



City Council Weekly Information Packet

Friday, April 8, 2022

Includes the following documents/information:

- 1) City Council Events Schedule
- 2) State and Federal Update & Grant Opportunities



City Council Events Schedule

April 8, 2022 thru October 22, 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.

| | | | |
|-----|--------|-------------------------|--|
| Sat | Apr 9 | 10:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. | Alameda Meadows Neighborhood Association Meeting Location: Selleh Park near playground 2425 S. Los Feliz Drive Tempe, AZ |
| Sat | Apr 9 | 10:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. | Tempe South Mountain Neighborhood Association Meeting Location: Svob Park, North side by picnic area 2600 W. Vineyard Road Tempe, AZ |
| Sat | Apr 9 | 1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. | Raintree Estates Neighborhood Association Spring Social Location: 511 E. Citation Lane Tempe, AZ |
| Sun | Apr 10 | 10:00 a.m. | Wilson Art and Garden Neighborhood Association Meeting Location: Ellertson Community Garden 1013 S. Wilson Street Tempe, AZ |
| Sun | Apr 10 | 10:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. | Hayden House restoration/Jacob Butler Art Dedication Location: Hayden House One W. Rio Salado Parkway Tempe, AZ |
| Tue | Apr 12 | 7:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. | Dwight Park Area Residents Community Meeting with Tempe Police Location: Dwight Park 550 W. Manhattan Drive Tempe, AZ |
| Wed | Apr 13 | Noon | Water, Wastewater, Stormwater Rate Study Virtual Public Meetings tempe.gov/UtilityRateStudy for Zoom links |

| | | | |
|-----|--------|------------------------|--|
| Wed | Apr 13 | 5:30 p.m. | Water, Wastewater, Stormwater Rate Study Virtual Public Meetings tempe.gov/UtilityRateStudy for Zoom links |
| Wed | Apr 13 | 5:30 p.m. | University Park Neighborhood Association Meeting Location: Graduate Hotel Bar Patio, 225 E. Apache Blvd. Tempe, AZ |
| Thu | Apr 14 | 9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. | State of the District with Congressman Greg Stanton Location: Rio Salado College Conference Center 2323 W. 14th Street Tempe, AZ |
| Thu | Apr 14 | 4:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. | Ribbon Cutting & Tempe Launch Party for Community Impact Newspaper Location: MAC6 Coworking Space 1430 W. Broadway Road, Suite 201 Tempe, AZ |
| Sat | Apr 16 | 9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. | Escalante Neighborhood Association Meeting Location: Escalante Community Garden 2150 E. Orange Tempe, AZ |
| Mon | Apr 18 | 5:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m. | 25 th Annual Youthfest Location: https://www.youtube.com/Tempe11Video |
| Tue | Apr 19 | 6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. | Ramadan Dinner Location: Tempe History Museum - Community Room 809 E. Southern Avenue 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 | Apr 26 | 4:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m. | SRP Phase II Solar Ribbon Cutting Happy Hour Location: TBD |
| 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 Parkway Tempe, AZ |
| Fri | May 6 | 5:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m. | Board and Commission Member Appreciation Event Location: Tempe Center for the Arts 700 W. Rio Salado Parkway Tempe, AZ |
| Sat | June 18 | 11:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m. | 2022 Juneteenth Celebration Location: Tempe History Museum 809 E. Southern Avenue 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 |
| Sat | Oct 22 | 3:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m. | Getting Arizona Involved in Neighborhoods Location: Various locations Tempe, AZ |

04/08/2022 EF

MEMORANDUM



TO: Mayor and City Council
THROUGH: Andrew Ching, City Manager
FROM: Marge Zylla, Government Relations Officer
DATE: April 8, 2022
SUBJECT: State and Federal Update & Grant Opportunities

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

- 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.

State Legislative Update

Today is the 89th day of the 2022 state legislative session and 1,768 bills have been posted. The bills of interest to Tempe will be added to lists (described below). Over 400 bills have been monitored by the city this session. Bills of significant interest will be highlighted in future memo summaries as the proposals are amended 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. Bills that have failed to meet deadlines or have not received sufficient votes will be noted as "Dead".

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.
 - The city supports a number of bills that add funding to the Housing Trust Fund. Unfortunately, SB 1531 (housing trust fund; appropriation), was not scheduled for a committee hearing prior to a session deadline and will not move forward this session. These proposals may be part of budget negotiations and factor into the appropriations bills. It is expected that additional housing concepts may appear as strike-everything amendments, as well.
 - 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.
 - SB 1168 appears to have the most momentum at this point. There may be opportunities for amending language to enhance local decision-making options. Neighborhood notifications, state and local licensing, and maximum concentration thresholds for short term rentals are all concepts that are being discussed.
 - 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. These will not be moving forward.
- Proposition 400 Extension Authorization
 - The city supports SB 1356 (transportation tax; election Maricopa County) and its identical bill in the House, HB 2598. SB 1356 has passed out of the Senate with city-supported amending language and HB 2598 included city-supported amendment language as it passed out of its House committee.
- Local Zoning Issues
 - The city opposed to HB 2674 (municipal zoning, by right housing), as introduced, which proposes to contradict the city's voter-approved General Plan and preempts existing

- zoning, permitting, code, 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 will be used as a vehicle for a strike-everything amendment that would propose a study committee to evaluate housing.
- Fireworks
 - The city is supportive of HB 2226 (fireworks; use; overnight hours; prohibition) and the identical bill in the Senate, SB 1275. SB 1275 was signed into law by the Governor.
 - The city opposes a preemption amendment that has been proposed for HB 2255. The bill as introduced did not contradict the city's legislative principles, but the city opposed the preemption language that was added in the amendment.
 - Liability Issues
 - The strike-everything amendment, and subsequent amendment to that strike, on SB 1581 has concerning language that predicates city eligibility for state funding for homelessness efforts on the city engaging in activity that contradicts a federal court ruling (*Martin v. Boise*).
 - Tobacco/Vaping
 - Taxation Proposals
 - The city opposes the tax break proposal for entities that are in the businesses of residential rentals, which appeared as a strike-everything amendment on SB 1116. This would result in a revenue loss to the city of over \$13 million annually, and would give a tax break to one special interest that would exclude them from contributing to the transaction privilege taxes that are remitting by other companies doing business in the city. These revenues fund programs, capital investments, infrastructure projects, public safety, and services including affordable housing construction and rental assistance. A myth/fact summary and the fiscal impacts of the bill by city and by legislative district that was put together by the League was included in last week's memo.
 - Water Policy
 - The city opposes the strike-everything amendment on SB 1171, which would upend the current framework for water allocations, water supply forecasting and water management. It did not move this week, we are monitoring to see if it is put on an agenda.

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, Apr 8 2022 3:58 PM

Bill summaries and histories copyright 2022 Arizona Capitol Reports, L.L.C.

CAO

| BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE | SUMMARY | POSTED HEARINGS & CALENDARS | COMMENTS |
|--|--|--------------------------------|---|
| H2001: LABOR PRODUCTIVITY; COLLECTIVE BARGAINING; STATE PREEMPTION | Minor change in Title 28 (Transportation) related to accident report forms. Apparent striker bus. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead. As introduced, appears to eliminate the ability of municipalities to set city employee hours or undertake compensation studies |
| H2009: VIOLATIONS OF STATE LAW; SCHOOLS | At the request of a member of the Legislature, the Attorney General is required to investigate any official action taken by a school district or charter school governing board that the member alleges violates state law or the state Constitution. If the Attorney General concludes that there is a violation, the Attorney General is required to notify the school district or charter school of the violation by certified mail. If the school district or charter school fails to resolve the violation within 30 days, the Attorney General is required to notify the Arizona Department of Education (ADE), and ADE must withhold 10 percent of the monthly Classroom Site Fund monies that the school district or charter school is eligible to receive, with some exceptions, for each month the violation continues. The Attorney General is required to continue to monitor the response of the school district or charter school, and when the violation is resolved, is required to notify the Governor and the Legislature, and to notify ADE to stop withholding monies to the school district or charter school. A school district or charter school that has Classroom Site Fund monies withheld is prohibited from reducing the pay or benefits of an employee who is a teacher, instructional staff or classified staff in any manner during the same fiscal year that the monies were withheld. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead, failed. Problematic striker, expands 2016's 1487 complaint options for individual legislators to make complaints about city operations |
| 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 | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| | <p>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.</p> | | |
| <p>H2043: EMPLOYER LIABILITY; COVID-19 VACCINE REQUIREMENT</p> | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead. Problematic language</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): Dead. 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 an amount of seating sufficient to accommodate the reasonably anticipated attendance of all persons desiring to attend the deliberations and proceedings, when feasible. 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</p> | | <p>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</p> |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| | violates this requirement is liable for a civil penalty as provided in statute for open meeting law violations. AS PASSED HOUSE | | |
| H2081: LAW ENFORCEMENT VIDEO RECORDINGS; 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 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 | | |
| 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 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): Dead. Earlier: Appears to not be moving forward. Oppose. AMWUA oppose |
| H2107 (Chapter 86): 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 SIGNED BY GOVERNOR | | General Comments (all lists): Problematic |
| 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 | | General Comments (all lists): Dead. Possible reconsideration for the bill (failed, but can be brought up for another votes). Bill backed by health associations. Cities and towns would retain local decision-making |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | <p>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> | | |
| H2130: RECREATIONAL USERS; PROPERTY | <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> | | |
| H2145: GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES; RANSOMWARE PAYMENT; PROHIBITION | <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 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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |
| H2151: LAND DIVISION; ACTING IN CONCERT | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |
| H2159: LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS; POLYGRAPH; EXAMINATIONS | <p>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</p> | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| | <p>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</p> | | |
| H2160: WRONGFUL ARREST; RECORD CLEARANCE | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |
| H2162: OPEN MEETING LAW; VIOLATIONS; PENALTY | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |
| H2193: STATE LAW; LOCAL VIOLATIONS; REPEAL | <p>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 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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead. Support, would repeal SB 1487 from 2016</p> |
| H2198: EMPLOYEE TERMINATION; COVID-19 VACCINE; COMPENSATION | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |
| H2207: ONLINE HOME SHARING; REPEAL | <p>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</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead. Would return local decision-making to cities regarding short-term rental businesses in neighborhoods</p> |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| | 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. | | |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead, but SB 1275 was signed into law. 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 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): Dead |
| 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. | | |
| H2254 (Chapter 88): 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. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR | | 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 | | General Comments (all lists): |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| | <p>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>Neutral on bill as introduced, oppose the amendment language that broadly preempts firework regulation by cities/towns/counties. May be opportunity to remove/change the amendment</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 Supreme Court in Arizona School Boards Association et al v. State of Arizona.]</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Problematic, adds components to 1487 claims that remove and chill local decision-making</p> |
| <p>H2316: MISCONDUCT INVOLVING WEAPONS; PUBLIC PLACES</p> | <p>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</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Oppose</p> |
| <p>H2319: LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY; RECORDING PROHIBITION</p> | <p>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 eight 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. Notwithstanding these provisions, a person who is the subject of police contact is allowed to record the encounter if the person is not interfering with lawful police actions. AS PASSED HOUSE</p> | | |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| <p>H2329: DISASTER; REIMBURSEMENT OF EMERGENCY EXPENSES</p> | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead. Support</p> |
| <p>H2339: MUNICIPAL NOTICES AND ORDINANCES; POSTING</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 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.</p> | | |
| <p>H2375: URBAN REVENUE SHARING; PUBLIC SAFETY</p> | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead. 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</p> |
| <p>H2412: OPEN MEETINGS; DIGITAL RECORDINGS</p> | <p>All public bodies subject to open meeting law are required to provide for written minutes and an audio or audiovisual recording of all of their meetings, instead of either written minutes or a digital recording. AS PASSED HOUSE</p> | | <p>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</p> |
| <p>H2452: ANTIDISCRIMINATION; EMPLOYMENT; VACCINATION STATUS</p> | <p>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).</p> | | |
| <p>H2453: GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES; MASK REQUIREMENT; PROHIBITION</p> | <p>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</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Oppose</p> |
| <p>H2455 (Chapter 108): INCORPORATION; URBAN AREAS</p> | <p>Various changes to statutes relating to incorporation. At least six months before publishing a copy of a petition for incorporation of a community, the petitioners are required to provide to the county board of supervisors written notice of their intention to publish a copy of the petition for incorporation, and to publish the written notice for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the area to be affected. If a planned community association notifies the county board of supervisors of its request to be excluded from a petition to incorporate, the board is required to exclude the</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Fixed with amendment. Earlier: Would be improved with potential amendment language</p> |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| | area covered by the planned community association from the petition. 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. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR | | |
| 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. | | |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| H2579: RESIDENTIAL ZONING; PARK MODEL TRAILERS | Counties 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 or an accessory dwelling unit if all other standards | | General Comments (all lists): Bill has been fixed with the amendment. Earlier: Concerning language |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| | regarding lot coverage and setback requirements in statute have been met. AS PASSED HOUSE | | |
| 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 an employee or department that is authorized and able to provide the information requested or able to forward the request to an employee or department that is authorized and able to provide the information. Unless the entity maintains a centralized online portal for submission of public records requests that provides receipt on submission of a request, an employee or department that is authorized and able to provide public records information is required to reply within five business days acknowledging receipt of the request. AS PASSED HOUSE | | General Comments (all lists): Will be transmitted to Governor |
| 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): Dead. 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| H2612 (Chapter 59): 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. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR | | General Comments (all lists): Signed into law |
| 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 civil proceeding in a court of competent jurisdiction in which the constitutionality, legality or application of any provision of Title 16 (Elections) is at issue, a party represents the state of Arizona or an agency or political subdivision of the state is prohibited from agreeing to or signing a settlement agreement or consent decree unless the agreement or decree is first approved by the Attorney General, Secretary of State, President of the Arizona Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Legislative Council. Approval by the Legislative Council is required to occur in a public hearing where there is an opportunity for public testimony. Does not apply to | | |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| | provisions of the Citizens Clean Elections Act. AS PASSED HOUSE | | |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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): Dead. 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| | <p>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. Bar or liquor store licensees are allowed to decline to lease the licensee's privilege of selling mixed cocktails for consumption off the licensed premises, and a process for a licensee to decline is specified. A bar or liquor store licensee declining a lease is final and cannot be reversed. On a bar or liquor store licensee declining a lease and surrendering its privilege to lease, the Department of Liquor Licenses and Control (DLLC) is required to convey the privilege of selling mixed cocktails for off-premises consumption to the restaurant licensee that is approved for the lease. If a restaurant licensee's application for a lease is approved but the bar or liquor store licensee declines the lease, the lease payment received by DLLC accumulates during the calendar year and must be paid on a fractional basis to all bar and liquor store licensees that have leases. An on-sale spirituous liquor licensee is authorized to apply to DLLC to extend the licensed premises on an individual day or hour basis or on a regular recurring basis. Application requirements are specified, including requirements for a security plan for the extended 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. AS PASSED HOUSE</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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead. Support. Favorable language, assigned to the sponsor's committee, should pass committee. League support</p> |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| | 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. | | |
| H2674: HOUSING SUPPLY STUDY COMMITTEE | Establishes an 11-member Housing Supply Study Committee to review data on the scope of housing supply and access and compile ways to address Arizona's housing shortage and to mitigate its causes. The Committee is required to submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature by December 31, 2022, and self-repeals July 1, 2023. Emergency clause. AS PASSED HOUSE | | 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 |
| 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 |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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.] | | |
| H2722: STRATEGIC ACTIONS; PUBLIC PARTICIPATION | Statute governing "legal actions" (defined) that involve a party's exercise of the right of petition is expanded to include actions involving a party's right of free speech, the right to freely associate, or the right to peaceably assemble. If the responding party is a "state actor" (defined), the court is required to grant a motion or dismiss or quash the action unless the responding party shows that the legal action on which the motion is based is supported by clearly established law and that on the undisputed material facts, a trier of fact could not reasonably find that the responding party acted to prevent the moving party's exercise of constitutional rights. If the responding party is not a state actor, the court is required to grant a motion or dismiss or quash the action unless the responding party shows that the legal action on which the motion is based is justified by existing law or by a reasonable argument for extending or modifying existing law. An order granting or denying a motion filed under these circumstances is appealable. AS PASSED HOUSE | | |
| 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): Dead. Problematic |
| HCR2028: MINIMUM LAW ENFORCEMENT EXPENDITURE AMOUNT | The 2022 general election ballot is to carry the question of whether to amend the state Constitution to require the Economic Estimates Commission to determine a minimum law enforcement expenditure amount by adjusting the amount of local law enforcement services spending for each county and municipality for FY2019-20 to reflect the changes in the population and the cost of providing local law enforcement services. County and municipal governing bodies are prohibited from authorizing total law | | General Comments (all lists): Dead. Oppose, attempts to preempt local budgeting |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| | enforcement expenditures that are less than the minimum law enforcement expenditure amount for the county or municipality. | | |
| HCR2031: EMPLOYEE BENEFITS; COMPENSATION; STATE PREEMPTION | The 2022 general election ballot is to carry the question of whether to amend the state Constitution to declare that the regulation of employee benefits is of statewide concern and not subject to further regulation by a political subdivision. | | General Comments (all lists): Oppose. Language would contradict the city's ability to set wages, compensation studies for city employees |
| 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): Dead. Would return local decision-making to cities regarding short-term rental businesses in neighborhoods. Twin bill is HB 2069 |
| S1033: RIOT; UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY; CLASSIFICATION; LIABILITY | 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 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead. Concerning language, undefined terms |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>S1035: POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS; LOBBYING; PROHIBITION</p> | <p>"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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |
| <p>S1047: PROFESSIONAL SPORTING EVENTS; NATIONAL ANTHEM</p> | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</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>General Comments (all lists): Dead. Oppose. Issues including those relating to emergencies in which evacuations are needed</p> |
| <p>S1059: VETERANS; SURVIVING SPOUSES; GOVERNMENT PARKING</p> | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |
| <p>S1081 (Chapter 72): PSPRS; ADVISORY COMMITTEE</p> | <p>The one member each that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives appoint to the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System Advisory Committee are no longer required to be a legislator or a legislative staff member. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Signed into law</p> |
| <p>S1092: PRODUCT LIABILITY; CIVIL ACTION; LIMITATION</p> | <p>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 warranty made by the manufacturer. AS PASSED SENATE</p> | | |
| <p>S1108: ONLINE LODGING; REGULATION; PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION</p> | <p>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</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead. Would return local decision-making to cities regarding short-term rental businesses in neighborhoods</p> |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| | 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. | | |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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). | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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 (Chapter 111): PUBLIC EMPLOYERS; UNION CONTRACTS | Public employers are prohibited from spending public monies for "union activities" (defined). A "public employer" (defined) is prohibited from entering into an employment contract with a "public employee" (defined to exclude law enforcement officers and paid firefighters) to engage in "union activities" (defined) 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. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR | | General Comments (all lists): Signed into law |
| 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 | | General Comments (all lists): Monitor for amendment language |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | <p>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>S1191: UNION LABOR; PROHIBITION; PREVAILING WAGE</p> | <p>Counties and municipalities are prohibited from requiring the use of or the preference for union labor as a condition for approving a zoning permit, zoning variance, rezoning application, general plan amendment, or other permit or land use requirement. State agencies and political subdivisions are prohibiting from requiring any public works contract contractor, subcontractor, or supplier to provide a wage or salary amount that is different than what the agency or political subdivision requires for other contracts or industries operating in the jurisdiction, or to demonstrate the existence of a labor management agreement or similar management practice, or to demonstrate labor organization status. AS PASSED SENATE</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Failed on floor, may be up for another vote on reconsideration. 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):</p> <p>Dead. Oppose. AMWUA oppose</p> |
| <p>S1203 (Chapter 34): HEALTH CARE INSTITUTIONS; ARCHITECTURAL PLANS</p> | <p>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. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Signed into law</p> |
| <p>S1209: TOBACCO USE; SALE; MINIMUM AGE</p> | <p>Increases the minimum legal age to purchase or possess a tobacco product, vapor product, and</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists):</p> |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | related paraphernalia to 21 years of age, from 18 years of age. | | Dead |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| S1223: PET STORES; PET DEALERS | 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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): Dead. 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 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 | | General Comments (all lists): Dead. Oppose. Zoning and advertising preemptions. |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| | 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. | | |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| S1275 (Chapter 18): 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. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR | | General Comments (all lists): Signed into law. 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| S1376 (Chapter 22): 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. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR | | General Comments (all lists): Signed into law |
| S1382 (Chapter 114): 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, in any written communication, to provide specified information about the communication. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR | | General Comments (all lists): Signed into law |
| 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): Dead. Earlier: 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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): Dead. 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| S1475: ELECTION COMPLAINTS; ATTORNEY GENERAL | It is a class 2 (second highest) felony to knowingly and falsely claim U.S. citizenship while registering to vote. It is a class 2 (second highest) felony to register another person to vote and to knowingly and falsely claim that the potential registrant may register as a voter who is eligible to vote only for federal offices when the potential registrant is not a U.S. citizen. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| S1476: BALLOTS; UNIQUE NUMBER; CHAIN OF CUSTODY | All meetings of any public body are required to accommodate in-person attendance and are prohibited from being held completely online or remotely. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| S1494: | The Department of Economic Security is prohibited | | |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| COVID-19 VACCINE; UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE | 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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 is 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. AS PASSED SENATE | Hearing: House Rules (Monday 04/11/22 at 1:00 PM, House Rm. 4) | |
| S1567: EMPLOYERS; VACCINATIONS; RELIGIOUS EXEMPTION | Employers are prohibited from discriminating against an employee regarding employment, wages, or benefits based on the employee's vaccination status, and from inquiring into the veracity of an employee's religious beliefs. Employers are required to allow employees to claim a religious exemption from the COVID-19 vaccination mandate using a specified form. Employers are prohibited from creating a database of religious exemption requests. Employees of a health care institution are authorized to file a complaint with the Department of Health Services (DHS) if the health care institution did not offer the employee a religious exemption form or improperly applied or denied the employee's religious exemption and the employee's employment was terminated. DHS is required to investigate all complaints. If DHS finds the complaint valid, DHS is required to notify the health care institution and allow the employer the opportunity to correct the noncompliance. AS PASSED SENATE | | |
| S1581: DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING; HOMELESSNESS | The Arizona Department of Housing (ADOH) is authorized to disburse grants to a county or municipality or to a consortium of counties and municipalities to establish sanctioned camping | | General Comments (all lists): Concerning language in the striker amendment, and concerns continue is the floor amendment to the |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | <p>sites for homeless individuals. Establishes requirements for grant eligibility, including that camping sites must provide sanitary facilities and potable water, and must set low barriers to entry. Counties and municipalities receiving grants must enforce ordinances in place that prohibit sleeping and camping in public places that are not designated as sanctioned camping sites. ADOH is authorized to disburse grants to counties, municipalities, and nonprofit organizations to establish or support multidisciplinary homeless outreach teams that work to move individuals who are camping and sleeping in public or private places not fit for human habitation into homeless services, housing, shelters, or sanctioned camping sites. Appropriates \$50 million from the monies allocated to Arizona from the federal American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 in FY2022-23 to ADOH. ADOH is required to allocate \$30 million to establish sanctioned camping sites for homeless individuals and \$20 million to establish or support multidisciplinary homeless outreach teams. AS PASSED SENATE</p> | | <p>striker. Qualifying for funding would require a city to contradict the Martin v Boise federal ruling.</p> |
| <p>S1594: ANNEXATION; PRE-ANNEXATION AGREEMENTS</p> | <p>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. Also, the State Land Department is prohibited from delegating any charge of control of state lands, except to a state agency, board, or commission as authorized by law. Declares that the rights to explore and develop mineral resources under state law continue without additional permits or approvals from the local planning authorities. AS PASSED SENATE</p> | | |
| <p>S1634: MUNICIPAL REAL PROPERTY; SALE; VALUATION</p> | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead. Monitor for strike-everything amendment</p> |
| <p>S1656: WATER AND ENERGY; IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT</p> | <p>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</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead. Monitor</p> |

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.

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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| H2070: OPEN MEETINGS; CAPACITY; POSTING; VIOLATION | All public bodies are required to provide for an amount of seating sufficient to accommodate the reasonably anticipated attendance of all persons desiring to attend the deliberations and proceedings, when feasible. 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 this requirement is liable for a civil penalty as provided in statute for open meeting law violations. AS PASSED HOUSE | | 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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: | Increases the civil penalties the court is authorized | | General Comments (all lists): |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| OPEN MEETING LAW; VIOLATIONS; PENALTY | 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. | | Dead |
| 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. Does not apply to a ballot drop box located inside a polling place, voting center, county recorder's office, or other location at which election staff is present and monitoring the drop box. For a location where it is not practicable for election staff to be present, the county is required to provide and maintain 24-hour video surveillance. AS PASSED HOUSE | | |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| H2242: | After receiving a voter registration form, the county | | General Comments (all lists): |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| VOTER REGISTRATIONS; VALIDATION REQUIREMENT | 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. | Dead |
| 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. | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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. | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| H2287: PRECINCTS; COMBINATION; PROHIBITION | For the purpose of establishing polling places, adjacent precincts are prohibited from being combined. | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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. | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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 an audio or audiovisual recording of all of their | General Comments (all lists): Amendment language requested to have audio recordings (instead of video and audio) suffice to |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | meetings, instead of either written minutes or a digital recording. AS PASSED HOUSE | reflect technological limitations and capacity for entities subject to open meeting law |
| H2492 (Chapter 99): VOTER REGISTRATION; VERIFICATION; CITIZENSHIP | <p>Any application for voter registration, including on a form prescribed by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission, is required to contain an appropriate mark in the "yes" box next to the question regarding citizenship as a condition of being properly registered to vote as either a voter who is eligible to vote a full ballot or a voter who is eligible to vote only with a ballot for federal offices. Any application for voter registration that does not include all of the information required to be on the registration form and any application that is not signed is incomplete, and the county recorder is required to notify the applicant and is prohibited from registering the voter until all of the information is returned. Except for a form produced by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission, any application for voter registration is required to be accompanied by satisfactory evidence of citizenship, and the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections is required to reject any application for registration that is not accompanied by satisfactory evidence of citizenship. A county recorder or other officer in charge of elections who knowingly fails to reject an application for registration in these circumstances is guilty of a class 6 (lowest) felony. Within 10 days after receiving an application that is not accompanied by satisfactory evidence of citizenship, the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections is required to use all available resources to verify the citizenship status of an applicant for voter registration, and is required to record the efforts made to verify an applicant's citizenship status. If the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections fails to attempt to verify the citizenship status of an applicant and knowingly causes the applicant to be registered, and it is later determined that the applicant was not a U.S. citizen at the time of registration, the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections is guilty of a class 6 (lowest) felony. A person who registers to vote is required to provide an identifying document that establishes proof of location of residence. A valid and unexpired Arizona driver license or nonoperating identification number that is properly verified by the county recorder satisfies this requirement. A person who has registered to vote and who has not provided satisfactory evidence of citizenship is not eligible to vote in presidential elections. A person who has not provided satisfactory evidence of citizenship and who is eligible to vote only for federal offices is not eligible to receive an early ballot by mail. The Secretary of State and each county recorder are required to make available to the Attorney General a list of all individuals who are registered to vote and who have not provided satisfactory evidence of U.S. citizenship. The Attorney General is required to</p> | <p>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Signed into law</p> |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | <p>use all available resources to verify the citizenship status of the applicant, and is required to prosecute individuals who are found to not be U.S. citizens. When the county recorder receives information that a person is not a U.S. citizen, the county recorder is required to cancel the person's voter registration. By March 31, 2023, the Attorney General is required to submit a report to the Secretary of State and the Legislature detailing all findings relating to the citizenship status of individuals who are registered to vote and who have not provided satisfactory evidence of citizenship. Severability clause. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR</p> | | |
| H2493: ELECTION INTEGRITY FUND | <p>Appropriates \$12 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the newly established Election Integrity Fund, to be used to pay county recorders for election security, and cybersecurity measures and improvements, including additional staffing. [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.] AS PASSED HOUSE</p> | | |
| H2571: EARLY VOTING; LIMITATIONS; HAND COUNT | <p>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 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>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |
| H2577: VOTER IDENTIFICATION; BALLOTS; DELIVERY; PROCESS | <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>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |
| H2587: PUBLIC RECORDS; POINT OF CONTACT | <p>Any entity that is subject to a public records request is required to provide the name and contact information of an employee or department that is authorized and able to provide the information</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Will be transmitted to Governor</p> |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| | <p>requested or able to forward the request to an employee or department that is authorized and able to provide the information. Unless the entity maintains a centralized online portal for submission of public records requests that provides receipt on submission of a request, an employee or department that is authorized and able to provide public records information is required to reply within five business days acknowledging receipt of the request. AS PASSED HOUSE</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 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>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Dead. Was assigned to 12 committees, effectively killing the bill</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 civil proceeding in a court of competent jurisdiction in which the constitutionality, legality or application of any provision of Title 16 (Elections) is at issue, a party represents the state of Arizona or an agency or political subdivision of the state is</p> | | |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| | <p>prohibited from agreeing to or signing a settlement agreement or consent decree unless the agreement or decree is first approved by the Attorney General, Secretary of State, President of the Arizona Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Legislative Council. Approval by the Legislative Council is required to occur in a public hearing where there is an opportunity for public testimony. Does not apply to provisions of the Citizens Clean Elections Act. AS PASSED HOUSE</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>General Comments (all lists): Dead</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. The county officer in charge of elections is required to publish the procedures for a hand count, including the times and locations, on the county's website no later than the Tuesday before Election Day. 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 workers. The selection of persons to perform the hand count must ensure when practicable that not more than 75 percent of the persons conducting the hand count are members of the same political party, except that if a recognized political party provides an insufficient number of qualified electors or no qualified electors, the hand count is required to proceed without regard to the political party affiliations of the qualified electors conducting the hand count. AS PASSED HOUSE</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</p> | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| | officer or employee of a public body will be evaluated must be conducted in a public meeting. | | |
| H2780: VOTER LISTS; IMAGES; VOTING RECORDS | 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 a list of all persons who voted and their method of voting, all ballot images, and the cast vote record in a sortable format. The county recorder or other officer in charge of elections is required to provide for an identifying indicator to be linked to ballots and/or ballot images, that when combined with access to the cast vote record allows a person a reasonable basis to independently confirm tabulation results by batch of ballots. The officer in charge of elections is required to ensure that paper ballots are sorted and stored in a manner that allows for convenient retrieval. AS PASSED HOUSE | | |
| H2786: VOTER REGISTRATIONS; BALLOT REQUESTS; SOURCE | Only a political party, county recorder, or election official is authorized to distribute early ballot request forms to voters. For any signed preprinted request to amend a voter's registration information or request for an early ballot, the county recorder is prohibited from using that signature of the voter as the sole exemplar for subsequent comparison if the submittal is on a printed document, card or other form that is not an official form printed by the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections. AS PASSED HOUSE | | |
| 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): Dead. Problematic |
| H2839 (Chapter 3): CANDIDATE NOMINATIONS; SIGNATURES; REDISTRICTING | If new boundaries for supervisorial districts, justice precincts, or election precincts are adopted after January 2 of the year of a general election and before the last date for filing of nomination petitions | | General Comments (all lists): Passed, signed |

| | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| | <p>for the elective office, district, or precinct, the basis for determining the required number of nomination petition signatures is the number of qualified signers in the elective office, district, or precinct on the effective date of the new district or precinct. The number of signatures required for a 2022 legislative candidate's or congressional candidate's nomination petition is the lesser of the average of the number of qualified signers needed for all 2020 legislative or congressional districts for that candidate's political party using the voter registration report for January 2, 2022, or the required number of signatures as prescribed in statute if the basis for the percentage is the number of qualified signers in the voter registration report for January 2, 2022 in the 2020 numbered legislative or congressional district with the same numeral and the district that the candidate proposes to represent. Session law establishes requirements for nomination papers and petitions for candidates for election in 2022 to an office other than a federal, statewide, or legislative office. Session law also establishes requirements for nomination papers for candidates for precinct committeeman for the 2022 election and requires the county board of supervisors to appoint political party precinct committeemen from names submitted by the county political party committee. Emergency clause. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR</p> | | |
| <p>S1008: ELECTIONS; RECOUNT MARGIN</p> | <p>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.</p> | <p>Hearing: House Rules (Monday 04/11/22 at 1:00 PM, House Rm. 4)</p> | |
| <p>S1012: REGISTRATION DATABASE; FEDERAL VOTERS; REPORT</p> | <p>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 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</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| | 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.] | | |
| S1027: ELECTION BUREAU; COMPLAINT; INVESTIGATION | 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| S1028: BALLOT PAPER; SECURITY MEASURES | 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.] | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| S1054: ELECTION EQUIPMENT; SECURITY; LEGISLATIVE REVIEW | 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| S1056: MISPLACED BALLOTS; INVALIDITY; MISDEMEANOR; DAMAGES | 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 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| S1058: | The county recorder or officer in charge of elections | | General Comments (all lists): |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| DRIVE-UP VOTING; PROHIBITION | 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. | Dead |
| 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 |
| S1260: REGISTRATIONS; EARLY VOTING; MOVE NOTICE | A county recorder is required to cancel a voter registration when the county recorder receives confirmation from another county recorder that the person registered has registered to vote in that other county. A person who receives an early ballot at an address at which another person formerly resided is required to write "not at this address" on the envelope and place the mail piece in a U.S. Postal Service collection box or other mail receptacle. If the county recorder receives credible information that a person has registered to vote in a different county, the county recorder is required to confirm the person's voter registration with that other county and, on confirmation, remove that person from the county's active early voting list. It is a class 5 (second lowest) felony to knowingly provide a mechanism for voting to another person who is registered in another state, including by forwarding an early ballot addressed to the other person. AS PASSED SENATE | |
| 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. | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| S1382 (Chapter 114): 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, in any written communication, to | General Comments (all lists): Signed into law |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| | provide specified information about the communication. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR | | |
| S1411: EARLY BALLOTS; TRACKING SYSTEM | Effective January 1, 2024, for a county that uses 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 sent to be tabulated or rejected. Appropriates \$250,000 from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the Secretary of State for enhancements to the Arizona voter information database to provide for early ballot tracking. AS PASSED SENATE | | |
| S1475: ELECTION COMPLAINTS; ATTORNEY GENERAL | It is a class 2 (second highest) felony to knowingly and falsely claim U.S. citizenship while registering to vote. It is a class 2 (second highest) felony to register another person to vote and to knowingly and falsely claim that the potential registrant may register as a voter who is eligible to vote only for federal offices when the potential registrant is not a U.S. citizen. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| S1476: BALLOTS; UNIQUE NUMBER; CHAIN OF CUSTODY | All meetings of any public body are required to accommodate in-person attendance and are prohibited from being held completely online or remotely. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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. | | |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>S1573: HAND COUNT; POLITICAL PARTIES; EMPLOYEES</p> | <p>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.</p> | | |
| <p>S1574: VOTING IRREGULARITIES; REPORT; LEGISLATIVE REVIEW</p> | <p>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 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> | | |
| <p>S1576: TABULATING EQUIPMENT; FRACTIONAL VOTES; MANUAL</p> | <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> | | |
| <p>S1577: ELECTIONS; ADJUDICATED BALLOTS; CATEGORIES</p> | <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> | | |
| <p>S1603: ELECTIONS; AUDITOR GENERAL</p> | <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</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | <p>tabulation equipment and may review compliance with state law and the instructions and procedures manual.</p> | | |
| <p>S1608: PRECINCT TABULATION; VERIFICATION; ELECTIONS</p> | <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> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |
| <p>S1609: ELECTION CONTESTS; INVALIDATED ELECTION; SANCTIONS</p> | <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 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>General Comments (all lists): Dead</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</p> | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| | <p>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> | | |
| <p>SCR1034: ENVIRONMENT; CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT</p> | <p>The 2022 general election ballot is to carry the question of whether to amend the state Constitution to state that a person, including a person in a future generation, has the right to a clean and healthy environment, including pure water, clean air, healthy ecosystems and a stable climate, and to the preservation of the natural, cultural, scenic and healthful qualities of the environment. Declares that Arizona's public natural resources are the common property of all the people, including present and future generations. The state and political subdivisions are required to serve as trustees of these resources, and to conserve, protect and maintain these resources for the benefit of all the people.</p> | | |

Communication and Media Relations

| BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE | SUMMARY | POSTED HEARINGS & CALENDARS | COMMENTS |
|---|---|--------------------------------|---|
| <p>H2280: SOCIAL MEDIA; CENSORSHIP; CIVIL ACTION</p> | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |
| <p>H2339: MUNICIPAL NOTICES AND ORDINANCES; POSTING</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 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.</p> | | |
| <p>H2412: OPEN MEETINGS; DIGITAL RECORDINGS</p> | <p>All public bodies subject to open meeting law are required to provide for written minutes and an audio or audiovisual recording of all of their meetings, instead of either written minutes or a digital recording. AS PASSED HOUSE</p> | | <p>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</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 an employee or department that is authorized and able to provide the information requested or able to forward the request to an employee or department that is authorized and able to provide the information. Unless the entity maintains a centralized online portal for submission of public records requests that provides receipt on submission of a request, an employee or</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Will be transmitted to Governor</p> |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| | department that is authorized and able to provide public records information is required to reply within five business days acknowledging receipt of the request. AS PASSED HOUSE | | |
| S1382 (Chapter 114): 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, in any written communication, to provide specified information about the communication. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR | | General Comments (all lists): Signed into law |
| 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): Dead. Earlier: Potential vehicle for a striker bill |
| S1476: BALLOTS; UNIQUE NUMBER; CHAIN OF CUSTODY | All meetings of any public body are required to accommodate in-person attendance and are prohibited from being held completely online or remotely. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Working through potential amendment language. As introduced, vague language is concerning |

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): Dead. 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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): Dead. 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 | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| | <p>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>H2275: CONDOMINIUM TERMINATION; UNIT OWNERS; PERCENTAGE</p> | <p>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.]</p> | | |
| <p>H2321: SHORT-TERM RENTALS; PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION</p> | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |
| <p>H2482: MUNICIPALITY; GENERAL PLAN; ADOPTION; AMENDMENT</p> | <p>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.</p> | | |
| <p>H2579: RESIDENTIAL ZONING; PARK MODEL TRAILERS</p> | <p>Counties 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 or an accessory dwelling unit if all other standards regarding lot coverage and setback requirements in statute have been met. AS PASSED HOUSE</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Bill has been fixed with the amendment. Earlier: Concerning language</p> |
| <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</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead. 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> |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| | and publicity pamphlet for the election. 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): Dead. 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 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead. Support. Favorable language, assigned to the sponsor's committee, should pass committee. League support |
| H2674: HOUSING SUPPLY STUDY COMMITTEE | Establishes an 11-member Housing Supply Study Committee to review data on the scope of housing supply and access and compile ways to address Arizona's housing shortage and to mitigate its causes. The Committee is required to submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature by December 31, 2022, and self-repeals July 1, 2023. Emergency clause. AS PASSED HOUSE | | 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 |
| 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): Dead. 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 | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | 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. | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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): Dead. 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. | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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 | General Comments (all lists): Monitor for amendment language |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | <p>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>S1191: UNION LABOR; PROHIBITION; PREVAILING WAGE</p> | <p>Counties and municipalities are prohibited from requiring the use of or the preference for union labor as a condition for approving a zoning permit, zoning variance, rezoning application, general plan amendment, or other permit or land use requirement. State agencies and political subdivisions are prohibiting from requiring any public works contract contractor, subcontractor, or supplier to provide a wage or salary amount that is different than what the agency or political subdivision requires for other contracts or industries operating in the jurisdiction, or to demonstrate the existence of a labor management agreement or similar management practice, or to demonstrate labor organization status. AS PASSED SENATE</p> | <p>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Failed on floor, may be up for another vote on reconsideration. Problematic language in striker amendment. Conflicts with federal law regarding the expenditure of federally-funded projects. Oppose</p> |
| <p>S1203 (Chapter 34): HEALTH CARE INSTITUTIONS; ARCHITECTURAL PLANS</p> | <p>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. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR</p> | <p>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Signed into law</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):</p> <p>Dead. Monitor. Fine with proposed amending language</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</p> | <p>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Dead. Oppose. Zoning and advertising preemptions.</p> |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | <p>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):</p> <p>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 as of January 1, 2022. 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 59.6 percent of revenues distributed to the Regional Area Road Fund and 40.4 percent of revenues to the Public Transportation Fund. No more than 14 percent of the revenues may be spent on light rail systems. The plan is required to allocate at least \$90 million for implementation of commercial motor vehicle parking by December 31, 2049. 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. AS PASSED SENATE</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 (Chapter 114): 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, in any written communication, to provide specified information about the communication. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR</p> | <p>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Signed into law</p> |
| <p>S1443: SOLID WASTE; LONG-TERM CARE FACILITIES</p> | <p>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.</p> | <p>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Dead</p> |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>S1446: MUNICIPALITIES; HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS; REPEAL</p> | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead. Concerning language. League oppose</p> |
| <p>S1594: ANNEXATION; PRE-ANNEXATION AGREEMENTS</p> | <p>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. Also, the State Land Department is prohibited from delegating any charge of control of state lands, except to a state agency, board, or commission as authorized by law. Declares that the rights to explore and develop mineral resources under state law continue without additional permits or approvals from the local planning authorities. AS PASSED SENATE</p> | | |
| <p>S1634: MUNICIPAL REAL PROPERTY; SALE; VALUATION</p> | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead. Monitor for strike-everything amendment</p> |

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. Bar or liquor store licensees are allowed to decline to lease the licensee's privilege of selling mixed cocktails for consumption off the licensed premises, and a process for a licensee to decline is specified. A bar or liquor store licensee declining a lease is final and cannot be reversed. On a bar or liquor store licensee declining a lease and surrendering its privilege to lease, the Department of Liquor Licenses and Control (DLLC) is required to convey the privilege of selling mixed cocktails for off-premises consumption to the restaurant licensee that is approved for the lease. If a restaurant licensee's application for a lease is approved but the bar or liquor store licensee declines the lease, the lease payment received by DLLC accumulates during the calendar year and must be paid on a fractional basis to all bar and liquor store licensees that have leases. An on-sale spirituous liquor licensee is authorized to apply to DLLC to extend the licensed premises on an individual day or hour basis or on a regular recurring basis. Application requirements are specified, including requirements for a security plan for the extended 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. AS PASSED HOUSE | | 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 |
|--|---|--------------------------------|--|
| <p>H2033: JUVENILE OFFENDERS; MONETARY SANCTIONS; REPEAL</p> | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |
| <p>H2160: WRONGFUL ARREST; RECORD CLEARANCE</p> | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <p>H2595: CHANGE OF JUDGE; GROUNDS; DECISION</p> | <p>Each side in a criminal case is entitled to one change of judge as a matter of right. Some 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>H2604: EMERGENCY ORDERS OF PROTECTION; SUPERIOR COURT</p> | <p>An order of protection expires two years, increased from one year, after service on the defendant. An emergency order of protection expires seven calendar days after issuance, instead of either at the close of the next day of judicial business or 72 hours after issuance, whichever is longer. Applies to an order of protection that is served from and after the effective date of this legislation. In counties with a population of less than 150,000 persons, a judge, justice of the peace, magistrate, or commissioner is authorized to issue emergency orders of protection by telephone only during the hours that the courts are closed. AS PASSED SENATE</p> | | |
| <p>S1113: COURT-ORDERED TREATMENT; ENHANCED SERVICES</p> | <p>Subject to available monies, 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. The court is required to order the mental health treatment agency designated to administer the plan to file written progress reports at least every 60 days. Any medical or psychiatric treatment deemed necessary to improve the patient's condition and protect the public is required to be provided regardless of the patient's eligibility to receive the treatment paid for with federal monies. Appropriates \$1 million from the general fund in</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| | each of FY2022-23, FY2023-24, and FY2024-25 to the newly established Enhanced Treatment Services Fund for enhanced treatment services ordered by the court. BY January 1, 2026, the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System Administration is required to report to the Governor and the Legislature on a list of information relating to enhanced treatment services. AS PASSED SENATE | | |
| S1114: COURT-ORDERED TREATMENT; CASE RECORDS; CONFIDENTIALITY | 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. | | |
| S1191: UNION LABOR; PROHIBITION; PREVAILING WAGE | Counties and municipalities are prohibited from requiring the use of or the preference for union labor as a condition for approving a zoning permit, zoning variance, rezoning application, general plan amendment, or other permit or land use requirement. State agencies and political subdivisions are prohibiting from requiring any public works contract contractor, subcontractor, or supplier to provide a wage or salary amount that is different than what the agency or political subdivision requires for other contracts or industries operating in the jurisdiction, or to demonstrate the existence of a labor management agreement or similar management practice, or to demonstrate labor organization status. AS PASSED SENATE | | General Comments (all lists): Failed on floor, may be up for another vote on reconsideration. Problematic language in striker amendment. Conflicts with federal law regarding the expenditure of federally-funded projects. Oppose |
| S1602: CENTRAL STATE REPOSITORY; OFFENSES | The Department of Public Safety is authorized to procure criminal history records and related criminal justice information for violations that are not specifically listed as part of the central state repository. The list of offenses that DPS is required to procure the records for is expanded. Effective January 1, 2023. AS PASSED HOUSE | | |

Economic Development

| BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE | SUMMARY | POSTED HEARINGS & CALENDARS | COMMENTS |
|---|---|--------------------------------|---|
| 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): Dead. 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. |
| 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. | | |
| H2674: HOUSING SUPPLY STUDY COMMITTEE | Establishes an 11-member Housing Supply Study Committee to review data on the scope of housing supply and access and compile ways to address Arizona's housing shortage and to mitigate its causes. The Committee is required to submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature by December 31, 2022, and self-repeals July 1, 2023. Emergency clause. AS PASSED HOUSE | | 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 |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| S1191: UNION LABOR; PROHIBITION; PREVAILING WAGE | Counties and municipalities are prohibited from requiring the use of or the preference for union | | General Comments (all lists): |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | labor as a condition for approving a zoning permit, zoning variance, rezoning application, general plan amendment, or other permit or land use requirement. State agencies and political subdivisions are prohibiting from requiring any public works contract contractor, subcontractor, or supplier to provide a wage or salary amount that is different than what the agency or political subdivision requires for other contracts or industries operating in the jurisdiction, or to demonstrate the existence of a labor management agreement or similar management practice, or to demonstrate labor organization status. AS PASSED SENATE | Failed on floor, may be up for another vote on reconsideration. 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): Dead. 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. | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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 as of January 1, 2022. 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 59.6 percent of revenues distributed to the Regional Area Road Fund and 40.4 percent of revenues to the Public Transportation Fund. No more than 14 percent of the revenues may be spent on light rail systems. The plan is required to allocate at least \$90 million for implementation of commercial motor vehicle parking by December 31, 2049. 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. AS PASSED SENATE | 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 development areas, and authorizing public monies to be spent for that purpose. | General Comments (all lists): Dead. 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 | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | <p>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. Also, the State Land Department is prohibited from delegating any charge of control of state lands, except to a state agency, board, or commission as authorized by law. Declares that the rights to explore and develop mineral resources under state law continue without additional permits or approvals from the local planning authorities. AS PASSED SENATE</p> | | |
| <p>S1634: MUNICIPAL REAL PROPERTY; SALE; VALUATION</p> | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead. Monitor for strike-everything amendment</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> | | |

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): Dead. Earlier: 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): Dead. 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| H2674: HOUSING SUPPLY STUDY COMMITTEE | Establishes an 11-member Housing Supply Study Committee to review data on the scope of housing supply and access and compile ways to address Arizona's housing shortage and to mitigate its causes. The Committee is required to submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature by December 31, 2022, and self-repeals July 1, 2023. Emergency clause. AS PASSED HOUSE | | 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 |
| S1136 (Chapter 31): PUBLIC WORKS; CONTRACTS; PAYMENTS | If the Department of Transportation directs a contractor to perform changed or additional work in accordance with a construction contract, a process | | General Comments (all lists): Signed into law |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| | <p>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. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR</p> | |
| <p>S1191: UNION LABOR; PROHIBITION; PREVAILING WAGE</p> | <p>Counties and municipalities are prohibited from requiring the use of or the preference for union labor as a condition for approving a zoning permit, zoning variance, rezoning application, general plan amendment, or other permit or land use requirement. State agencies and political subdivisions are prohibiting from requiring any public works contract contractor, subcontractor, or supplier to provide a wage or salary amount that is different than what the agency or political subdivision requires for other contracts or industries operating in the jurisdiction, or to demonstrate the existence of a labor management agreement or similar management practice, or to demonstrate labor organization status. AS PASSED SENATE</p> | <p>General Comments (all lists): Failed on floor, may be up for another vote on reconsideration. 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): Dead. 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>General Comments (all lists): Dead</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</p> | <p>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> |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| | moving vehicles to pass, and displaying a slow-moving vehicle sign with a reflective surface. | | |
| 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 as of January 1, 2022. 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 59.6 percent of revenues distributed to the Regional Area Road Fund and 40.4 percent of revenues to the Public Transportation Fund. No more than 14 percent of the revenues may be spent on light rail systems. The plan is required to allocate at least \$90 million for implementation of commercial motor vehicle parking by December 31, 2049. 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. AS PASSED SENATE | | 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. |
| S1382 (Chapter 114): 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, in any written communication, to provide specified information about the communication. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR | | General Comments (all lists): Signed into law |
| S1522: APPROPRIATION; TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE; MARICOPA COUNTY | Appropriates \$83 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the Department of Transportation for a list of specified transportation infrastructure projects. AS PASSED SENATE | | |
| S1551: PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTS; APPRENTICE LABOR | 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 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| S1652: | Appropriates \$22.6 million from the general fund in | | |

APPROPRIATION; JACKRABBIT TRAIL
IMPROVEMENT

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): Dead. 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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): Dead. 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 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <p>H2431: EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES; PATIENT TRANSPORT</p> | <p>An emergency medical care technician is required to comply with either emergency medical standards and protocols established by the regional council or the medical direction for the local jurisdiction when considering emergency transport, including the appropriate use of telecommunications. An emergency medical care technician is prohibited from providing a patient with a presumptive medical diagnosis and using that diagnosis as the basis for counseling the patient to decline emergency medical services transportation, and from counseling a patient to decline emergency medical services transportation, with some exceptions. AS PASSED HOUSE</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Concerning language. Potential for an amendment</p> |
| <p>H2448: FIREARMS SAFETY; TRAINING; SCHOOLS</p> | <p>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.</p> | | |
| <p>H2546: TRAUMATIC EVENT COUNSELING; CONTINUATION</p> | <p>The program to provide traumatic event counseling and therapy for public safety employees in specified circumstances is made permanent.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |
| <p>H2579: RESIDENTIAL ZONING; PARK MODEL TRAILERS</p> | <p>Counties 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 or an accessory dwelling unit if all other standards regarding lot coverage and setback requirements in statute have been met. AS PASSED HOUSE</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Bill has been fixed with the amendment. Earlier: Concerning language</p> |
| <p>H2609: AMBULANCE SERVICES; SERVICE AREAS</p> | <p>Various changes to statutes relating to ambulance service. The Department of Health Services (DHS) is required to review ambulance response times and update the response times based on population density and geographic and medical considerations, and the financial impact on rates and charges, every six years. Response times must begin tolling when the public safety answering point contacts an ambulance service for dispatch and conclude when the ambulance service arrives at the dispatched location. Ambulance services are required to install and maintain an electronic global positioning system monitoring device in each vehicle to record arrival times. DHS is required to make response time data available on its public website. Within 180 days after receiving a complete application for an ambulance service certificate of necessity, DHS is required to determine whether necessity for the ambulance service exists and the ambulance service meets the requirements for a certificate of necessity. DHS is required to notify all interested parties, including municipalities, fire districts, and existing certificate of necessity holders within the service area, of any applications for a new or expanded certificate of necessity within 15 days after and application is filed and within 15 days after a decision on the application by DHS. Any certificate of necessity</p> | | |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| | holder whose ambulance service area is within the affected service area of a new ambulance service is allowed to appeal a DHS determination within 30 days after the decision. If an appeal is made, DHS must hold a public hearing and notify every interested party of the hearing. AS PASSED HOUSE | | |
| 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): Dead. 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 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead. Support. Favorable language, assigned to the sponsor's committee, should pass committee. League support |
| H2674: HOUSING SUPPLY STUDY COMMITTEE | Establishes an 11-member Housing Supply Study Committee to review data on the scope of housing supply and access and compile ways to address Arizona's housing shortage and to mitigate its causes. The Committee is required to submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature by December 31, 2022, and self-repeals July 1, 2023. Emergency clause. AS PASSED HOUSE | | 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <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): Dead. Would return local decision-making to cities regarding short-term rental businesses in neighborhoods. Twin bill is HB 2069</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>General Comments (all lists): Dead. Oppose. Issues including those relating to emergencies in which evacuations are needed</p> |
| <p>S1084 (Chapter 73): PUBLIC RETIREMENT SYSTEMS; ADMINISTRATION</p> | <p>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 PSPRS, the definition of "member" is expanded to include game rangers who are certified peace officers and who are employed by an Indian Reservation. 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. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Signed into law</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</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Monitor for amendment language</p> |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | 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. | | |
| 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 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Supported by AACOP, cities |
| S1268: PSPRS; DEFERRED RETIREMENT OPTION PLAN | For members of the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (PSPRS) in the deferred retirement option plan (DROP), the maximum period of participation in DROP is increased to 84 consecutive months, from 60 consecutive months. For the 24 months after the first 60 months, a member's DROP account is credited monthly with an amount that represents the interest on the amount of the normal retirement benefit calculation at a rate equal to the actual rate of return, smoothed over a period of seven years, to be not less than zero percent and not more than nine percent. By December 31, 2022, the PSPRS Board of Trustees is required to report to the Governor and the Legislature regarding measures that can improve retention for members of PSPRS who were hired on or after January 1, 2012 and before July 1, 2017, and measures that can improve retention and recruitment for members who were hired on or after July 1, 2017. AS PASSED SENATE | | |
| S1275 (Chapter 18): 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. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR | | General Comments (all lists): Signed into law. Support. League resolution. Twin bill HB2226 |
| S1382 (Chapter 114): 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 | | General Comments (all lists): Signed into law |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| | name and contact information of the employee who is authorized, in any written communication, to provide specified information about the communication. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR | | |
| 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): Dead. 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): Dead. 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. | | Dead. Earlier: 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): 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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): Dead. 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): Dead. Earlier: 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): Dead. 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. | | |
| H2454: STATUTORY CONFORMITY; PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTIONS | Exempts the property of veterans with service or nonservice connected disabilities who are Arizona residents from taxation, with an allowed exemption amount of \$4,200 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 \$30,000. The exemption limit for property of widows, widowers and persons with total and permanent disabilities is increased to \$4,200, from \$3,000, if the person's total assessment does not exceed \$30,000, 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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. | | |
| 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 | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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 | | |
| 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): Dead. 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. |
| H2624: LOCAL GOVERNMENT; LAW ENFORCEMENT EXPENDITURE AMOUNT | Minor change in Title 41 (State Government) related to management of state properties. Apparent striker bus. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead. Oppose striker--attempts to preempt local budgeting ability |
| 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): Dead. Support |
| H2627: READY-TO-DRINK SPIRITS PRODUCTS; TAX | For the purpose of statutes regulating spirituous liquor, the definition of "distilled spirits" is modified to include "ready-to-drink spirits products" | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | (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. | | |
| H2629 (Chapter 69): PROPERTY TAX LIENS; EXPIRATION DATES | Modifies the deadlines for the county treasurer to notify the purchaser of the upcoming expiration or the expiration of a purchased property tax lien. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR | | General Comments (all lists): Signed into law |
| 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): Dead. Favorable proposal |
| 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, | | General Comments (all lists): Dead. Oppose. League oppose. Reduction of revenues for cities, state |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| | <p>bids, or other binding obligations that are entered into through June 30, 2023, and to 55 percent of the gross proceeds of sales or gross income derived from the business for contracts, bids, or other binding obligations that are entered into July 1, 2024 and after, from 65 percent. AS PASSED HOUSE</p> | | |
| <p>H2726: SEVERANCE TAX; DISTRIBUTION; CITIES; TOWNS</p> | <p>Of the 80 percent of the severance tax rate designated as the distribution base, the first 2.5 percent is distributed to municipalities with a population of less than 15,000 persons that are located in counties with a population of less than 900,000 persons, in proportion to the municipality's population, to be used for any municipal purpose. Effective July 1, 2023.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Dead</p> |
| <p>H2748: DISTRIBUTION; SAFE AND SMART FUND</p> | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Dead. Problematic. Could represent a 10% change in the distribution amount to local public safety</p> |
| <p>H2749: TPT; PRIME CONTRACTING; EXEMPTION; ALTERATIONS</p> | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Oppose. League oppose</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):</p> <p>Dead. Problematic</p> |
| <p>H2822 (Chapter 103): PERSONAL PROPERTY; ADDITIONAL DEPRECIATION</p> | <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. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Signed into law. Concerning language. Would require larger payments from residential property owners to offset the lost revenue from the properties with other classifications.</p> |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| HCR2028: MINIMUM LAW ENFORCEMENT EXPENDITURE AMOUNT | The 2022 general election ballot is to carry the question of whether to amend the state Constitution to require the Economic Estimates Commission to determine a minimum law enforcement expenditure amount by adjusting the amount of local law enforcement services spending for each county and municipality for FY2019-20 to reflect the changes in the population and the cost of providing local law enforcement services. County and municipal governing bodies are prohibited from authorizing total law enforcement expenditures that are less than the minimum law enforcement expenditure amount for the county or municipality. | General Comments (all lists): Dead. Oppose, attempts to preempt local budgeting |
| S1003: PROPERTY TAX LEVY; CALCULATION; FEDERAL MONIES | Minor change in Title 26 (Military Affairs and Emergency Management) related to electromagnetic pulse preparedness. Apparent striker bus. | General Comments (all lists): Dead. Striker has concerning language |
| S1004: REMOTE SELLERS; TPT; ADMINISTRATION | Minor change in Title 31 (Prisons and Prisoners) related to examination of prisoners. Apparent striker bus. | General Comments (all lists): Dead. Striker is problematic, oppose. Is the same concept as SB1496--Poses concerns regarding consistent and legal revenue collections |
| S1018: TAX CREDIT; EARNED INCOME | 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. | |
| S1019: VLT; VEHICLE SALE PRICE | 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. | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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): Dead. 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 Comments (all lists): Dead |

| | | | |
|--|---|----------|---|
| | 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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 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: | Eliminates the requirement that the employer | Hearing: | |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| PSPRS; FUNDED RATIO; ASSET TRANSFERS | 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 | House Rules (Monday 04/11/22 at 1:00 PM, House Rm. 4) | |
| 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. Establishes a maximum fire district property tax rate of \$3.75 per \$100 of assessed valuation for tax year 2024. AS PASSED HOUSE | Calendar: 4/11 Senate Final Reading | |
| 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. | | |
| S1116: TAX CREDIT; FOSTER CARE ORGANIZATIONS | For the purpose of the individual income tax credit for contributions to qualifying charitable organizations, the definition of "qualifying individual" (to whom qualifying organizations must provide services) is expanded to include a person who is participating in an independent living program, a person who is participating in an extended foster care program, and a person who is under 27 years of age and whose reason for leaving foster care is reaching 18 years of age, adoption or legal guardianship after reaching 16 years of age, or reunification at 14 or 15 years of age. Beginning with tax year 2023, the Department of Revenue is required to adjust the tax credit dollar amounts according to the average annual change in the metropolitan Phoenix consumer price index, except that the dollar amount cannot be revised below the amounts allowed in the prior tax | | General Comments (all lists): Oppose striker, would result in \$13+ million loss to the city annually, would be a tax break for one industry, does not address housing affordability |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| | year. Retroactive to tax years beginning with 2022. AS PASSED SENATE | | |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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). | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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): Dead. 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 retail sale price of the vehicle or the manufacturer's base retail price of the vehicle, whichever is less, if the vehicle is sold in Arizona, or 60 percent of the manufacturer's base retail price of the vehicle if the vehicle is not sold in Arizona. Also modifies the calculation of the amount of VLT on a motor vehicle powered by alternative fuel, a privately owned motor vehicle used as a school bus, and a privately owned motor vehicle used for ambulance or firefighting services. Applies only to a vehicle that is sold from and after the effective date of this legislation. AS PASSED SENATE | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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 | | General Comments (all lists): Monitor for amendment language |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| | <p>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>S1208: INCOME TAX; CREDIT; LABOR COSTS</p> | <p>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 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>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Dead</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>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Dead</p> |
| <p>S1264 (Chapter 41): 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. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Signed into law</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, as to the person's eligibility, and the person is no longer required to appear before the county assessor or a notary public to do so. The county assessor is authorized to accept affidavits electronically. AS PASSED SENATE</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>S1268: PSPRS; DEFERRED RETIREMENT OPTION PLAN</p> | <p>For members of the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (PSPRS) in the deferred retirement option plan (DROP), the maximum period of participation in DROP is increased to 84 consecutive months, from 60 consecutive months. For the 24 months after the first 60 months, a member's DROP account is credited monthly with an amount that represents the interest on the amount of the normal retirement benefit calculation at a rate equal to the actual rate of return, smoothed over a period of seven years, to be not less than zero percent and not more than nine percent. By December 31, 2022, the PSPRS Board of Trustees is required to report to the Governor and the Legislature regarding measures that can improve retention for members of PSPRS who were hired on or after January 1, 2012 and before July 1, 2017, and measures that can improve retention and recruitment for members who were hired on or after July 1, 2017. AS PASSED SENATE</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. Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2022. AS PASSED SENATE</p> | | |
| <p>S1274: PROPERTY TAX LEVY; CALCULATION; FEDERAL MONIES</p> | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead. Appears to conflict with federal law. Oppose</p> |
| <p>S1324: SMART AND SAFE FUND; DISTRIBUTION</p> | <p>Modifies the distributions from the Smart and Safe Fund by adding Indian reservation police agencies, Indian reservation firefighting agencies, university police departments at universities under the jurisdiction of the Arizona Board of Regents, and 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. AS PASSED SENATE</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Monitor, already reflected in the latest distributions from the state</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>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Dead</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>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Dead</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 as of January 1, 2022. 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 59.6 percent of revenues distributed to the Regional Area Road Fund and 40.4 percent of revenues to the Public Transportation Fund. No more than 14 percent of the revenues may be spent on light rail systems. The plan is required to allocate at least \$90 million for implementation of commercial motor vehicle parking by December 31, 2049. 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. AS PASSED SENATE</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>S1372 (Chapter 43): TPT; EXEMPTIONS; MOTOR VEHICLES; NONRESIDENTS</p> | <p>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 property in the furtherance of interstate commerce. Applies to taxable periods beginning on or after the first day of the month following the general effective date. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Signed into law. Amendments improve bill language. Earlier: Appears to treat vehicle buyers differently, would lead to a loss in revenue</p> |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| S1376 (Chapter 22): 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. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR | | General Comments (all lists): Signed into law |
| S1382 (Chapter 114): 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, in any written communication, to provide specified information about the communication. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR | | General Comments (all lists): Signed into law |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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): Dead. Earlier: 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 "long-term care facility properties" (defined) in the municipality. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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 | | General Comments (all lists): Dead. Poses concerns regarding consistent and legal revenue collections |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| | <p>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.</p> | | |
| 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: TPT; USE TAX; EXEMPTION; HYDROGEN | The list of exemptions from the retail classification 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| S1636: USE TAX; SERVICE VEHICLES; INVENTORY | 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 not considered to be removed from inventory if the service vehicle is continuously available for sale. The Department of Revenue is required to consider any service vehicle that remains a new motor vehicle or that is treated as a new motor vehicle to | | General Comments (all lists): Unclear definition of a service vehicle |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | <p>be continuously available for sale. Applies to taxable periods beginning on or after the first day of the month following the general effective date. AS PASSED SENATE</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> | | |
| <p>SCR1011: CONSTITUTIONAL PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTIONS</p> | <p>The 2022 general election ballot is to carry the question of whether to amend the state Constitution to consolidate and reorganize provisions relating to exemptions from property taxation. Sections of the state Constitution relating to property tax exemptions are repealed and replaced. Impossible to determine new provisions without a line by line comparison.</p> | | |

HR

| BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE | SUMMARY | POSTED HEARINGS & CALENDARS | COMMENTS |
|--|---|--------------------------------|---|
| H2001: LABOR PRODUCTIVITY; COLLECTIVE BARGAINING; STATE PREEMPTION | Minor change in Title 28 (Transportation) related to accident report forms. Apparent striker bus. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead. As introduced, appears to eliminate the ability of municipalities to set city employee hours or undertake compensation studies |
| H2020: VACCINATION MANDATES; EXEMPTIONS | 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| H2022: HEALTH EMERGENCIES; TREATMENT; VACCINATIONS; REPEAL | 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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 | | General Comments (all lists): Dead. Problematic language. Requires that the city not have contracts with businesses/entities that have vaccine mandates |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| | 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. | | |
| 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): Dead. Problematic language |
| H2063 (Chapter 24): 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. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR | | General Comments (all lists): Signed into law |
| H2109: ELECTION CELEBRATION DAY | The day of the general election, every other year, is designated Election Celebration Day, which is not a legal holiday. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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. AS PASSED HOUSE | | |
| 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) | | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | <p>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.</p> | | |
| H2159: LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS; POLYGRAPH; EXAMINATIONS | <p>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</p> | | |
| H2198: EMPLOYEE TERMINATION; COVID-19 VACCINE; COMPENSATION | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |
| H2332: UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE; BENEFIT AMOUNT | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |
| H2337: DEFERRED RETIREMENT OPTIONAL PLAN; REINSTATEMENT | <p>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</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead. Earlier: Passed committee. Did not seem to have strong support in committee</p> |
| H2342: | <p>Appropriates an unspecified amount (blank in</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists):</p> |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| APPROPRIATION; DPS; SALARY INCREASE | 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. | | Dead |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| H2546: TRAUMATIC EVENT COUNSELING; CONTINUATION | The program to provide traumatic event counseling and therapy for public safety employees in specified circumstances is made permanent. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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 |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <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 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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead. Favorable proposal</p> |
| <p>H2679: EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION; SEXUAL HARASSMENT; DEFINITION</p> | <p>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.</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>HCR2031: EMPLOYEE BENEFITS; COMPENSATION; STATE PREEMPTION</p> | <p>The 2022 general election ballot is to carry the question of whether to amend the state Constitution to declare that the regulation of employee benefits is of statewide concern and not subject to further regulation by a political subdivision.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Oppose. Language would contradict the city's ability to set wages, compensation studies for city employees</p> |
| <p>S1043: ELECTION DAY; STATE HOLIDAY</p> | <p>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</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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): Dead. 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 | | |
| S1084 (Chapter 73): 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 | | General Comments (all lists): Signed into law |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| | <p>federal Internal Revenue Code. For PSPRS, the definition of "member" is expanded to include game rangers who are certified peace officers and who are employed by an Indian Reservation. 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. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR</p> | | |
| <p>S1085: PSPRS; FUNDED RATIO; ASSET TRANSFERS</p> | <p>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</p> | <p>Hearing: House Rules (Monday 04/11/22 at 1:00 PM, House Rm. 4)</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>General Comments (all lists): Dead</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): Dead</p> |
| <p>S1166 (Chapter 111): PUBLIC EMPLOYERS; UNION CONTRACTS</p> | <p>Public employers are prohibited from spending public monies for "union activities" (defined). A "public employer" (defined) is prohibited from</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Signed into law</p> |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| | <p>entering into an employment contract with a "public employee" (defined to exclude law enforcement officers and paid firefighters) to engage in "union activities" (defined) 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. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR</p> | | |
| <p>S1268: PSPRS; DEFERRED RETIREMENT OPTION PLAN</p> | <p>For members of the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (PSPRS) in the deferred retirement option plan (DROP), the maximum period of participation in DROP is increased to 84 consecutive months, from 60 consecutive months. For the 24 months after the first 60 months, a member's DROP account is credited monthly with an amount that represents the interest on the amount of the normal retirement benefit calculation at a rate equal to the actual rate of return, smoothed over a period of seven years, to be not less than zero percent and not more than nine percent. By December 31, 2022, the PSPRS Board of Trustees is required to report to the Governor and the Legislature regarding measures that can improve retention for members of PSPRS who were hired on or after January 1, 2012 and before July 1, 2017, and measures that can improve retention and recruitment for members who were hired on or after July 1, 2017. AS PASSED SENATE</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>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |
| <p>S1403: INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION; WORKERS' COMPENSATION; CLAIM</p> | <p>If a workers' compensation insurance carrier or self-insured employer receives written notification of an injury from an employee who was injured, the insurance carrier or employer is required to forward the notification to the Industrial</p> | | |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| | <p>Commission within seven business days and inform the employee of the employee's requirement to file a claim with the Commission. The one-year period after injury occurs during which the employee is required to file a workers' compensation claim is suspended from the date the insurance carrier or employer received the notification until the date the notification is forwarded to the Commission. When the Commission receives notification, the Commission is required to notify the employee of the employee's responsibility to file a claim with the Commission. AS PASSED SENATE</p> | | |
| S1493: PUBLIC EMPLOYEES; SALARIES; VIRTUAL CURRENCY | <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>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |
| S1494: COVID-19 VACCINE; UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE | <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> | | |
| S1515: MUNICIPAL FIREFIGHTERS; CANCER FUND; DISTRIBUTIONS | <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> |
| S1567: EMPLOYERS; VACCINATIONS; RELIGIOUS EXEMPTION | <p>Employers are prohibited from discriminating against an employee regarding employment, wages, or benefits based on the employee's vaccination status, and from inquiring into the veracity of an employee's religious beliefs. Employers are required to allow employees to claim a religious exemption from the COVID-19 vaccination mandate using a specified form. Employers are prohibited from creating a database of religious exemption requests. Employees of a health care institution are authorized to file a complaint with the Department of Health Services (DHS) if the health care institution did not offer the employee a religious exemption form or improperly applied or denied the employee's religious exemption and the employee's employment was terminated. DHS is required to investigate all complaints. If DHS finds the complaint valid, DHS is required to notify the health care institution and allow the employer the opportunity to correct the noncompliance. AS PASSED SENATE</p> | | |

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. | | |
| H2100: HEALTH INFORMATION ORGANIZATIONS; CONFIDENTIALITY; DATA. | A nonprofit health information organization that is designated by the Department of Health Services as Arizona's official health information exchange organization is authorized to receive, use and redisclose the confidential information received in the child immunization reporting system and communicable disease related information for any purpose allowed by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act privacy standards. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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. | | |
| H2157 (Chapter 2): SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS; COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES | Makes the following supplemental appropriations in FY2021-22: \$30.12 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 \$15.1 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Signed into law |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | Establishes reporting requirements relating to these appropriations. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR | | |
| H2165 (Chapter 55): 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. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR | | General Comments (all lists): Signed into law |
| H2336: LICENSED MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONAL; DEFINITION | For the purpose of traumatic event counseling for public safety employees, the definition of "licensed mental health professionals" that may provide the counseling is expanded to include psychiatrists, mental health nurse practitioners, psychiatric clinical nurse specialists, and physician assistants. Statute authorizing traumatic event counseling for public safety employees is repealed January 1, 2027. AS PASSED SENATE | | |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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 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. | | |
| H2485: EVICTION DISMISSAL; SEALED RECORDS | 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 | | |
| H2528: AREA AGENCIES ON AGING; APPROPRIATION | Appropriates \$1.5 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the Department of Economic Security to distribute to area agencies on aging for home and community-based services. The Legislature intends that this appropriation be considered ongoing funding in future years. | | General Comments (all lists): Support striker, which is a \$100M appropriation to the Housing Trust Fund from the state's ARPA allocation. This striker language is the same as SB 1531 (which died) |
| 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): Dead. Favorable policy concept. Doesn't seem to be moving forward. |
| H2612 (Chapter 59): 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. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR | | General Comments (all lists): Signed into law |
| H2664: MILITARY AND TRANSITIONAL HOUSING; FUND | 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. | | |
| H2674: HOUSING SUPPLY STUDY COMMITTEE | Establishes an 11-member Housing Supply Study Committee to review data on the scope of housing supply and access and compile ways to address Arizona's housing shortage and to mitigate its causes. The Committee is required to submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature by December 31, 2022, and self-repeals July 1, 2023. Emergency clause. AS PASSED HOUSE | | 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 |
| H2691: HEALTH CARE WORKFORCE; GRANT PROGRAMS | Appropriates \$15 million from the general fund in each of FY2022-23 through FY2026-27 to the Department of Health Services (DHS) for the Arizona Nurse Education Investment Program, which is established to increase the capacity of nursing education programs in Arizona. DHS is required to allocate monies to the Arizona Board of Regents and community college districts based on the number of nursing students graduating in FY2021-22. ABOR and CCDs are required to use the monies to pay for costs necessary to increase the number of qualified nursing education faculty and for directly related capital expenses. Appropriates | | |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| | <p>\$27 million from the general fund in each of FY2022-23 through FY2026-27 to DHS for the Nurse Clinical Rotation and Licensed Nurse Training Program, which is established to expand the capacity of preceptor training programs at health care institutions for nursing students and licensed nurses. DHS is required to develop a grant program to distribute the monies to licensed health care institutions to expand or create clinical training placements for nursing students and licensed nurses. Appropriates \$500,000 from the general fund in each of FY2022-23 through FY2026-27 to DHS for the Preceptor Grant Program, which is established to expand the capacity of preceptor training programs for graduate students pursuing degrees as physicians or advanced practice registered nurses. DHS is required to allocate the monies to the three largest statewide nonprofit organizations that represent allopathic physicians, osteopathic physicians, and advance practice registered nurses. Specified licensed medical professionals who serve as volunteer preceptors are authorized to apply for grants from the nonprofit organizations. Appropriates \$5 million from the general fund in each of FY2022-23 through FY2024-25 to the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System for deposit in the Demonstration Project Program Fund to expand the capacity of the Maricopa County Community College District and the Navajo County Community College District to train students as behavioral health workers.</p> | | |
| <p>S1066 (Chapter 4): RAFFLES; NONPROFITS; LENGTH OF EXISTENCE</p> | <p>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. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Signed into law</p> |
| <p>S1129: HOUSING TRUST FUND; TRANSITIONAL HOUSING</p> | <p>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. AS PASSED SENATE</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |
| <p>S1167: HEALTH INFORMATION ORGANIZATIONS; CONFIDENTIALITY; DATA</p> | <p>A nonprofit health information organization that is designated by the Department of Health Services as Arizona's official health information exchange organization is authorized to receive, use and redisclose the confidential information received in the child immunization reporting system and communicable disease related information for any purpose allowed by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act privacy standards. The state's official health information exchange organization is prohibited from using or disclosing identifying information from the system for</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | purposes of inclusion in a federal vaccine database or for any purpose that serves to discriminate against individuals based on their vaccination status. AS PASSED SENATE | |
| 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. | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| S1263: HOUSING TRUST FUND; SHELTER SERVICES | At least 50 percent of the monies transferred to the Housing Trust Fund from the Arizona Industrial Development Authority must be used to support emergency and transitional homeless shelter services. AS PASSED SENATE | General Comments (all lists): Monitor |
| S1390 (Chapter 44): COMMITTEE AND PROGRAM TERMINATION; REPEAL | Repeals numerous expired statutory committees and programs. Repeals the statutory termination dates of numerous committees and programs, thereby making them permanent. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR | General Comments (all lists): Signed into law |
| 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): Dead. Concerning language. League oppose |
| S1531: HOUSING TRUST FUND; APPROP | Appropriates \$100 million from the monies allocated to Arizona from the federal American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 in FY2022-23 to the Housing Trust Fund. AS PASSED SENATE | General Comments (all lists): Support. Striker amendment appropriates \$100M from the state's federal American Rescue Plan Act to the state's Housing Trust Fund |
| S1568: HEALTH PROFESSIONALS; COMPLAINTS; INVESTIGATIONS | Health profession regulatory boards must require complainants to identify themselves in the complaint and make themselves available for an evidentiary interview. Complainants may request that their identity remain confidential during the preliminary investigatory process. If the investigatory process results in a determination that a violation of law may have occurred, the respondent is entitled to the complete investigatory file, including the identity of the complainant, for purposes of providing a comprehensive response to the complaint. Additionally, health profession regulatory boards are required, instead of allowed, to establish a nondisciplinary confidential program for chemical dependency, substance misuse, or behavior health disorders, and must provide all | |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | licensees with the opportunity to participate in the program. AS PASSED SENATE | | |
| S1581: DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING; HOMELESSNESS | The Arizona Department of Housing (ADOH) is authorized to disburse grants to a county or municipality or to a consortium of counties and municipalities to establish sanctioned camping sites for homeless individuals. Establishes requirements for grant eligibility, including that camping sites must provide sanitary facilities and potable water, and must set low barriers to entry. Counties and municipalities receiving grants must enforce ordinances in place that prohibit sleeping and camping in public places that are not designated as sanctioned camping sites. ADOH is authorized to disburse grants to counties, municipalities, and nonprofit organizations to establish or support multidisciplinary homeless outreach teams that work to move individuals who are camping and sleeping in public or private places not fit for human habitation into homeless services, housing, shelters, or sanctioned camping sites. Appropriates \$50 million from the monies allocated to Arizona from the federal American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 in FY2022-23 to ADOH. ADOH is required to allocate \$30 million to establish sanctioned camping sites for homeless individuals and \$20 million to establish or support multidisciplinary homeless outreach teams. AS PASSED SENATE | | General Comments (all lists): Concerning language in the striker amendment, and concerns continue is the floor amendment to the striker. Qualifying for funding would require a city to contradict the Martin v Boise federal ruling. |
| S1637: HEALTH PROFESSIONALS; BUSINESS ENTITIES; INTERFERENCE | A licensed physician, nurse practitioner, or physician assistant is authorized to engage in the practice of medicine in any form of business entity in Arizona or as an employee of any form of business entity in Arizona. AS PASSED SENATE | | |
| S1653: LIFETIME INJUNCTION; CRIME VICTIM | At the time of sentencing, on the request of the victim or the prosecutor, the court is required to issue an injunction that prohibits the defendant from contacting the victim if the defendant is convicted of a dangerous offense, a serious offense or violent or aggravated felony, or a felony offense that is a sexual offense or an offense of sexual exploitation of children. The injunction is effective immediately and is valid for the defendant's natural lifetime. A victim is authorized to submit a petition to the court requesting an injunction against a defendant who was sentenced for one of the specified offenses before the effective date of this legislation. | | |

IT

| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| H2200: TECH CORRECTION; MUNICIPAL PLATTING | Minor change in Title 9 (Cities and Towns) related to municipal platting. Apparent striker bus. | | General Comments (all lists): Striker topic prohibits digital platforms (with 1M+ downloads/year) from requiring in application payment systems. Earlier: Monitor. Could be used as a vehicle for a strike-everything amendment for zoning preemptions |
| 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): Dead |

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 enter into agreements with federal, state, and local governments for the acceptance, management, and distribution of federal funds related to projects to increase water supply and availability to a municipal water provider, an irrigation district for agricultural use within the county, and/or a county flood control district for aquifer recharge within the county. AS PASSED SENATE | | 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, as well as this state and a political subdivision of this state, are eligible to transport groundwater away from the Harquahala irrigation non-expansion area 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. AS PASSED HOUSE | | 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): Dead. AMWUA monitor |
| H2057 (Chapter 63): 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. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR | | 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): Dead. Earlier: 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. | Hearing: Senate Rules (Monday 04/11/22 at 1:00 PM, Caucus Rm. 1) | 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 (Chapter 101): HOAS; ARTIFICIAL GRASS BAN PROHIBITED | In any planned community that allows natural grass on a member's property, a homeowner's association (HOA) cannot prohibit installing or using artificial turf on any member's property. An HOA is allowed to adopt reasonable rules regarding the installation and appearance of artificial turf if those rules do not prevent installing or using the artificial grass in the same manner that natural grass would be allowed. 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. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR | 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): Dead. 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): Dead. 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. | General Comments (all lists): Dead |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <p>H2258: ASSURED WATER; SUPPLY; NONLOCAL WATER</p> | <p>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 within the same municipal provider's water system.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead. AMWUA oppose</p> |
| <p>H2327: DROUGHT MITIGATION REVOLVING FUND; APPROPRIATION</p> | <p>Appropriates an unspecified number (blank in original) of billion dollars from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the Drought Mitigation Revolving Fund.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead. AMWUA support</p> |
| <p>H2331: AREA OF IMPACT; STORED WATER</p> | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead. AMWUA oppose</p> |
| <p>H2390: WATER RESOURCES ANNUAL REPORT</p> | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |
| <p>H2406: WATER QUALITY FEE FUND</p> | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): AMWUA support</p> |
| <p>H2409: MULTI-COUNTY WATER DISTRICTS; STORAGE TAX</p> | <p>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 assess valuation. The delayed repeal of statute authorizing the tax levy is extended five years to January 2, 2035.</p> | | <p>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</p> |

| | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| <p>H2456: APPROPRIATION; RURAL INTEROPERABILITY COMMUNICATION SYSTEM</p> | <p>Appropriates \$3.98 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the State Treasurer for a rural interoperability communication system. Requirements for the system are specified. The State Treasurer is required to distribute the monies to 12 counties in specified amounts. AS PASSED HOUSE</p> | <p>Calendar: 4/11 Senate COW</p> | <p>General Comments (all lists): AMWUA support</p> |
| <p>H2459: APPROPRIATION; WQARF</p> | <p>Appropriates \$15 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead. AMWUA support</p> |
| <p>H2460: WELLS; PERMITS; SPACING RULES.</p> | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead. AMWUA support</p> |
| <p>H2463: 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): Dead. AMWUA monitor</p> |
| <p>H2467: REPORTING; GROUNDWATER PUMPING; MEASURING</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). Some exceptions.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead. AMWUA support</p> |
| <p>H2510: RURAL MANAGEMENT AREAS</p> | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <p>H2511: SUBSEQUENT IRRIGATION NON-EXPANSION AREAS; PROCEDURES</p> | <p>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-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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead. AMWUA support</p> |
| <p>H2512: COLORADO RIVER WATER; LOCAL COMMUNITIES</p> | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead. AMWUA monitor</p> |
| <p>H2538: WATER PROTECTION FUND; APPROPRIATION</p> | <p>Appropriates \$1 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to the Arizona Water Protection Fund.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): AMWUA monitor</p> |
| <p>H2539: NONNATIVE SPECIES ERADICATION; PROJECTS; APPROPRIATION</p> | <p>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.</p> | | |
| <p>H2549: STORED WATER; CERTIFICATES; IMPACT; ACCOUNTING</p> | <p>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</p> | | <p>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</p> |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | 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. More. | | |
| H2556 (Chapter 68): 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. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR | | General Comments (all lists): AMWUA support |
| H2560: GROUP HOMES; MONITORING; REPORTING | Establishes a three-year Developmental Disabilities Group Home Monitoring Pilot Program in the Department of Economic Security (DES). DES is required to contract with the entity that has been designated to operate the protection and advocacy system for persons with developmental disabilities in Arizona to conduct the Program. Beginning January 1, 2023, the designated entity is required to monitor in person the group homes that provide services to clients with complex needs, investigate quality of care complaints, and compile a comprehensive report of all observations and outcomes during the preceding year. By January 1, 2023, DES is required to establish an expedited referral system to ensure that quality of care complaints are forwarded to the designated entity for investigation. By December 31, 2025, the designated entity is required to report to the Governor and the Legislature on the Program. The Program self-repeals January 1, 2027. Appropriates \$1.2 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to DES for the Program. AS PASSED HOUSE | | 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 | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| | 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): Dead. AMWUA support |
| H2674: HOUSING SUPPLY STUDY COMMITTEE | Establishes an 11-member Housing Supply Study Committee to review data on the scope of housing supply and access and compile ways to address Arizona's housing shortage and to mitigate its causes. The Committee is required to submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature by December 31, 2022, and self-repeals July 1, 2023. Emergency clause. AS PASSED HOUSE | | 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 |
| H2725: ARIZONA WATER AUTHORITY | 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead. Monitor, may be amended or become a vehicle for a striker regarding water policy |
| S1022: GROUNDWATER PUMPING; MEASURING; REPORTING | 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead. AMWUA support |
| S1023: 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): Dead. AMWUA monitor |
| S1067: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AUTHORITY; CITIES | The Water Infrastructure Finance Authority (WIFA) is prohibited from providing funds to a municipality, and from refinancing any loan, bond, or other financing arrangement used by a municipality, to condemn or acquire through eminent domain any assets of a public service corporation regulated by the Corporation Commission without a written statement from the public service corporation certifying that it is a willing seller and consenting to the provision of funding. During FY2022-23 through FY2026-27, all counties and municipalities, regardless of population, a sanitary district with a population of fewer than 50,000 persons, and a | | General Comments (all lists): Support. AMWUA support. League support |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| | domestic water or wastewater improvement district, regardless of population, are authorized to enter into a financial assistance loan repayment agreement with WIFA without voter approval. AS PASSED HOUSE | | |
| S1102: HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATIONS; SOLAR, WATER DEVICES | 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 required to provide written notice to members of any such rules adopted. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead. AMWUA support |
| S1147 (Chapter 32): 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. The approval timeframe requirement self-repeals July 1, 2023. Emergency clause. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR | | 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): Dead |
| 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): Oppose. 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 | | General Comments (all lists): Dead. Oppose. AMWUA oppose |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| | <p>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>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>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |
| <p>S1564: DOMESTIC WATER DISTRICTS; WASTEWATER; ANNEXATION</p> | <p>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.</p> | | |
| <p>S1595: IRRIGATION DISTRICTS; USES; DRAINAGE PERMIT</p> | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): AMWUA oppose</p> |
| <p>S1600: WATER RECHARGE; DIRECT USE</p> | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |

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). | Calendar: 4/11 Senate COW | |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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): Dead. 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): Dead. Possible reconsideration for the bill (failed, but can be brought up for another votes). Bill backed by health associations. Cities and towns would retain local decision-making |
| H2131 (Chapter 101): | In any planned community that allows natural | | General Comments (all lists): |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| HOAS; ARTIFICIAL GRASS BAN PROHIBITED | grass on a member's property, a homeowner's association (HOA) cannot prohibit installing or using artificial turf on any member's property. An HOA is allowed to adopt reasonable rules regarding the installation and appearance of artificial turf if those rules do not prevent installing or using the artificial grass in the same manner that natural grass would be allowed. 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. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR | | 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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 | | |
| 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): Dead. 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 | | General Comments (all lists): Dead, but SB 1275 was signed into law. 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-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. 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): Dead |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Neutral on bill as introduced, oppose the amendment language that broadly preempts firework regulation by cities/towns/counties. May be opportunity to remove/change the amendment |
| 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.] | | |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| H2579: RESIDENTIAL ZONING; PARK MODEL TRAILERS | Counties 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 or an accessory dwelling unit if all other standards regarding lot coverage and setback requirements in statute have been met. AS PASSED HOUSE | | General Comments (all lists): Bill has been fixed with the amendment. Earlier: Concerning language |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <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):</p> <p>Dead. 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):</p> <p>Dead. Support. Favorable language, assigned to the sponsor's committee, should pass committee. League support</p> |
| <p>H2674: HOUSING SUPPLY STUDY COMMITTEE</p> | <p>Establishes an 11-member Housing Supply Study Committee to review data on the scope of housing supply and access and compile ways to address Arizona's housing shortage and to mitigate its causes. The Committee is required to submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature by December 31, 2022, and self-repeals July 1, 2023. Emergency clause. AS PASSED HOUSE</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>H2700: CONDOMINIUMS; PLANNED COMMUNITIES; AMENDMENTS</p> | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Dead</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</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists):</p> |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| | 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. | | 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): Dead. 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): Dead. 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. 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 |
| 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, | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | 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. | | |
| S1245: TOBACCO; VAPOR; ALTERNATIVE NICOTINE; REGULATION | <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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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):</p> <p>Dead. Oppose. Zoning and advertising preemptions.</p> |
| S1275 (Chapter 18): 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. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR | | <p>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Signed into law. Support. League resolution. Twin bill HB2226</p> |
| 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. | | <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> |
| 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 | | <p>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Dead</p> |

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.

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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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 | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | are such that a reasonable person would find the acts harassing, annoying, or alarming. | | |
| H2032: CRIMINAL DAMAGE; MONUMENTS; MEMORIALS; CLASSIFICATION | 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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): Dead. Would return local decision-making to cities regarding short-term rental businesses in neighborhoods. Twin bill is SB 1026 |
| H2081: LAW ENFORCEMENT VIDEO RECORDINGS; 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 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 | | |
| 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 | | General Comments (all lists): Dead. Possible reconsideration for the bill (failed, but can be brought up for another votes). Bill backed by health associations. Cities and towns would retain local decision-making |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | <p>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> | | |
| H2159: LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS; POLYGRAPH; EXAMINATIONS | <p>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</p> | | |
| H2160: WRONGFUL ARREST; RECORD CLEARANCE | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |
| H2176: LIQUOR PURCHASES; CONSULAR IDENTIFICATION CARDS | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |
| H2226: FIREWORKS; USE; OVERNIGHT HOURS; PROHIBITION. | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead, but SB 1275 was signed into law. Support. League resolution. Twin bill SB1275</p> |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>H2234: 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-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. 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): Dead</p> |
| <p>H2248: FAILURE TO RETURN VEHICLE; REPEAL</p> | <p>Repeals the crime of unlawful failure to return a motor vehicle subject to a security interest, a class 6 (lowest) felony.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead. Support</p> |
| <p>H2249: AGGRAVATED ASSAULT; BITING; BODILY FLUID</p> | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |
| <p>H2251: LASERS; PEACE OFFICERS; AIRCRAFT; PENALTY</p> | <p>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.</p> | | |
| <p>H2254 (Chapter 88): 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. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR</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>General Comments (all lists): Neutral on bill as introduced, oppose the amendment language that broadly preempts firework regulation by cities/towns/counties. May be opportunity to remove/change the amendment</p> |
| <p>H2316: MISCONDUCT INVOLVING WEAPONS; PUBLIC PLACES</p> | <p>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</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Oppose</p> |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| | 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 | | |
| 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 eight 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. Notwithstanding these provisions, a person who is the subject of police contact is allowed to record the encounter if the person is not interfering with lawful police actions. AS PASSED HOUSE | | |
| 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): Dead. 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 | | |
| 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 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| | <p>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</p> | | |
| <p>H2348: DISCIPLINARY APPEAL; LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS</p> | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |
| <p>H2349: PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS BOARD; MEMBERSHIP</p> | <p>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.</p> | | |
| <p>H2414: MISCONDUCT INVOLVING WEAPONS; SCHOOL GROUNDS</p> | <p>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.</p> | | |
| <p>H2448: FIREARMS SAFETY; TRAINING; SCHOOLS</p> | <p>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.</p> | | |
| <p>H2546: TRAUMATIC EVENT COUNSELING; CONTINUATION</p> | <p>The program to provide traumatic event counseling and therapy for public safety employees in specified circumstances is made permanent.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |
| <p>H2572: DNA COLLECTION; TESTING; FELONY ARRESTS</p> | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |
| <p>H2583: DUI; DATA COLLECTION; STUDY COMMITTEE</p> | <p>The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission is required to submit an annual report relating to driving under the influence information to the Governor and the Legislature. Information that must be contained in the report is listed. Effective January 1, 2023.</p> | | |
| <p>H2590: AUTHORIZED EMERGENCY VEHICLE; DEFINITION</p> | <p>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</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | 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 | An order of protection expires two years, increased from one year, after service on the defendant. An emergency order of protection expires seven calendar days after issuance, instead of either at the close of the next day of judicial business or 72 hours after issuance, whichever is longer. Applies to an order of protection that is served from and after the effective date of this legislation. In counties with a population of less than 150,000 persons, a judge, justice of the peace, magistrate, or commissioner is authorized to issue emergency orders of protection by telephone only during the hours that the courts are closed. AS PASSED SENATE | | |
| 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): Dead. Support |
| 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): Dead. 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 |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| <p>H2652: USED CATALYTIC CONVERTERS; SALES; ACQUISITIONS</p> | <p>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.</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. Bar or liquor store licensees are allowed to decline to lease the licensee's privilege of selling mixed cocktails for consumption off the licensed premises, and a process for a licensee to decline is specified. A bar or liquor store licensee declining a lease is final and cannot be reversed. On a bar or liquor store licensee declining a lease and surrendering its privilege to lease, the Department of Liquor Licenses and Control (DLLC) is required to convey the privilege of selling mixed cocktails for off-premises consumption to the restaurant licensee that is approved for the lease. If a restaurant licensee's application for a lease is approved but the bar or liquor store licensee declines the lease, the lease payment received by DLLC accumulates during the calendar year and must be paid on a fractional basis to all bar and liquor store licensees that have leases. An on-sale spirituous liquor licensee is authorized to apply to DLLC to extend the licensed premises on an individual day or hour basis or on a regular recurring basis. Application requirements are specified, including requirements for a security plan for the extended 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. AS PASSED HOUSE</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</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead. Support. Favorable language, assigned to the sponsor's committee, should pass committee. League support</p> |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | <p>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> | | |
| H2673: VEHICLE OPERATION; LICENSES; POINTS | <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> | | |
| H2709 (Chapter 100): VICTIM'S RIGHT TO PRIVACY; EXCEPTION | <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 because of undue burden or expense. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Signed into law</p> |
| H2721: LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS: AZPOST | <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> | | |
| H2722: STRATEGIC ACTIONS; PUBLIC PARTICIPATION | <p>Statute governing "legal actions" (defined) that involve a party's exercise of the right of petition is expanded to include actions involving a party's</p> | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| | <p>right of free speech, the right to freely associate, or the right to peaceably assemble. If the responding party is a "state actor" (defined), the court is required to grant a motion or dismiss or quash the action unless the responding party shows that the legal action on which the motion is based is supported by clearly established law and that on the undisputed material facts, a trier of fact could not reasonably find that the responding party acted to prevent the moving party's exercise of constitutional rights. If the responding party is not a state actor, the court is required to grant a motion or dismiss or quash the action unless the responding party shows that the legal action on which the motion is based is justified by existing law or by a reasonable argument for extending or modifying existing law. An order granting or denying a motion filed under these circumstances is appealable. AS PASSED HOUSE</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>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Dead</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>General Comments (all lists):</p> <p>Dead</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):</p> <p>Dead. Would return local decision-making to cities regarding short-term rental businesses in neighborhoods. Twin bill is HB 2069</p> |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| S1033: RIOT; UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY; CLASSIFICATION; LIABILITY | 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 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. | General Comments (all lists): Dead. Concerning language, undefined terms |
| S1037: PROHIBITED WEAPONS; MUFFLING DEVICE; REPEAL | 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." | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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 | General Comments (all lists): Dead. Oppose. Issues including those relating to emergencies in which evacuations are needed |
| S1123: DISRUPTION; EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION; CONCEALED WEAPON | 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 | General Comments (all lists): Dead |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| | that prohibits the transportation or storage of a firearm. | | |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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. 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): Dead. 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| S1210: MENTALLY ILL; TRANSPORTATION; EVALUATION; | If the court, an admitting officer of an evaluation agency, or an evaluation agency is allowed to | | General Comments (all lists): |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| TREATMENT | <p>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 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> | | Supported by AACOP, cities |
| S1245: TOBACCO; VAPOR; ALTERNATIVE NICOTINE; REGULATION | <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> | | General Comments (all lists): Dead. Oppose. Zoning and advertising preemptions. |
| S1251: ARMED ROBBERY; DEADLY WEAPON; CLASSIFICATION | <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</p> | | |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | course of committing robbery, takes possession of or attempts to take possession of a deadly weapon. | | |
| S1252: JUSTIFICATION; PHYSICAL; DEADLY FORCE; SENTENCING | 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-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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| S1253: 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." | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| S1268: PSPRS; DEFERRED RETIREMENT OPTION PLAN | For members of the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (PSPRS) in the deferred retirement option plan (DROP), the maximum period of participation in DROP is increased to 84 consecutive months, from 60 consecutive months. For the 24 months after the first 60 months, a member's DROP account is credited monthly with an amount that represents the interest on the amount of the normal retirement benefit calculation at a rate equal to the actual rate of return, smoothed over a period of seven years, to be not less than zero percent and not more than nine percent. By December 31, 2022, the PSPRS Board of Trustees is required to report to the Governor and the Legislature regarding measures that can improve retention for members of PSPRS who were hired on or after January 1, 2012 and before July 1, 2017, and measures that can improve retention and recruitment for members who were hired on or after July 1, 2017. AS PASSED SENATE | | |
| S1273 (Chapter 42): 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 | | General Comments (all lists): Signed into law |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| | 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 SIGNED BY GOVERNOR | | |
| S1275 (Chapter 18): 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. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR | | General Comments (all lists): Signed into law. 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 |
| S1334: DUI; LICENSE SUSPENSIONS; RESTRICTIONS | The penalty for certain 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. AS PASSED SENATE | | |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| S1378: INTERNET SEX OFFENDER WEBSITE; OFFENSES | 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. | | |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| S1581: DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING; HOMELESSNESS | The Arizona Department of Housing (ADOH) is authorized to disburse grants to a county or municipality or to a consortium of counties and municipalities to establish sanctioned camping sites for homeless individuals. Establishes requirements for grant eligibility, including that camping sites must provide sanitary facilities and potable water, and must set low barriers to entry. Counties and municipalities receiving grants must enforce ordinances in place that prohibit sleeping and camping in public places that are not designated as sanctioned camping sites. ADOH is authorized to disburse grants to counties, municipalities, and nonprofit organizations to establish or support multidisciplinary homeless outreach teams that work to move individuals who are camping and sleeping in public or private places not fit for human habitation into homeless services, housing, shelters, or sanctioned camping sites. Appropriates \$50 million from the monies allocated to Arizona from the federal American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 in FY2022-23 to ADOH. ADOH is required to allocate \$30 million to establish sanctioned camping sites for homeless individuals and \$20 million to establish or support multidisciplinary homeless outreach teams. AS PASSED SENATE | | General Comments (all lists): Concerning language in the striker amendment, and concerns continue is the floor amendment to the striker. Qualifying for funding would require a city to contradict the Martin v Boise federal ruling. |
| S1602: CENTRAL STATE REPOSITORY; OFFENSES | The Department of Public Safety is authorized to procure criminal history records and related criminal justice information for violations that are not specifically listed as part of the central state repository. The list of offenses that DPS is required to procure the records for is expanded. Effective January 1, 2023. AS PASSED HOUSE | | |
| S1617: SCHOOL DISTRICTS; PROPERTY; PEACEFUL PROTESTING | 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 | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | <p>institution. A school district cannot require a person or a group of people 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> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |

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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| H2053 (Chapter 62): 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. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR | | General Comments (all lists): Signed into law. 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." "Public power entities" (defined) are required to establish an ombudsman office to investigate retail electric service complaints and adopt rules and procedures to protect the public against deceptive, unfair, and abusive business practices. Public power entities are prohibited from releasing customer-specific information without specific prior written customer authorization, with some exceptions. By January 1, 2024, a public power entity that is an agricultural improvement district is required to offer a "buy-through" (defined) program that meets specified conditions. AS PASSED HOUSE | | |
| 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. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| H2232 (Chapter 96): 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 SIGNED BY GOVERNOR | | General Comments (all lists): Signed into law |
| 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 | | |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | <p>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. An underground injection is prohibited if the injection is into a well that is subject to a drinking water protected use classification. The requirement for a property owner that has elected to leave contamination on the property that exceeds the applicable residential standard for the property to record with the county recorder a restrictive covenant labeled "declaration of environmental use restriction" applies only at a site remediated under programs, settlements, or orders administered by ADEQ under Title 49 (The Environment). 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, to July 1, 2024. Session law grants direct title of a specified square mile of real property to be conveyed from ADEQ to the Department of Administration. AS PASSED HOUSE</p> | | |
| <p>H2411: COAL COMBUSTION RESIDUALS PROGRAM</p> | <p>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</p> | <p>Calendar: 4/11 Senate Third Reading</p> | |
| <p>H2419: APPROPRIATION; SCHOOLS; TREES</p> | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |
| <p>H2422: GOVERNMENT VEHICLES; ELECTRIC; APPROPRIATION</p> | <p>In considering the purchase of new motor vehicles, state agencies and political subdivisions are required to consider electric vehicles and the long-term maintenance and fuel costs in evaluating total costs over the life of the motor vehicle. A political subdivision is authorized to apply to the Arizona Department of Administration (ADOA) for reimbursement for the difference between the amount that the political subdivision spent on</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| | <p>electric vehicles and the amount that the political subdivision would have spent on fossil fuel vehicles, and ADOA is required to reimburse political subdivisions on a first-come, first-served basis. ADOA is permitted to establish a reimbursement cap for each political subdivision. Appropriates \$1 million from the general fund in FY2022-23 to ADOA to distribute to political subdivisions for electric vehicle reimbursement.</p> | | |
| H2462: GREENHOUSE GAS PROGRAMS; REPEAL PROHIBITION. | <p>Repeals statute prohibiting state agencies from adopting or enforcing a state or regional program to regulate the emission of greenhouse gas for the purposes of addressing changes in atmospheric temperature without express legislative authorization.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |
| H2536: CORPORATION COMMISSIONERS; QUALIFICATIONS | <p>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.</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead</p> |
| H2539: NONNATIVE SPECIES ERADICATION; PROJECTS; APPROPRIATION | <p>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.</p> | | |
| H2586 (Chapter 109): ELECTRIC CHARGING PROVIDERS | <p>Services engaged by companies to charge batteries for electric vehicles does not qualify "electric charging providers" (defined) as public service corporations. In addition to the fee assessed for the quantity of electrical energy sold, fees may be assessed for other services and may be based on time measurement or a fixed fee or both. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR</p> | | |
| H2598: TRANSPORTATION TAX; ELECTION; MARICOPA COUNTY | <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</p> | | <p>General Comments (all lists): Dead. 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> |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | 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. | |
| H2674: HOUSING SUPPLY STUDY COMMITTEE | Establishes an 11-member Housing Supply Study Committee to review data on the scope of housing supply and access and compile ways to address Arizona's housing shortage and to mitigate its causes. The Committee is required to submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature by December 31, 2022, and self-repeals July 1, 2023. Emergency clause. AS PASSED HOUSE | 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 |
| S1102: HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATIONS; SOLAR, WATER DEVICES | 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 required to provide written notice to members of any such rules adopted. | General Comments (all lists): Dead. AMWUA support |
| S1105: ENERGY MEASURING; REPORTING; PROHIBITION; REPEAL | Repeals statutes prohibiting counties and municipalities from requiring an owner, operator or tenant of a business, commercial building or multifamily housing property to measure and report energy usage and consumption. | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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). | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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 | General Comments (all lists): Dead |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| | 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, help establish interstate and intrastate zero emission vehicle corridors, 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. AS PASSED SENATE | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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. AS PASSED SENATE | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| S1185: GREENHOUSE GAS PROGRAMS; REPEAL PROHIBITION | Repeals statute prohibiting state agencies from adopting or enforcing a state or regional program to regulate the emission of greenhouse gas for the purposes of addressing changes in atmospheric temperature without express legislative authorization. | | General Comments (all lists): Dead |
| 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. Expands the membership of the Council to ten members by adding one member with expertise in electric vehicle fleets, electric vehicle charging infrastructure, or charging management services. Contains legislative findings. AS PASSED SENATE | | |
| S1282: ENERGY EFFICIENT STANDARDS; PRODUCTS | No later than one year after the effective date of this legislation, the Department of Environmental | | General Comments (all lists): |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | Quality is required to adopt rules that establish minimum energy efficiency standards for a list of new products sold in Arizona. Some exceptions. Violations are an unlawful practice. | Dead |
| 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 as of January 1, 2022. 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 59.6 percent of revenues distributed to the Regional Area Road Fund and 40.4 percent of revenues to the Public Transportation Fund. No more than 14 percent of the revenues may be spent on light rail systems. The plan is required to allocate at least \$90 million for implementation of commercial motor vehicle parking by December 31, 2049. 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. AS PASSED SENATE | 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. |
| S1376 (Chapter 22): 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. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR | General Comments (all lists): Signed into law |
| S1427: PUBLIC FACILITIES; ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES | By July 1, 2027, all state agencies, universities, school districts, and community college districts must purchase at least 10 percent of their energy from "green sources" (defined), and all existing state buildings that are more than 50,000 square feet must conform to the leadership in energy and environmental design (LEED) existing building standards. All new or leased state buildings must conform to the LEED rating system. The Department of Administration, Department of Transportation, and Arizona Board of Regents must reduce energy use in public buildings they administer by 20 percent per square foot by July 1, 2029, using FY2001-2002 as the baseline year. Establishes the Energy & Water Efficiency Fund for public facilities to be administered by the Arizona Commerce Authority. The Fund will provide loans to finance energy and water efficiency measures for public facilities and terminates on July 1, 2032. By December 31, 2023, school districts and charter schools are required to adopt green cleaning policies and purchase and use environmentally sensitive cleaning products. Also establishes an 11-member Green Public Schools Task Force to | General Comments (all lists): Dead |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | recommend a model green cleaning policy for public schools. The Task Force must submit a report to the Governor and the Legislature by November 1, 2023 and self-repeals January 1, 2024. | |
| 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. | General Comments (all lists): See identical bill HB2101 |
| 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): Dead. 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. | General Comments (all lists): Dead |