

American Council for Engineering Companies

Arizona Legislative Report - May 2, 2025

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version
HB 2082	Gail Griffin Lupe Diaz Laurin Hendrix	<p>TPT; exemption; wastewater; pipes</p> <p>If enacted, this bill would amend current statutes regarding the transaction privilege tax (TPT) and use tax exemptions for pipes and valves. Specifically, it would expand the existing exemption to include pipes or valves that are four inches in diameter or larger and are used to transport wastewater, in addition to the current exemptions for oil, natural gas, artificial gas, water, and coal slurry. The relevant sections of the Arizona Revised Statutes, specifically sections 42-5061 and 42-5159, would be updated to reflect this inclusion. Furthermore, the bill stipulates that the new provisions would apply to taxable periods beginning on or after the first day of the month following the general effective date of the act. This means that the expanded exemption would not be retroactive but would take effect for future transactions after the specified date. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 42-5061, 42-5159, 42-5156, 23-501, 36-1901, 28-5201, 42-5074, 42-6017, 88-525, 95-627, 99-661, 111-296, 28-5739, 28-8344, 42-5001, 42-5075, 42-5009, 28-2154, 28-2154.01, 42-5073, 3-311, 46-191, 36-551, 41-3201, 41-1514.02, 1-215, 49-426, 49-480, 41-1516, 44-1771, 42-5014, 42-5063, 45-604, 28-1171, 104-104, 41-1519, 44-1302, 42-5064, 42-5029, 42-5032.01 House Engrossed Version: 42-5061, 42-5159, 42-5156, 23-501, 36-1901, 28-5201, 42-5074, 42-6017, 88-525, 95-627, 99-661, 111-296, 28-5739, 28-8344, 42-5001, 42-5075, 42-5009, 28-2154, 28-2154.01, 42-5073, 3-311, 46-191, 36-551, 41-3201, 41...</p> <p>Mar 10, 2025, Senate</p> <p>- Do Pass - Finance (Senate) - Yes: 4, No: 3, NV: 0</p> <p>Mar 04, 2025, Senate</p> <p>- Senate Second Reading</p>	Senate, Mar 10, 2025: Do Pass - Finance (Senate) - Yes: 4, No: 3, NV: 0	House Engrossed Version
HB 2084	Gail Griffin Lupe Diaz Laurin Hendrix	<p>domestic water improvement districts; hauling</p> <p>The proposed bill would amend existing statutes related to domestic water improvement districts by expanding the scope of eligible projects and updating definitions. Specifically, it would add "standpipes" to the definition of "waterworks" and include "waterworks" and "domestic water delivery systems" for water hauling as authorized improvement projects for the establishment of a County Improvement District (CID). Additionally, it would allow the CID to undertake projects involving wells and standpipes, thereby broadening the types of infrastructure that can be developed under these districts. Furthermore, the bill would clarify that the delivery of water through water hauling is included in the existing language regarding water delivery for domestic purposes. It would also grant improvement districts the power of eminent domain specifically for acquiring sites for wells and standpipes necessary for water delivery through hauling. The bill makes several technical and conforming changes to ensure consistency with these new provisions, while retaining the core structure of the current law. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 48-901, 48-902, 48-909 House Engrossed Version: 48-901, 48-902, 48-909</p> <p>Feb 25, 2025, Senate</p> <p>- Senate Second Reading</p>	Senate, Feb 25, 2025: Senate Second Reading	House Engrossed Version

		Feb 24, 2025, Senate - Senate First Reading		
HB 2086	Gail Griffin Lupe Diaz Laurin Hendrix	<p>water improvements program; water hauling</p> <p>The proposed bill would amend current statutes related to the water improvements program by expanding the scope of financial assistance available to qualified owners of residential real property. Specifically, it would allow for the provision of financial assistance for water hauling for water delivery, in addition to the existing provisions for improvements to drinking water wells and water delivery systems. This change is marked by the insertion of the phrase "water hauling for water delivery or" into the current statute. Additionally, the bill would modify the restrictions on how grant recipients can use the funds. Currently, grant monies are limited to deepening existing drinking water wells or plumbing for water delivery systems. The new language would allow grant recipients to also use the funds for acquiring or installing storage tanks for receiving and storing water delivered through water hauling. This insertion broadens the permissible uses of grant funds, thereby enhancing the support for water delivery solutions in residential areas. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 11-254.09 House Engrossed Version: 11-254.09</p> <p>Apr 15, 2025, executive - Vetoed by Governor</p> <p>Apr 10, 2025, executive - Transmit to Governor</p>	executive, Apr 15, 2025: Vetoed by Governor	House Engrossed Version
HB 2087	Gail Griffin Lupe Diaz David Gowan	<p>appropriation; groundwater recharge facilities; maintenance</p> <p>If enacted, this bill would update current statutes by appropriating \$250,000 from the state General Fund for fiscal year 2026 to the State Natural Resource Conservation Board. This funding is specifically designated for the cleaning and restoration of artificial groundwater recharge facilities that are located in a groundwater basin designated as a subsequent active management area and that provide flood control benefits. Additionally, the bill includes a provision that exempts this appropriation from lapsing, which means the allocated funds would not expire at the end of the fiscal year as typically required under current law. The bill's language clarifies the specific conditions under which the funds can be utilized, ensuring they are directed towards facilities that meet the outlined criteria.</p> <p>Apr 01, 2025, Senate - Do Pass - Appropriations (Senate) - Yes: 6, No: 3, NV: 1</p> <p>Mar 25, 2025, Senate - Do Pass - Natural Resources (Senate) - Yes: 4, No: 3, NV: 1</p>	Senate, Apr 1, 2025: Do Pass - Appropriations (Senate) - Yes: 6, No: 3, NV: 1	House Engrossed Version
HB 2088	Gail Griffin Lupe Diaz Laurin Hendrix	<p>subsequent AMA; director; removal</p> <p>The proposed bill would amend current statutes regarding the designation and review of subsequent active management areas (AMAs) by the Director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR). Under the current law, the Director can designate areas not included in an initial AMA as subsequent AMAs based on specific criteria. The bill introduces a requirement for the Director to periodically review areas included within a subsequent AMA to ensure they continue to meet the criteria for inclusion. If an area is found to no longer meet these criteria, the Director would have the authority to remove the subsequent AMA designation. Additionally, the bill outlines new public hearing and notification requirements for the removal of a subsequent AMA designation. It mandates that the Director hold a public hearing to consider the removal, provide reasonable notice of the hearing, and include a map identifying the lands to be removed from the AMA. The bill also specifies that the Director must file an order designating the area as outside of an AMA if it is removed, and that all related findings and maps are to be made public records. These changes aim to enhance the oversight and management of groundwater resources in Arizona. Statutes affected: Introduced</p>	executive, Apr 15, 2025: Vetoed by Governor	House Engrossed Version

		<p>Version: 45-412, 45-413, 45-414, 45-411House Engrossed Version: 45-412, 45-413, 45-414, 45-411</p> <p>Apr 15, 2025, executive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vetoed by Governor <p>Apr 10, 2025, executive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transmit to Governor 		
HB 2089	Gail Griffin Lupe Diaz Laurin Hendrix	<p>subsequent AMA; voters; removal</p> <p>The proposed bill would amend current statutes regarding the designation and removal of active management areas (AMAs) in Arizona. Under the current law, a groundwater basin can be designated as an AMA upon petition by ten percent of registered voters who reside within the proposed boundaries. The bill introduces a new provision allowing, starting ten years after a groundwater basin is designated as a subsequent AMA, ten percent of registered voters within that area to file a petition to remove the AMA designation. This petition must be filed within 180 days before the next general election, and the form must align with initiative petitions. Additionally, the bill outlines the responsibilities of the Director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) in examining groundwater conditions and determining whether the AMA designation remains necessary. The bill also includes several procedural updates, such as requiring the Director to provide maps and data to county recorders to assist in verifying voter residency and eligibility. It establishes a process for appealing the Director's decisions regarding AMA designations and mandates that election expenses be shared proportionally among counties if the AMA spans multiple jurisdictions. Furthermore, the bill prescribes specific wording for ballot questions related to both the designation and removal of AMAs, ensuring clarity for voters. Overall, these changes aim to enhance the democratic process surrounding groundwater ...</p> <p>Apr 15, 2025, executive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vetoed by Governor <p>Apr 10, 2025, executive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transmit to Governor 	executive, Apr 15, 2025: Vetoed by Governor	House Engrossed Version
HB 2192	David Livingston Leo Biasiucci Michael Carbone	<p>appropriations; Interstate 10; vehicle lanes</p> <p>If enacted, this bill would amend current statutes regarding appropriations for the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) to expedite the expansion of Interstate 10 (I-10). Specifically, it would increase the appropriations from the state general fund for fiscal years 2025-2026 and 2026-2027, changing the amounts from \$30 million and \$78 million to \$40 million and \$93 million, respectively. This adjustment aims to accelerate the timeline for the construction of additional vehicle lanes on I-10 between State Route 85 and Citrus Road. Additionally, the bill introduces a requirement for ADOT to utilize the cost-plus-time (A+B) bidding method for construction contracts. This method is designed to expedite the construction process and ensure timely project completion. The bill also includes conforming changes to existing statutes to reflect these updates and will take effect on the general effective date.</p> <p>Mar 11, 2025, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do Pass - Appropriations (Senate) - Yes: 10, No: 0, NV: 0 <p>Mar 05, 2025, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do Pass - Public Safety (Senate) - Yes: 6, No: 0, NV: 1 	Senate, Mar 11, 2025: Do Pass - Appropriations (Senate) - Yes: 10, No: 0, NV: 0	House Engrossed Version
HB 2200	Justin Wilmeth	<p>professional registration; reciprocity; endorsement</p> <p>The proposed bill, if enacted, would amend current statutes regarding professional registration with the Arizona Board of Technical Registration (AZBTR) by adding new qualifications for registration through reciprocity or endorsement. Specifically, it would establish that individuals who meet the outlined qualifications are eligible for registration as professional</p>	executive, Apr 7, 2025: Signed by Governor	Chaptered Version

		<p>engineers, architects, land surveyors, or landscape architects in Arizona. The bill would require applicants to hold a valid license or certification from the appropriate authority in another jurisdiction and a certification or model law designation from the relevant national council. Additionally, the bill introduces specific requirements for professional engineers and land surveyors seeking registration through reciprocity or endorsement. For engineers, it mandates that applicants must provide a record from the national council demonstrating they have at least four years of relevant experience, passed a national examination, or obtained a degree. For land surveyors, the bill requires passing an examination on surveying methods and legal principles as prescribed by the AZBTR. These updates aim to enhance the standards for professional registration in Arizona while ensuring public safety and welfare. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 32-122.03 House Engrossed Version: 32-122.03 Chaptered Version: 32-122.03</p> <p>Apr 07, 2025, executive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Signed by Governor <p>Apr 01, 2025, executive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transmit to Governor 		
HB 2222	David Marshall, Sr. Lupe Diaz Laurin Hendrix	<p>settlement agreements; report; approval</p> <p>The proposed bill would amend current statutes regarding settlement agreements involving local governments and the state of Arizona. Under the new provisions, local governments must submit a settlement agreement report to key officials, including the Governor and legislative leaders, at least 90 days prior to entering into any settlement agreement valued at \$500,000 or more. For agreements of \$1,000,000 or more, the proposed settlement must also be submitted to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee (JLBC) for review, which can recommend amendments. If a local government fails to submit the required agreement to the JLBC, the finalized settlement will not be legally binding. Additionally, the bill clarifies the definition of a "settlement agreement" and outlines the contents of the required settlement agreement report. It specifies that certain types of agreements, such as those related to construction disputes or workers' compensation claims, are excluded from these requirements. The Attorney General is also required to submit a settlement agreement report to legislative leaders at least 30 days before entering into a settlement agreement. Overall, these changes aim to enhance oversight and accountability regarding settlement agreements that impact public finances. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 9-500.52, 11-269.30, 41-192 House Engrossed Version: 9-500.52, 11-269.30, 41-192 Senate Engrossed Version: 9-500.52, 11-269.30, 41-192</p> <p>Apr 29, 2025, House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transmit to House <p>Apr 29, 2025, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Third Read and passed - Yes: 17, No: 12, NV: 1 (Senate) 	House, Apr 29, 2025: Transmit to House	Senate Engrossed Version
HB 2234	Teresa Martinez Pamela Carter Matt Gress	<p>appropriation; Pinal County transportation study (previously: Interstate 11; environmental; engineering; study)</p> <p>If enacted, this bill would establish the Pinal County Transportation Needs Study Committee, which is tasked with assessing current and projected transportation infrastructure needs in Pinal County, identifying gaps and inefficiencies, providing recommendations for future investments, and engaging with local stakeholders. The committee is required to submit a report of its findings and recommendations to various state officials by June 30, 2026. Additionally, the bill appropriates \$500,000 from the state General Fund for fiscal year 2025-2026 to support the committee's work in collaboration with an institution of higher education. The bill also includes provisions for the repeal of the committee on January 1, 2027, and exempts the appropriation from lapsing, ensuring that the funds remain available for the intended purpose. Overall, the bill updates current statutes by introducing new language that establishes the committee and outlines its responsibilities, while</p>	Senate, Apr 1, 2025: Do Pass - Appropriations (Senate) - Yes: 6, No: 4, NV: 0	House Engrossed Version

		<p>also providing necessary funding to facilitate its operations. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 28-6902</p> <p>Apr 01, 2025, Senate</p> <p>- Do Pass - Appropriations (Senate) - Yes: 6, No: 4, NV: 0</p> <p>Mar 26, 2025, Senate</p> <p>- Do Pass - Public Safety (Senate) - Yes: 6, No: 0, NV: 1</p>		
HB 2239	Myron Tsosie Mae Peshlakai	<p>appropriation; N9073 Rockfall/Roadway project</p> <p>If this bill were to become law, it would introduce a new appropriation of \$4,000,000 from the state general fund for the fiscal year 2025-2026 specifically designated for the Navajo department of transportation. This funding is intended for engineering services and early-stage construction related to the N9073 Rockfall/Roadway project. Additionally, the bill would include a provision that exempts this appropriation from the lapsing provisions outlined in section 35-190 of the Arizona Revised Statutes, ensuring that the allocated funds do not expire at the end of the fiscal year. This change aims to provide more stability and assurance for the funding dedicated to the project.</p> <p>Jan 22, 2025, House</p> <p>- House Second Reading</p> <p>Jan 21, 2025, House</p> <p>- Referred to Rules (House)</p>	House, Jan 22, 2025: House Second Reading	Introduced Version
HB 2298	Gail Griffin	<p>physical availability exemption credit; groundwater (previously: technical correction; management goals; AMAs)</p> <p>The proposed bill would update current statutes regarding irrigation grandfathered rights (IGR) in active management areas (AMAs) by introducing a new section (45-465.05) that allows landowners to permanently relinquish their IGRs in exchange for a physical availability exemption credit. This credit would permit the withdrawal and use of a specified volume of groundwater for non-irrigation purposes in designated AMAs, such as Phoenix, Tucson, and Pinal. The bill outlines the criteria for relinquishment, the application process for the credit, and the obligations for replenishing groundwater used under the exemption. In addition to the new provisions, the bill amends existing sections (45-576 and 45-576.08) to clarify the conditions under which groundwater can be withdrawn without demonstrating physical availability, particularly for assured water supply applications. It also introduces new definitions and requirements for the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) director's responsibilities in issuing credits and determining replenishment obligations. The bill removes outdated language and establishes a timeline for the director's response to credit requests, thereby streamlining the process for landowners managing their water rights. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 45-562 House Engrossed Version: 45-465.05, 45-576, 45-576.08, 45-576.01, 41-1075, 45-114, 45-411.01, 45-561, 45-597, 45-598, 32-2101, 32-2181, 48-3772, 48-3774.01, 45-514, 45-515, 49-201, 45-497, 45-...</p> <p>Feb 25, 2025, House</p> <p>- Do Pass Amended (House)</p> <p>Feb 24, 2025, House</p> <p>- House Minority Caucus: Y</p>	House, Feb 25, 2025: Do Pass Amended (House)	House Engrossed Version
HB 2447	Michael Carbone Janae Shamp	<p>self-certification program; administrative review</p> <p>This bill proposes to amend current statutes regarding municipal administrative reviews by mandating that the legislative body of a city or town may may shall authorize administrative personnel to review and approve various development documents without a public hearing. The bill also introduces a new provision that allows cities and towns to adopt a self-certification program for registered architects and professional engineers, which was previously optional. Additionally, it clarifies the definitions of "license" and "objective" within the context of the statute. Furthermore, the bill restructures the existing provisions by renumbering them and</p>	executive, Mar 31, 2025: Signed by Governor	Chaptered Version

		<p>removing outdated language. It retains the allowance for at-risk submittals and expedited permit reviews for compliant applicants while ensuring that applications for licenses remain subject to statutory time frame requirements. The effective date of the act is set for January 1, 2026, ensuring a clear timeline for implementation. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 9-500.49 House Engrossed Version: 9-500.49 Chaptered Version: 9-500.49</p> <p>Mar 31, 2025, executive</p> <p>- Signed by Governor</p> <p>Mar 26, 2025, executive</p> <p>- Transmit to Governor</p>		
HB 2594	Walt Blackman	<p>GRRC; continuation</p> <p>This bill proposes several updates to the existing statutes governing the Governor's Regulatory Review Council (GRRC). It aims to extend the council's existence until July 1, 2027, while repealing its provisions on January 1, 2028. The membership structure of the GRRC will be modified, with the Director or Assistant Director of the Department of Administration serving as the chairperson and overseeing the legal and economic analysis of rules. The bill also stipulates that the Assistant Director cannot serve as the General Counsel of the Department of Administration. Additionally, the council will now include specific appointment procedures and requirements for its members, including staggered terms and the election of a vice-chairperson. Furthermore, the bill introduces new provisions regarding the council's review process. It allows individuals to petition the council for a review of agency practices that allegedly violate fundamental legal rights, and it prohibits the council from approving rules during study session meetings. The council must also ensure equal time for agency representatives and individuals who support or oppose a rule during public comment periods. Other changes include requirements for council staff to independently review the constitutionality of rules and to distribute meeting materials to legislative leaders simultaneously with council members. Overall, these updates aim to enhance the transparency and accountability of the GRRC's operations. Statutes...</p> <p>Mar 26, 2025, Senate</p> <p>- Do Pass - Government (Senate) - Yes: 4, No: 3, NV: 0</p> <p>Mar 18, 2025, Senate</p> <p>- Senate Second Reading</p>	Senate, Mar 26, 2025: Do Pass - Government (Senate) - Yes: 4, No: 3, NV: 0	House Engrossed Version
HB 2625	Jeff Weninger	<p>competitive sealed bidding; questions; answers</p> <p>The proposed bill, if enacted, would amend current statutes related to the competitive sealed bidding process managed by the Arizona Department of Administration (ADOA). Specifically, it would introduce a mandatory question and answer period for bidders and interested parties, allowing them to submit written questions that the director must respond to in writing. Additionally, the director would be required to provide all questions and answers, including those from site visits and pre-bid conferences, to all bidders and interested parties, thereby enhancing transparency in the procurement process. Furthermore, the bill would make conforming changes to existing statutes, including updating the confidentiality provisions regarding information submitted by bidders and clarifying the irrevocability of bids after they are opened. The language changes would replace specific subsections to ensure consistency with the new requirements introduced by the bill. Overall, these updates aim to improve communication and clarity in the bidding process while maintaining the integrity of the procurement system. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 41-2533, 41-2535, 41-2573, 41-2532, 41-2513, 41-2578, 41-2579, 41-2581, 41-2534 House Engrossed Version: 41-2533, 41-2535, 41-2573, 41-2532, 41-2513, 41-2578, 41-2579, 41-2581, 41-2534</p>	Senate, Mar 31, 2025: Senate Second Reading	House Engrossed Version

		Mar 31, 2025, Senate - Senate Second Reading Mar 27, 2025, Senate - Senate First Reading		
HB 2704	Jeff Weninger Michael Carbone Neal Carter	tax; distribution; county stadium district The proposed bill would update current statutes by introducing new requirements for the Arizona Department of Revenue (ADOR) to account for and report income tax revenues from the Arizona Diamondbacks and their employees, mandating that these funds be transmitted to the District Fund starting January 1, 2026, until the Diamondbacks vacate the facility. Additionally, it would require that the first 2% of transaction privilege tax (TPT) collected from specific business activities at the MLB facility be directed to the District Fund. The bill also introduces penalties for the Diamondbacks if they leave the facility before certain dates and expands the authorized uses of the District Fund to include improvements to the MLB facility and adjacent buildings. Moreover, the bill would repeal certain existing distribution and accounting requirements for TPT and income tax set to take effect on January 1, 2056. It also proposes new sections to establish accounting and revenue collection protocols for businesses at major league baseball facilities, modifies existing statutes for clarity, and mandates separate accounting for revenues collected from these businesses. Overall, these updates aim to enhance financial oversight, ensure accountability for the Diamondbacks, and streamline tax collection processes related to county stadium districts. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 28-2154.01, 42-1116, 42-5008.01, 42-5009, 42-5029, 42-5032.03, 42-5061, 42-5073, 42-5074, 42-5075, 42-5159, ... Mar 24, 2025, Senate - Do Pass Amended - Finance (Senate) - Yes: 4, No: 3, NV: 0 Mar 04, 2025, Senate - Senate Second Reading	Senate, Mar 24, 2025: Do Pass Amended - Finance (Senate) - Yes: 4, No: 3, NV: 0	House Engrossed Version
HB 2858	Tony Rivero	appropriation; Glendale; 75th Avenue reconstruction The proposed bill, if enacted, would update current statutes by appropriating \$3,000,000 from the state General Fund for fiscal year 2025-2026 specifically for the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) to distribute to the City of Glendale for the 75th Avenue reconstruction project. This appropriation is a new insertion into the existing legal framework, which currently does not specify this funding allocation. Additionally, the bill introduces a requirement that Glendale must demonstrate a commitment for matching funds amounting to at least 20% of the total estimated project cost from sources other than the state before ADOT can distribute the appropriated funds. This stipulation is also a new insertion, ensuring that the city has secured additional financial support for the project. Overall, the bill aims to enhance the funding process for transportation projects while ensuring local investment. Mar 18, 2025, Senate - Do Pass - Appropriations (Senate) - Yes: 9, No: 0, NV: 1 Mar 12, 2025, Senate - Do Pass - Public Safety (Senate) - Yes: 7, No: 0, NV: 0	Senate, Mar 18, 2025: Do Pass - Appropriations (Senate) - Yes: 9, No: 0, NV: 1	House Engrossed Version
HCR 2016	Gail Griffin	reinstatement; WIFA monies The resolution H.C.R. 2016 expresses the Arizona Legislature's commitment to long-term water security by reinstating full funding for the Water Infrastructure Finance Authority (WIFA). This authority plays a crucial role in addressing Arizona's current and future water needs through conservation, reuse, and augmentation projects. The resolution highlights the importance of WIFA's mission for the state's economic and environmental health and emphasizes the necessity of private sector partnerships to develop sustainable water supply solutions. The resolution also	executive, May 1, 2025: Transmit to Secretary of State	House Engrossed Version

		<p>acknowledges the challenges faced by WIFA due to funding cuts over the past two years, which have hindered its ability to attract private investment and fully engage in essential projects. It calls for a renewed commitment from the Legislature to work with WIFA to secure the necessary appropriations as budgetary conditions improve, ensuring that Arizona can effectively address water scarcity issues in both urban and rural areas.</p> <p>May 01, 2025, executive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transmit to Secretary of State <p>Apr 30, 2025, House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transmit to House 		
HCR 2035	Jeff Weninger	<p>tax prohibition; vehicle mileage; monitoring</p> <p>HCR2035 is a proposed resolution that seeks to amend the Arizona Constitution by adding a new section that prohibits the state and any local government from imposing taxes or fees based on vehicle miles traveled by individuals in motor vehicles. Additionally, it restricts the enactment of any rules or laws that would monitor or limit the vehicle miles traveled unless such measures require voluntary consent from the individual. This resolution is subject to voter approval and aims to protect citizens from potential taxation and monitoring related to their vehicle usage. The resolution also clarifies that these prohibitions do not apply to interstate agreements for the administration of fuel taxes or registration fees for commercial vehicles operating across state lines, nor do they apply to vehicles owned and operated by governmental entities. If approved, the Secretary of State is tasked with submitting this measure to voters during the next general election.</p> <p>Feb 20, 2025, House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do Pass Amended (House) <p>Feb 18, 2025, House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - House Minority Caucus: Y 	House, Feb 20, 2025: Do Pass Amended (House)	House Engrossed Version
SB 1013	Warren Petersen	<p>fentanyl; possession; probation ineligibility (previously: municipalities; counties; fee increases; vote)</p> <p>This bill proposes significant updates to current statutes regarding the regulation of municipal and county assessments, taxes, and fees. Under the new provisions, the common council of a municipality and the board of supervisors of a county would be prohibited from increasing any assessment, tax, or fee without a two-thirds vote from their respective governing bodies. Additionally, the bill declares that the regulation of these increases is a matter of statewide concern, thereby preempting any further regulation by municipalities or counties. The bill also introduces new language that emphasizes the need for a two-thirds vote for any such increases, which is a departure from the current law that does not impose this requirement. The changes aim to enhance accountability and ensure that local governments cannot unilaterally impose financial burdens on their constituents without significant legislative support. Overall, if enacted, this bill would create a more stringent framework for local taxation and fee increases, aligning them with the existing state-level requirements for revenue increases. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 9-256, 11-225 Senate Engrossed Version: 9-256, 11-225 House Engrossed Version: 13-901.01</p> <p>Mar 31, 2025, House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Third Read and failed - Yes: 26, No: 30, NV: 4 (House) <p>Mar 26, 2025, House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do Pass Amended (House) 	House, Mar 31, 2025: Third Read and failed - Yes: 26, No: 30, NV: 4 (House)	House Engrossed Version
SB 1023	Wendy Rogers	<p>critical infrastructure; prohibited agreements</p> <p>This bill proposes to amend current statutes by introducing new provisions that prohibit businesses and government entities in Arizona from entering into agreements involving critical infrastructure with companies that are owned or controlled by</p>	House, Feb 27, 2025: House Second Reading	Senate Engrossed Version

		<p>citizens or governments of China, Iran, North Korea, or Russia. Specifically, it stipulates that such agreements are not allowed if the company can access or control critical infrastructure, except for limited access for warranty and support purposes. Additionally, the bill allows for exemptions if the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) determines there are no unresolved national security concerns or if the citizens involved are also U.S. citizens. Furthermore, the bill empowers the Governor, in consultation with the Department of Public Safety, to designate countries as threats to critical infrastructure. It also defines key terms such as "company" and "critical infrastructure," ensuring clarity in the application of these new regulations. Overall, the bill aims to enhance the security of critical infrastructure in Arizona by restricting foreign influence from specific nations deemed as threats.</p> <p>Feb 27, 2025, House</p> <p>- House Second Reading</p> <p>Feb 26, 2025, House</p> <p>- House First Reading.</p>		
SB 1027	Wendy Rogers	<p>critical telecommunications infrastructure; construction requirements</p> <p>The proposed "Secure Telecommunications Act of 2025" would update current statutes by introducing new requirements for critical telecommunications infrastructure in Arizona. Specifically, it would insert provisions mandating that such infrastructure must not include equipment manufactured by a foreign adversary, particularly the People's Republic of China. The bill would also require the removal of any existing non-compliant infrastructure and establish reporting obligations for telecommunications providers to certify compliance. Additionally, it would impose civil penalties for violations and prohibit non-compliant providers from receiving state or federal funding for telecommunications projects. In terms of modifications to existing law, the bill would delete previous stipulations regarding registration and fees with the Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC) and narrow the definition of a foreign adversary. It would also clarify the definition of critical telecommunications infrastructure to include specific criteria, such as the presence of microchips and connections to publicly regulated utility networks. The act would introduce annual certification requirements for telecommunications providers and set civil penalties for noncompliance, thereby enhancing the security of Arizona's telecommunications infrastructure.</p> <p>Apr 18, 2025, executive</p> <p>- Vetoed by Governor</p> <p>Apr 15, 2025, executive</p> <p>- Transmit to Governor</p>	executive, Apr 18, 2025: Vetoed by Governor	House Engrossed Version
SB 1050	Venden "Vince" Leach	<p>GPLET; notice; abatement period</p> <p>The proposed bill would amend current statutes related to the government property lease excise tax (GPLET) by introducing new requirements and restrictions. It would prohibit the abatement of GPLET revenue designated for school districts, ensuring that school districts receive their allocated funding. Additionally, the bill would require government lessors to maintain a public database of GPLET leases, post lease agreements on their websites, and include specific information about each lease, such as the county assessor's parcel number and the lessee's name. This aims to enhance transparency and accountability in the GPLET process. Moreover, the bill would add community college districts to the list of entities that must receive notifications regarding proposed government property improvements and require notices to include estimates of property tax revenue that will be foregone during the GPLET lease term. It would also mandate that the Arizona Department of Revenue (ADOR) post annual GPLET tax return reports on its website within 30 days of receipt. Overall, these updates are designed to improve the management and oversight of GPLET, ensuring that tax revenues are appropriately allocated</p>	executive, Apr 7, 2025: Vetoed by Governor	Senate Engrossed Version

		<p>and that relevant stakeholders are informed. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 15-971, 42-6202, 42-6204, 42-6206, 42-6209, 15-947, 15-961, 41-1276, 15-447, 15-943, 15-973, 15-255, 15-904, 15-766, 15-767, 37-521, 42-5029, 42-5029.02, 35-173, 42-6208, 42-18053, 42-6203 Senate Engrossed ...</p> <p>Apr 07, 2025, executive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vetoed by Governor <p>Apr 01, 2025, executive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transmit to Governor 		
SB 1051	Wendy Rogers	<p>engineers; alterations; commercial space</p> <p>The proposed bill, if enacted, would amend current statutes regarding the practices exempt from compliance with the Arizona Board of Technical Registration's (AZBTR) requirements. Specifically, it would allow nonregistrants to design interior nonstructural alterations for individual units within commercial spaces that are one or two stories and exceed 3,000 square feet, provided that these individual units do not exceed 3,000 square feet themselves. However, this exemption would not apply to assembly occupancy as defined in the adopted building code. Additionally, the bill would clarify the language regarding the one-time addition for storage purposes, changing "one-time" to "onetime" and making other technical adjustments for consistency. Furthermore, the bill would make several deletions and insertions to refine the language of the existing statute. For instance, it would replace "single family" with "single-family" and adjust the phrasing around the responsibilities of nonregistrants and the conditions under which they may operate. The bill also aims to ensure that the requirements of the chapter do not apply to certain work done by communications common carriers or public service corporations, provided that the engineering services are not offered directly to the public. Overall, these changes aim to modernize the regulations while maintaining public safety standards. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 32-144 Senate Engrossed Version: 32-144 House Engrossed Version: 3...</p> <p>May 01, 2025, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Senate Majority Caucus: Y - Senate Minority Caucus: Y 	Senate, May 1, 2025: Senate Minority Caucus: Y	House Engrossed Version
SB 1086	Jake Hoffman Rachel Keshel	<p>transportation system performance; ADOT</p> <p>The proposed bill would amend current statutes related to transportation planning by introducing new performance factors and modifying existing ones. Specifically, it would add "mobility" as a performance factor and change "congestion relief" to "congestion reduction" and "safety" to "safety improvements." Additionally, it would separate the combined factor of "integration and connectivity with other modes" into two distinct factors: "connectivity" and "integration." The bill would also require the Arizona Department of Transportation's (ADOT) Transportation Planning Division to develop methods for quantitatively measuring these performance factors and to consider new technologies and innovations in their delivery. Furthermore, the bill would establish specific weightings for highway and transit projects, mandating that 40% of the evaluation for highway projects be based on congestion reduction and mobility, and 20% on safety improvements. For transit projects, it would set a minimum ridership requirement of 70% of the system average, which could be lowered to 50% if contracted to a private operator. The bill also prohibits the consideration of motor vehicle travel mile reduction targets and ensures that performance factors do not promote differential treatment based on race, color, or ethnicity. Overall, these updates aim to enhance the effectiveness and equity of transportation planning in Arizona. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 28-501, 28-505, 28-332 Senate Engross...</p> <p>Apr 29, 2025, executive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transmit to Governor <p>Apr 28, 2025, Senate</p>	executive, Apr 29, 2025: Transmit to Governor	Senate Engrossed Version

		- Transmit to Senate		
SB 1088	Jake Hoffman Rachel Keshel	<p>government; compliance; immigration; deportation (previously: ADWR; hydrology reports)</p> <p>If enacted, this bill would amend existing Arizona statutes to impose strict compliance requirements regarding federal immigration and deportation laws on public entities, including cities, towns, counties, and state agencies, as well as their independent contractors. Specifically, it would require these entities to cooperate with federal agencies such as the Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection, and Immigration and Customs Enforcement. Contracts with independent contractors would need to include a provision that voids the contract if the contractor fails to comply with these requirements. Additionally, the Attorney General would be mandated to investigate any alleged violations upon request from legislators, and individuals would be granted the right to bring private actions to enforce compliance. The bill also introduces financial penalties for state agencies that violate these compliance requirements, mandating that they deposit 10% of their funding for the fiscal year into the state general fund within 30 days of a violation. Furthermore, the new provisions would be set to expire on December 31, 2028, effectively repealing the compliance requirements at that time. Overall, the bill aims to enhance cooperation with federal immigration enforcement while establishing clear consequences for non-compliance. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 45-581 Senate Engrossed Version: 9-500.52, 11-269.30, 41-710.03, 41-194.01</p> <p>May 01, 2025, Senate</p> <p>- Transmit to Senate</p> <p>May 01, 2025, House</p> <p>- Third Read and passed - Yes: 31, No: 27, NV: 2 (House)</p>	Senate, May 1, 2025: Transmit to Senate	Senate Engrossed Version
SB 1089	Jake Hoffman Laurin Hendrix Rachel Keshel	<p>ADOT; report; construction projects; bidders</p> <p>If this bill were to become law, it would amend Title 28, Chapter 2, Article 3 of the Arizona Revised Statutes by adding a new section, 28-377. This new section would require the Director of the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) to issue a quarterly report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The report would detail instances where the lowest responsible bidder for a construction project contract was not selected, along with the reasons for not selecting that bidder. The bill introduces new reporting requirements without altering existing statutes, thereby enhancing transparency in the bidding process for construction contracts managed by ADOT. This addition aims to provide legislative oversight and accountability regarding the selection of contractors for state highway projects. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 28-377 Senate Engrossed Version: 28-377</p> <p>Apr 29, 2025, executive</p> <p>- Transmit to Governor</p> <p>Apr 16, 2025, Senate</p> <p>- Transmit to Senate</p>	executive, Apr 29, 2025: Transmit to Governor	Senate Engrossed Version
SB 1092	Jake Hoffman Joseph Chaplik Laurin Hendrix	<p>vehicle mileage; tracking; tax; prohibitions</p> <p>If enacted, this bill would amend current statutes by introducing new prohibitions on the tracking and taxation of vehicle miles traveled by individuals. Specifically, it would prevent any state or local government from establishing vehicle miles of travel reduction goals or targets in their transportation and land-use planning. Additionally, it would prohibit public entities from recording individuals' vehicle mileage through methods such as odometer readings captured by cameras or third-party data, as well as from imposing any fees or taxes based on the number of miles traveled. The bill also includes exemptions for interstate agreements related to commercial vehicles and for vehicles owned by public entities. These changes aim to protect individual privacy regarding vehicle travel and to prevent the imposition of</p>	House, Apr 15, 2025: Do Pass (House)	Senate Engrossed Version

		<p>mileage-based fees or taxes, thereby updating the legal framework governing transportation planning and taxation in Arizona. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 1-802, 1-803, 1-804 Senate Engrossed Version: 1-802, 1-803, 1-804</p> <p>Apr 15, 2025, House</p> <p>- Do Pass (House)</p> <p>Apr 08, 2025, House</p> <p>- House Majority Caucus: Y</p>		
SB 1111	Jake Hoffman	<p>nonhealth regulatory boards; challenges; prohibition</p> <p>This bill proposes several updates to current statutes regarding foreign wire transfers and the establishment of the Arizona Deportations Fund. It introduces a new requirement for licensed money transmitters (licensees) to charge a fee for initiating foreign wire transfers, with specific fee structures based on the transaction amount. For transactions under \$500, a flat fee of \$25 is charged, while transactions of \$500 or more incur a fee of \$25 plus an additional 5% of the amount exceeding \$500. The fees collected will be paid to the Arizona Department of Revenue and separately accounted for, with net revenues deposited into the newly established Arizona Deportations Fund. Additionally, the bill outlines the purpose and administration of the Deportations Fund, which will consist of the fees collected from foreign wire transfers. The fund will be used to provide grants to law enforcement agencies for their involvement in apprehending illegal immigrants, with a grant amount set at \$2,500 for each deported individual. The bill also allows for a tax credit against individual income tax for the fees paid for foreign wire transmissions, thereby incentivizing compliance with the new fee structure. Overall, these changes aim to enhance funding for law enforcement efforts related to immigration enforcement while providing financial relief to taxpayers who engage in foreign wire transfers. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 41-1092.08 Senate Engrossed Version: 43-222, 43-1080, 42-...</p> <p>Mar 31, 2025, House</p> <p>- Referred to Rules (House)</p> <p>Mar 03, 2025, Senate</p> <p>- Proper for Consideration - Rules (Senate) - Yes: 5, No: 4, NV: 0</p>	House, Mar 31, 2025: Referred to Rules (House)	Senate Engrossed Version
SB 1114	Timothy "Tim" Dunn	<p>assured water supply; analysis; availability</p> <p>This bill proposes several updates to the current statutes regarding the issuance of Certificates of Assured Water Supply. Under the new provisions, the Director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) would be required to accept both an analysis and a physical availability determination as valid demonstrations of physical availability for groundwater, provided certain conditions are met, including that the determination was issued by May 31, 2023. Additionally, applicants holding an analysis can submit a sworn statement agreeing to reduce the remaining volume of groundwater reserved by 15% after receiving a certificate, which the Director must grant upon receipt of this statement. Furthermore, the bill mandates that for each new certificate issued based on an analysis, the Director must use the water demand assumptions in effect at the time of the application. The analysis will also be adjusted to reflect the volume of groundwater based on these assumptions. The bill defines "analysis" as a determination by the Director that one or more criteria for a certificate have been met. This legislation is classified as an emergency measure, allowing it to take effect immediately upon the Governor's signature. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 45-576.11 Senate Engrossed Version: 45-576.11</p> <p>Apr 01, 2025, House</p> <p>- Retained on Calendar (House)</p> <p>Mar 25, 2025, House</p> <p>- House Minority Caucus: Y</p>	House, Apr 1, 2025: Retained on Calendar (House)	Senate Engrossed Version

SB 1116	Timothy "Tim" Dunn	<p>groundwater model; receipt; written findings</p> <p>If enacted, this bill would amend Arizona Revised Statutes by adding a new section (45-581) to title 45, chapter 2, article 9, which pertains to groundwater management. The bill mandates that the Director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) must notify applicants in writing within five days of receiving an alternative groundwater model. Furthermore, within sixty days of receipt, the Director is required to provide a detailed written response to the applicant, which includes whether the overall findings of the model are accepted, the acceptance or denial of specific findings, and the rationale for any rejections. This legislation is classified as an emergency measure, indicating its urgency in addressing groundwater management issues. The provisions aim to enhance the transparency and efficiency of the review process for alternative groundwater models, thereby ensuring timely communication between the ADWR and applicants. The act would take effect immediately upon the Governor's signature if the emergency clause is enacted. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 45-581 Senate Engrossed Version: 45-581</p> <p>Apr 10, 2025, House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do Pass (House) <p>Mar 25, 2025, House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - House Minority Caucus: Y 	House, Apr 10, 2025: Do Pass (House)	Senate Engrossed Version
SB 1134	Thomas "T.J." Shope	<p>county water augmentation authorities; bond (previously: ADWR; application; review; time frames)</p> <p>The proposed bill would significantly update the current statutes governing county water augmentation authorities by introducing new provisions and removing outdated requirements. Key additions include allowing authorities to issue revenue bonds without needing to prove that other financing methods are impractical and eliminating the requirement for public hearings to be scheduled within a specific timeframe after adopting a bond resolution. The bill also mandates that authorities notify the Arizona Attorney General of their intention to issue bonds, with a ten-day response window for compliance verification. In contrast, the bill would remove the necessity for the AG to certify bond validity and the requirement for bonds to be signed by specific officials in office at the time of signing, thereby streamlining the bond issuance process. Additionally, the bill proposes updates to loan agreements and project definitions related to water infrastructure. It stipulates that loan repayment agreements become incontestable once funded by the Water Infrastructure Finance Authority (WIFA) and clarifies that loan repayments do not constitute a debt of the Authority. The definition of "project" would be expanded to include various water conservation and storage facilities, and the bill would also introduce new sections that clarify the authority's powers and responsibilities. Overall, these changes aim to enhance operational efficiency and financial flexibility for authorities managing ...</p> <p>Apr 14, 2025, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transmit to Senate <p>Apr 14, 2025, House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Third Read and passed - Yes: 46, No: 10, NV: 4 (House) 	Senate, Apr 14, 2025: Transmit to Senate	House Engrossed Version
SB 1236	Warren Petersen	<p>storm water (previously: government anti-identification procedures; technical correction)</p> <p>The proposed bill would amend current statutes to allow a storer in the Phoenix Active Management Area (AMA) to recharge stormwater within a constructed underground storage facility, provided they comply with operational terms and applicable water quality permits. It introduces new provisions that require the Director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) to determine the quantity of stormwater recharged annually and credit the storer's replenishment account with 95% of the total volume. Additionally, it allows storers to use or transfer</p>	Senate, Apr 22, 2025: Senate Minority Caucus: Y	House Engrossed Version

		<p>replenishment credits to offset their replenishment obligations within the same subbasin. The bill also clarifies that replenishment credits will be treated as groundwater rather than stored water and stipulates that the storage of stormwater must not infringe on existing water rights. It defines "stormwater" and specifies that it does not include surface water, effluent, incidental recharge, or net natural recharge. Other technical changes include modifications to the language regarding water storage permits and the conditions under which they may be issued. Overall, the bill aims to enhance water management practices in Arizona by facilitating the use of stormwater for aquifer replenishment. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 18-522 Senate Engrossed Version: 45-831.01, 45-837.01, 45-852.01, 45-854.01, 45-871.01 House Engrossed Version: 45-831.01, 45-837.01, 45-852.01, 45-854.01, 45-871.01</p> <p>Apr 22, 2025, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Senate Majority Caucus: Y - Senate Minority Caucus: Y 		
SB 1393	Thomas "T.J." Shope	<p>groundwater replenishments; Pinal AMA (previously: false claims; agriculture; technical correction)</p> <p>The proposed bill would amend current statutes related to groundwater management in Arizona, specifically sections 45-576 and 48-3771 of the Arizona Revised Statutes. It introduces new provisions that allow municipal providers applying for a new designation of assured water supply in the Pinal Active Management Area (AMA) to retain a replenishment obligation for all parcels of member land within their service area. Additionally, it prohibits the Director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) or any political subdivision from requiring owners of subdivided lands to pay for or provide a water source to mitigate groundwater demands incurred off their parcel as a condition for receiving a certificate of assured water supply. The bill also makes technical corrections and conforming changes to existing language. It clarifies that for municipal providers designated as having an assured water supply, owners of lands subdivided after the designation cannot be compelled to provide or pay for a water source to address replenishment obligations incurred for lands other than their own. Overall, these updates aim to streamline the process for municipal providers and ensure that landowners are not unduly burdened by water supply requirements. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 3-113 Senate Engrossed Version: 45-576, 48-3771, 32-2101, 32-2181, 48-3772, 48-3774.01, 45-514, 45-515, 49-201, 45-497, 45-579, 45-576.02, 9-463.01, 11-823, 11-822 House Engrossed Version: 45-576, 48...</p> <p>Apr 22, 2025, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Senate Majority Caucus: Y - Senate Minority Caucus: Y 	Senate, Apr 22, 2025: Senate Minority Caucus: Y	House Engrossed Version
SB 1518	Timothy "Tim" Dunn	<p>subsequent AMAs; groundwater portability</p> <p>If enacted, this bill would amend current statutes related to irrigation grandfathered rights (IGFR) in Arizona's subsequent active management areas (AMAs). The bill introduces new provisions that allow owners of IGFRs to use, sell, transfer, or lease their rights and the associated water duty. Specifically, it permits owners to choose not to irrigate certain portions of their land while still being able to sell or lease the associated water duty to other irrigators within the same AMA. Additionally, it allows recipients of the transferred water duty to use it anywhere in the AMA for irrigation purposes and to further convey that duty. The bill also establishes requirements for notifying the Director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) when an IGFR is sold, transferred, or leased. This includes submitting a prescribed form that details the acres not subject to irrigation, the type of conveyance, and the volume of groundwater that can be used. Furthermore, the Director is tasked with adopting rules to implement these new provisions, including the potential establishment of flexibility accounts for better management of water resources. Overall, the bill aims to enhance the flexibility</p>	House, Mar 31, 2025: Do Pass (House)	Senate Engrossed Version

		<p>and usability of IGFRs in subsequent AMAs while ensuring proper oversight and regulation. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 45-484 Senate Engrossed Version: 45-484</p> <p>Mar 31, 2025, House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do Pass (House) <p>Mar 25, 2025, House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - House Minority Caucus: Y 		
SB 1527	Shawwna Bolick	<p>occupational boards; renewal extension</p> <p>This bill proposes updates to current statutes regarding the renewal processes for licenses and certifications issued by health profession regulatory boards and licensing authorities in Arizona. Under the new provisions, if a health board or licensing authority suspends the processing of renewal applications, all current licenses and certificates will be automatically extended through the suspension period. Additionally, the renewal fees for these licenses and certificates will be waived during this time. This change aims to provide clarity and support for professionals affected by such suspensions. The bill also introduces a definition for "licensing authority," which encompasses any agency, department, board, or commission that issues licenses, permits, certificates, or registrations. However, it explicitly excludes the Board of Certified Reporters and health boards from this definition. These amendments are intended to streamline the regulatory process and ensure that professionals can continue to operate without interruption during periods of renewal application suspension. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 32-3230.02 Senate Engrossed Version: 32-3230.02</p> <p>Apr 29, 2025, executive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transmit to Governor <p>Apr 28, 2025, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transmit to Senate 	executive, Apr 29, 2025: Transmit to Governor	Senate Engrossed Version
SB 1530	Warren Petersen	<p>groundwater storage facility; withdrawals; area</p> <p>The proposed bill, if enacted, would amend current statutes regarding the recovery of stored water within Arizona's active management areas (AMAs). Specifically, it would require the Director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) to assume that a recovery well is located within the area of impact of stored water if the applicant does not submit a separate hydrologic study. This assumption would apply if the recovery well is situated on land permitted to operate as a groundwater savings facility or within one mile of specified locations, including the exterior boundary of a constructed underground storage facility or the middle line of a drainage channel within the storage area of a managed underground storage facility. Additionally, the bill would make technical changes to the language of the current statutes, including the replacement of the term "sub-basin" with "subbasin." It would also clarify the conditions under which recovery can occur for water stored outside of an active management area, ensuring that recovery aligns with the same irrigation non-expansion area or groundwater basin where the water was originally stored. Overall, these updates aim to streamline the recovery process while maintaining regulatory oversight. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 45-834.01 Senate Engrossed Version: 45-834.01 House Engrossed Version: 45-834.01</p> <p>Apr 22, 2025, Senate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Senate Majority Caucus: Y - Senate Minority Caucus: Y 	Senate, Apr 22, 2025: Senate Minority Caucus: Y	House Engrossed Version
SB 1558	Thomas "T.J." Shope	<p>water technology study committee</p> <p>If enacted, this bill would establish the Water Technology Study Committee, which would consist of various members including three Senate members, three House members, and representatives from the Arizona Department of Water Resources, the Water Infrastructure Finance Authority, the Arizona Commerce</p>	House, May 1, 2025: Third Read and failed - Yes: 16, No: 42, NV: 2 (House)	Senate Engrossed Version

		<p>Authority, a statewide business association, a state university with expertise in water conservation technology, and a municipal water users association. The bill specifies that no more than two members from the same political party can be appointed to the committee, and it requires the designation of co-chairpersons from both the Senate and House appointees. The committee would be tasked with researching and making recommendations on several topics related to water conservation technology, including its current application in Arizona, initiatives from other states, the effectiveness of existing technologies, the relationship between sustainable technologies and the water-energy nexus, and potential uses of emerging technologies for better water management. A report detailing the committee's findings and recommendations would need to be submitted by December 31, 2026, after which the committee would be repealed.</p> <p>May 01, 2025, House</p> <p>- Third Read and failed - Yes: 16, No: 42, NV: 2 (House)</p> <p>Apr 16, 2025, House</p> <p>- House Minority Caucus: Y</p>		
SB 1579	Theresa Hatathlie Lauren Kuby Analise Ortiz	<p>appropriation; waterline project; Ganado</p> <p>The proposed bill, if enacted, would update current statutes by appropriating \$340,000 from the state General Fund for fiscal year 2025-2026 specifically to the Arizona Department of Administration (ADOA). This funding is designated for the design, planning, and construction costs associated with the Ganado Waterline Pipeline Project, which will benefit the Navajo Nation. The bill introduces new language that specifies the appropriation and its intended use, while the existing statutes regarding the ADOA's responsibilities and functions remain unchanged. The bill will take effect on the general effective date, ensuring that the allocated funds can be utilized promptly for the project.</p> <p>Mar 25, 2025, House</p> <p>- Transmit to House</p> <p>Mar 25, 2025, Senate</p> <p>- Third Read and passed - Yes: 25, No: 0, NV: 4 (Senate)</p>	House, Mar 25, 2025: Transmit to House	Senate Engrossed Version
SB 1611	Thomas "T.J." Shope Warren Petersen	<p>physical availability exemption credit; groundwater</p> <p>The proposed bill would update current statutes by introducing a new section (45-465.05) that allows landowners within active management areas (AMAs) to permanently relinquish their irrigation grandfathered rights (IGFR) in exchange for a physical availability exemption credit. This credit would permit specified annual groundwater withdrawals based on the AMA and the credit volume, contingent upon compliance with management plans and approval from the Director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR). The bill also amends existing sections (45-576 and 45-576.08) to incorporate these new provisions and outlines specific conditions for relinquishment and withdrawal. Furthermore, the bill establishes new administrative processes for managing these exemption credits, including timelines for the Director's determinations and the ability for credit holders to assign their credits to municipal providers or subsequent landowners. It specifies replenishment obligations based on groundwater usage relative to the credit, with different requirements for the Phoenix, Tucson, and Pinal AMAs. Overall, the bill aims to improve water management practices while providing landowners with greater flexibility in managing their water rights. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 45-465.05, 45-576, 45-576.08, 45-576.01, 41-1075, 45-114, 45-411.01, 45-561, 45-597, 45-598, 32-2101, 32-2181, 48-3772, 48-3774.01, 45-514, 45-515, 49-201, 45-497, 45-579, 45-576.02, 9-463.01, 11-823, 11-822</p> <p>Feb 26, 2025, Senate</p> <p>- Senate Majority Caucus: Y</p> <p>Feb 24, 2025, Senate</p> <p>- Senate Minority Caucus: Y</p>	Senate, Feb 26, 2025: Senate Majority Caucus: Y	Introduced Version

SB 1617	Thomas "T.J." Shope	<p>appropriation; State Route 347</p> <p>If this bill were to become law, it would amend current statutes by accelerating the appropriation of \$49,000,000 from the state General Fund for the construction of an overpass at Riggs Road and State Route 347 from fiscal year 2028 to fiscal year 2026. Specifically, it would replace the current language that specifies the appropriation for fiscal year 2027-2028 with the new fiscal year 2025-2026 designation. Additionally, the bill would include amendments to previous laws that reference this appropriation, ensuring that the updated timeline is consistent across all relevant statutes. The bill also clarifies legislative intent regarding the funding of the overpass project, explicitly stating that the legislature intends for the project to be funded in fiscal year 2025-2026. Furthermore, it makes technical and conforming changes to ensure that the new language aligns with existing statutes. Overall, the bill aims to streamline the funding process for the overpass project by moving the appropriation forward by two years.</p> <p>Mar 31, 2025, House</p> <p>- Do Pass Amended - Appropriations (House) - Yes: 18, No: 0, NV: 0</p> <p>Mar 13, 2025, House</p> <p>- House Second Reading</p>	House, Mar 31, 2025: Do Pass Amended - Appropriations (House) - Yes: 18, No: 0, NV: 0	Senate Engrossed Version
SB 1627	Shawwna Bolick	<p>agencies; interpretations; directives; rules</p> <p>If enacted, this bill would amend current statutes by adding a new section to title 41, chapter 49 of the Arizona Revised Statutes, specifically addressing the submission and posting of federal agency guidance, interpretations, and directives. The chapter heading would be updated from "FEDERAL MONIES" to "FEDERAL MONIES AND FEDERAL RULE IMPLEMENTATION," reflecting the expanded focus of the legislation. Each state agency would be required to submit any relevant guidance from federal agencies to key legislative leaders within thirty days of receipt, ensuring timely communication of federal directives. Additionally, the bill mandates that all guidance, interpretations, and directives received by state agencies must be posted on the respective agency's website. This requirement aims to enhance transparency and accessibility of federal guidance to the public and stakeholders. The bill removes the previous specification that such guidance must come from a "relevant" federal agency, broadening the scope of what must be reported and posted. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 41-4902 Senate Engrossed Version: 41-4902</p> <p>Mar 13, 2025, House</p> <p>- House Second Reading</p> <p>Mar 12, 2025, House</p> <p>- House First Reading.</p>	House, Mar 13, 2025: House Second Reading	Senate Engrossed Version
SCM 1002	Carine Werner Hildy Angius Frank Carroll	<p>vision zero; transportation planning</p> <p>If this bill were to become law, it would update current statutes by inserting a new concurrent memorial that urges the U.S. President and Congress to eliminate the Vision Zero approach to transportation planning. This insertion emphasizes the need to prioritize sound engineering methods and reliable safety outcomes, while also ensuring that individual freedoms and economic efficiency are not compromised. Additionally, the bill would direct the Secretary of State to transmit copies of this memorial to key federal officials, including the U.S. President, the President of the U.S. Senate, the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, and each member of the U.S. Congress from Arizona. This action aims to formally communicate the state's position on transportation planning and funding to federal authorities.</p> <p>Apr 29, 2025, executive</p> <p>- Transmit to Secretary of State</p>	executive, Apr 29, 2025: Transmit to Secretary of State	Senate Engrossed Version

		Apr 28, 2025, Senate - Transmit to Senate		
SCR 1002	Wendy Rogers	<p>photo enforcement systems; prohibition</p> <p>The resolution SCR1002 aims to prohibit local authorities and state agencies in Arizona from utilizing photo enforcement systems for identifying traffic law violators, pending voter approval. This initiative seeks to eliminate automated systems that capture images of vehicles for traffic violations, advocating for a return to traditional law enforcement methods. It also proposes the repeal of existing statutes governing the use and placement of these systems, including the removal of certain exemptions and requirements. The resolution expands the definition of photo enforcement systems to encompass devices used for identifying violations of local ordinances related to excessive speed and traffic control. Furthermore, the resolution emphasizes the importance of maintaining law enforcement responsibilities with trained officers rather than delegating these duties to private entities, thereby safeguarding citizens from potential abuses linked to profit-driven enforcement. If the measure is approved by voters during the next general election, it will take effect upon proclamation by the Governor. The resolution does not foresee any fiscal impact on the state General Fund, reinforcing the legislative intent to prioritize public safety over revenue generation in traffic law enforcement. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 28-601, 28-627, 28-1201, 28-1202, 28-1203, 28-1204, 28-1205, 28-1206, 28-1602, 28-5201, 28-5432, 11-441, 28-1106, 28-1171, 28-101, 28-667, 28-1092 Senate Engr...</p> <p>Mar 19, 2025, House</p> <p>- Do Pass - Transportation & Infrastructure (House) - Yes: 4, No: 1, NV: 0</p> <p>Mar 13, 2025, House</p> <p>- House Second Reading</p>	House, Mar 19, 2025: Do Pass - Transportation & Infrastructure (House) - Yes: 4, No: 1, NV: 0	Senate Engrossed Version
SCR 1004	Jake Hoffman Joseph Chaplik Rachel Keshel	<p>prohibit tax; monitoring; vehicle mileage</p> <p>The resolution SCR1004 proposes an amendment to the Arizona Constitution that would prohibit the state and any local government from imposing taxes or fees based on vehicle miles traveled by individuals in motor vehicles. Additionally, it seeks to prevent the enactment of any rules or laws that monitor or limit vehicle miles traveled unless such measures require voluntary consent from the individual. The resolution outlines specific exemptions, including interstate agreements for fuel tax administration and vehicles owned by public entities. If approved by voters, this amendment would become effective upon proclamation by the Governor. The Secretary of State is tasked with submitting this proposition to voters at the next general election. The resolution does not anticipate any fiscal impact on the state General Fund. Amendments adopted by the committee include technical changes and the inclusion of public motor vehicles in the exemptions.</p> <p>Feb 20, 2025, House</p> <p>- Transmit to House</p> <p>Feb 20, 2025, Senate</p> <p>- Third Read and passed - Yes: 17, No: 12, NV: 1 (Senate)</p>	House, Feb 20, 2025: Transmit to House	Senate Engrossed Version
SCR 1008	Warren Petersen	<p>municipalities; counties; vote; fee increases</p> <p>The resolution SCR1008 proposes to amend Arizona law to require a two-thirds vote from the governing bodies of municipalities and counties before they can increase any assessments, taxes, or fees. This measure aims to enhance local government accountability and ensure that significant financial decisions are made with broad support. Additionally, it declares that the regulation of such increases is a matter of statewide concern, thereby preempting any further local regulations on this issue. If approved by voters in a general election, this resolution would become effective upon proclamation by the Governor. The</p>	House, Mar 19, 2025: Do Pass - Ways & Means (House) - Yes: 5, No: 4, NV: 0	Senate Engrossed Version

		<p>resolution does not anticipate any fiscal impact on the state General Fund. It builds on existing laws that require a two-thirds vote for state revenue increases and aligns with recent legislative changes that have raised the threshold for tax approval to 60% in certain cases. Statutes affected: Introduced Version: 9-256, 11-225 Senate Engrossed Version: 9-256, 11-225</p> <p>Mar 19, 2025, House</p> <p>- Do Pass - Ways & Means (House) - Yes: 5, No: 4, NV: 0</p> <p>Mar 13, 2025, House</p> <p>- House Second Reading</p>		
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