjunction with workforce demographic data. City employee information would be required from the Arizona State Retirement System to enable a projection of employees nearing retirement eligibility. A report showing positions eligible for upcoming retirement may help support targeted workforce planning efforts.

The Tempe Police (TPD) and Tempe Fire and Medical Rescue Departments (TFMRD) generally have better data available to help project upcoming sworn employee retirements because their respective employees participate in the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (PSPRS). PSPRS enrollees have to ability to elect the Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP). Once an employee elects to enter the DROP program, they can only continue to work a maximum of 5 years. TPD and TFMRD are notified when employees enter DROP; therefore, they know which employees will retire within 5 years. Both TPD and TFMRD management use this information to help determine training and upcoming recruitment needs.

Recommendations

1. City Management consider development of a citywide workforce planning model. Additional resources and the identification and coordination of a “program champion” in partnership City departments would likely be required for successful development and implementation.

Appendix A

Other Local Municipalities Surveyed
Chandler
Scottsdale
Glendale
Phoenix
Mesa
Gilbert
Peoria
Tucson
Flagstaff
Surprise
Queen Creek