

**Priority for 2019
NASW AZ
Week of May 13h**

Removal of the automatic freeze on KidsCare

Child Welfare System Reform including implementation of the Family First Prevention Services Act and integration of physical and behavioral health care at CMDP

Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder Treatment, including syringe access programs

Gun violence and school safety

Support for social justice issues

Regulation and de-regulation of the social work professional. Addressing caseloads for school social workers including use of the term “social worker” for those without social work degrees

Elections

State and federal funding for Health and Human Service Programs

Bill Number	Description	Status	NASW AZ Action Support (S) Neutral (N) Oppose (O)
Removal of the automatic freeze on KidsCare			
SB 1134: children’s health insurance program; appropriations	If the Director of AHCCCS determines that monies may be insufficient for the CHIP, the AHCCCS Administration is permitted, instead of required, to stop processing new applications for CHIP until verifying that funding is sufficient. Appropriates \$1,586,900 from	Do pass Senate HSS Committee, 7-1, 2/6/19	S

	the general fund and \$15,141,500 from the CHIP Fund in FY2019-20 to AHCCCS to administer and provide services under CHIP.		
HB 2513: children's health insurance program; appropriations	If the Director of AHCCCS determines that monies may be insufficient for the CHIP, the AHCCCS Administration is permitted, instead of required, to stop processing new applications for CHIP until verifying that funding is sufficient. Appropriates \$1,586,900 from the general fund and \$15,141,500 from the CHIP Fund in FY2019-20 to AHCCCS to administer and provide services under CHIP.	No action on	S
Mental Health & Substance Use Disorder Treatment, including syringe access programs			
HB 2053: Competency Evaluations; Reports	If a mental health examiner determines that a defendant is competent to stand trial due to ongoing treatment with psychotropic medication, the court is authorized, in its discretion, to appoint a mental health expert who is a physician to address the necessity of continuing that treatment and any limitations that the medication may have on competency, & the expert's report is no longer required to address those issues.	Signed into Law, Chapter 71	
HB 2070: Adult Behavioral Health Therapeutic Homes	An "adult behavioral health therapeutic home" (defined) is not required to comply with the building codes or zoning standards for a health care institution prescribed by the DHS.	Signed into Law, Chapter 121	
HB 2117: Developmental Homes; Monitoring	A service provider that operates a group home or an intermediate care facility for persons with an intellectual disability is permitted to install, oversee and monitor "electronic monitoring devices" (defined) in common areas, including hallways, of the group home or facility. DHS is required to adopt rules regarding the use of electronic monitoring in group homes & intermediate care facilities, & provisions that must be included in the rules are listed, including public disclosure of the device. A service provider that uses an electronic monitoring device before the effective date of this legislation is required to establish policies consistent with the rules & to submit the policies to DHS within 90 days after the rules are adopted.	Transmitted to Governor 5/9	
HB 2152: Residential Beds; Seriously Mentally Ill	AHCCCS is required to report to specified legislative committees the current number of behavioral health residential facility beds and supportive housing beds that are available in Arizona for adults with serious mental illness by December 1, 2019, in addition to by December 1, 2018. Additional information that must be included in the 2019 report is listed.	Sen HHS, 3/20, dp, 8-0-0, Rules, 3/25, pfc, COW, 4/22 dp, Awaiting 3 rd Read	
HB 2718: S/E: authorization;	Permits a local governing body or a specified organization to establish and operate Program. Requires a Program's objectives to: Reduce the spread of disease and needle-related injuries to first responders; & Encourage intravenous drug users to enroll in evidence-based drug	Awaiting House Rules	S

<p>syringe service programs</p>	<p>treatment. Requires a Program to offer: Needle & syringe disposal; Needle & syringe related supplies at no charge; Access to opioid antagonists & programs that offer opioid antagonists; Personal mental health or substance abuse treatments consultations or referral; & Education materials about: Overdose prevention; Disease prevention; Drug abuse prevention; Mental health treatment & referrals; & Substance abuse treatment & referrals. Provides criminal immunity for a Program participant, employee or volunteer who possesses a Needle, syringe or injection supply item related to a Program; or Residual amount of drugs contained in a needle, syringe or injection supply item related to a Program. Specifies that criminal immunity only applies if a person provides written verification that a needle, syringe or injection supply item was obtained from a Program.</p>		
<p>SB 1098: Housing Assistance Pilot Program; Appropriation</p>	<p>Establishes a Housing Assistance Pilot Program to provide grants to assist individuals who are transitioning off of public assistance or seriously mentally ill persons in specified settings in securing housing. Establishes a 4-member Housing Assistance Advisory Board to administer the Program. The Board is required to establish criteria and an application process for housing assistance grants, & award housing assistance grants to qualified applicants. The Board is required to submit a report on the Program to the Governor & the Legislature by December 15, 2022. Appropriates \$5 million from the general fund in FY2019-20 to the Board for the purposes of this legislation. The Program & the Board self-repeal October 1, 2023. Additionally, AHCCCS is required to issue a request for proposals for a third-party entity to conduct a program study that measures outcomes of seriously mentally ill residents in community living homes & behavioral health residential facilities that meet other specified requirements. By January 1, 2020, DHS is required to adopt rules to allow a behavioral health residential facility to be a secure facility if the behavioral health residential facility is the least restrictive environment that meets the resident's treatment needs & the resident is an incapacitated person who meets other specified requirements. <u>AMENDMENT:</u> Requires DHS to license a behavioral health residential facility that provides in-house wrap around services & secure 24-hour on-site support treatment & supervision staff for persons who are SMI with chronic non-compliance. Secure is defined as a residential facility that provides a perimeter that limits patient egress consistent with a court order. Specifies placement in a secure behavioral health residential facility for a chronically non-compliant SMI is either through a court order or authorization by a guardian. Outlines criteria for admission to the secure behavioral health residential facility for the chronically non-compliant SMI is an individual who: is unwilling to voluntarily adhere to treatment plan & in the past 24 months has been in the hospital ER, Psych hospital or UPC for evaluation, stabilization or treatment at least twice; or has been arrested or charged with a crime or detained in jail or detention center at least twice; or has 1 or more acts, attempts or threats of committing acts of physical harm on self or others; or any combination of these. Charge the Advisory Board to establish the</p>	<p>House HHS, 3/29, dpa Awaiting Rules</p>	

	criteria for housing assistance grants & capital projects for homeless youth & families & chronically non-compliant SMIs & homeless persons who have been discharged from a hospital, psych UPC or behavioral health residential facility.		
SB 1211: Intermediate Care Facilities; Licensure	By January 1, 2020, an "intermediate care facility for individuals with intellectual disabilities" (defined) that is operated by DES or a private entity is required to be licensed as a health care institution & certified under specified federal code. Licensees that employ persons to provide direct care in an intermediate care facility for individuals with intellectual disabilities are required to submit to DCS information necessary to conduct central registry background checks. DES is required to conduct an adult protective services registry background check for any person who is employed or seeking employment in a position that provides direct services to children or vulnerable adults in a community residential setting, an intermediate care facility for individuals with intellectual disabilities, home & community based services, & day care for persons who have developmental disabilities. DES is permitted to conduct an adult protective services registry background check for any person who is employed or seeking employment with DES or a DES contractor in a position that provides direct services to children or vulnerable adults. DES is required to use the information contained in the registry to determine whether the person is qualified for certification or qualified for a position. Before being employed in a position that provides direct services to vulnerable adults or children, prospective employees are required to certify under penalty of perjury whether an allegation of vulnerable adult abuse, neglect or exploitation has been made against the person & was substantiated. DHS is required to adopt rules requiring employees & personnel of an intermediate care facility for individuals with intellectual disabilities to report abuse or neglect. Emergency clause.	Signed into Law, Chapter 211 with the ER	
SB 1336: Housing Fund; Seriously Mentally Ill	Monies in the Seriously Mental Ill Housing Trust Fund may be spent for seriously mental ill persons in in community living homes and behavioral health residential facilities that meet other specified requirements. Additionally, the AHCCCS is required to issue a request for proposals for a third-party entity to conduct a program study that measures outcomes of seriously mentally ill residents in each of these settings. By January 1, 2020, the DHS is required to adopt rules to allow a behavioral health residential facility to be a secure facility if the behavioral health residential facility is the least restrictive environment that meets the resident's treatment needs and the resident is an incapacitated person who meets other specified requirements. Emergency clause. <u>AMENDMENT:</u> Removes and replaces language regarding the use of Fund monies.	House HHS, 3/28, dpa. Awaiting Rules	
SB 1471: Homeless Youth; Families; Funding Sources	Requires \$5 million of tax revenue collected from nonresident sales of real property located in Arizona to be distributed to the general fund, after which \$2 million is distributed to the SMI Housing Trust Fund (HTF), after which any remaining monies are distributed to the Housing Trust Fund. Monies in the SMI HTF from tax collections from nonresident sales of real	House Ways & Means, 3/27, dpa	

	<p>property located in Arizona may be spent for seriously mentally ill persons in community living homes & behavioral health residential facilities that meet other specified requirements. AHCCCS is required to issue a request for proposals for a third-party entity to conduct a program study that measures the outcomes of seriously mentally ill residents in each of these settings. Up to \$10 million of the monies deposited in the HTF from tax collections from nonresident sales of real property located in Arizona must be used exclusively for capital projects, rental assistance & services for homeless youth & families, & must supplement & not supplant homeless youth & family funding from other potential sources. The Department of Housing is authorized to use monies deposited from tax collections from nonresident sales of real property located in Arizona in excess of \$10 million for other projects and programs. A person licensed to conduct escrow business is required to file an information return of sales of real property located in Arizona that are reported under specified federal reporting requirements. The filing deadline is March 31 for sales of real property that closed by December 31 of the preceding calendar year. By January 1, 2020, DHS is required to adopt rules to allow a behavioral health residential facility to be a secure facility if the behavioral health residential facility is the least restrictive environment that meets the resident's treatment needs and the resident is an incapacitated person who meets other specified requirements. Effective for tax years beginning January 1, 2020. <u>AMENDMENT</u>: Allows any excess funds above those allocated to be deposited in the General Fund. Specifies the funds are for capital projects, housing, rental assistance & services for homeless youth & families, persons who are chronically non-compliant SMI or homeless persons who have been discharged from a hospital, UPC or a behavioral health facility. Removes the AHCCCS SMI report requirement & 3rd party evaluation study.</p>	Awaiting Rules	
<p>Gun violence and school safety</p>			
<p>SB 1044: Safe Schools Plan Task Force</p>	<p>The Superintendent of Public Instruction is required to establish a Safe Schools Plan Task Force within the DOE to "identity" best practices, model programs and successful strategies to improve mental health supports in public schools. The Task Force is required to include at least a list of specified stakeholders. The Task Force is required to suggest to all school district governing boards a school safety plan that includes specified elements. The Task Force is required to submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature by December 30, 2021, and self-repeals January 1, 2025. <u>STRIKER</u> to be offered on Safe Schools; Plans; Task Force</p>	House Ed, Monday, 3/25, held	
<p>SB 1292: Misconduct involving weapons; classification</p>	<p>The classification for misconduct involving weapons for entering any public establishment or attending any public event and carrying a deadly weapon after a reasonable request by the operator of the establishment or sponsor of the event to remove the weapon and place it in temporary secure storage is reduced to a petty offense, from a class 1 (highest) misdemeanor.</p>	Retained on Sen COW, 3/11	

	The classification for misconduct involving weapons for entering an election polling place on election day carrying a deadly weapon is reduced to a class 3 (lowest) misdemeanor, from a class 1 (highest) misdemeanor.		
SB 1468: Schools; suicide prevention training	Beginning in the 2020-21 school year, school districts & charter schools are required to provide training in suicide awareness & prevention for school guidance counselors, teachers, principals & other school personnel who work with students in grades 6 through 12. Each person required to obtain training is required to complete the training at least once every 3 years. Training requirements are specified. By July 1, 2020, AHCCCS is required to annually identify or develop and post online a list of approved materials that schools may use to provide the training. School personnel, entities or any other persons are not civilly liable for any actions taken in good faith under these requirements, except in cases of gross negligence, willful misconduct or intentional wrongdoing. Each teacher training program in Arizona is required to develop or adopt evidenced-based instruction on suicide awareness and prevention and provide that instruction to all teacher candidates in the teacher training programs.	Signed by Governor 5/8, Chapter 199	
HB 2119: School safety; reporting	School district governing boards ^& charter school governing bodies are required to prescribe & enforce policies and procedures for school personnel to report to local law enforcement any suspected crime against a person or property that is a "serious offense" (defined in the Criminal Code) or that involves a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument or serious physical injury & any conduct that poses a threat of death or serious physical injury to any person on the school property. School district governing boards & charter school governing bodies are required to prescribe and enforce policies and procedures that require the school district or charter school to notify the parent or guardian of each student who is involved in a suspected crime or any of the specified types of conduct, subject to the requirements of federal law. School districts and charter schools are required to post the policies and procedures on their websites by January 1, 2020. Establishes penalties for violations, including personnel discipline & district or school ineligibility for School Safety Program grants.	Signed by Governor 5/7, Chapter 177	
HB 2597: School safety; plans; task force	Beginning in the 2022-2023 school year, each school district is required to adopt a safe schools plan to provide recognition, initial screening and responses to emotional or behavioral distress in students, including indicators of possible substance abuse, violence and youth suicide. Items that must be included in the plan are listed. By February 1, 2020, the Superintendent of Public Instruction is required to develop and post on the website of the Department of Education a model safe schools plan along with relevant resources and information to support school districts in developing and implementing a safe schools plan. The Superintendent is required to establish a Safe Schools Plan Task Force to identify and develop the resource documents. The Task Force is required to submit a report to the Governor and the Legislature by December 1, 2022, and self-repeals January 1, 2023. Requires consent of the parent/guardian for screening of the student. AMENDMENT:	Awaiting action by House Rules	

	Requires a school district to notify & obtain consent from a parent before screening a pupil for emotional or behavioral distress.		
HB 2693: Misconduct involving weapons; school groups	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.	Referred to Sen Jud, 3/14, do pass, 4-3-0 Sen Rules, 3/18, pfc Senate COW, 4/11, dp. 3 rd Read, 4/11, failed, 15-14-1	
Social Justice Issues			
HB 2080: Civil Rights Restoration: Applications; Procedures	Statutes governing the restoration of civil rights after felony convictions are repealed and replaced. At the time of sentencing, the court is required to inform a person in writing of the person's right to the restoration of civil rights. On "final discharge" (defined) and without filing an application, any person who has not previously been convicted of a felony offense must automatically be restored any civil rights that were lost or suspended as a result of the conviction, other than a person's right to possess a firearm, if the person pays any victim restitution imposed. No sooner than two years from the date of the person's final discharge, a person who has previously been convicted of a felony or who has not paid any victim restitution that was imposed is permitted to apply to the superior court to have the person's civil rights restored at the discretion of the judicial officer. The application process is specified. A person who is convicted of a dangerous offense, serious offense or a violent or aggravated offense is prohibited from filing for the restoration of the right to possess or carry a firearm	Signed into Law, 4/30. Chapter 149	
HB 2093: Appropriation; Veteran' Services; Benefits Counselors	Makes a supplemental appropriation of \$1.2 million from the general fund in FY2019-20 to the Department of Veterans' Services to hire additional benefits counselors.	Sen Approp, 3/12, do pass, 7-2-0 Awaiting Senate Rules	
HB 2115: Landlord Tenant; State Preemption	The regulation of the rights, obligations and remedies of landlords and tenants is a matter of statewide concern, and is not subject to further regulation by a county, municipality or other political subdivision. Exempts any ordinance or code adopted by a county, municipality or other political subdivision before December 31, 2018.	Sen gov, 3/18, dp. Senate Rules, 3/25, pfc.. COW, 4/3, dp.	

		Awaiting 3 rd Read	
HB 2142: Driver License Fees; Homeless Exemption	Fees for driver licenses and non-operating identification licenses do not apply to any person, instead of only a veteran, who does not have a residence address or whose residence address is a homeless shelter.	Awaiting House Rules	
HB 2186: School meals; Unpaid Fees	Schools are required to provide a school meal to a student who requests it regardless of whether the student pays for a school meal or owes money for previous meals. Local education agencies are prohibited from taking a list of specified actions relating to unpaid school meal fees, including announcing or publicizing the names of students with unpaid school meal fees, requiring a student who cannot pay for a meal or who owes unpaid meal fees to work for a meal, and attempting to collect unpaid school meal fees from a student. Local education agencies are prohibited from using a debt collector to attempt to collect unpaid school meal fees. School boards are authorized to establish a payment plan for parents or guardians or use monies from a meal fee debt fund consisting of donations or gifts to be used to pay students' unpaid school meal fees. <u>STRIKER:</u> Requires ABOR and each district board to establish the Arizona tuition rate for an individual who applies for admission to an Arizona university or community college after graduating from an Arizona public, private, charter or home school. Delegates to ABOR & district boards the authority to prescribe tuition rates & requires ABOR & district boards to: a) verify that the individual's high school diploma meets the outlined requirements; and b) treat all diplomas in the same manner. Excludes postsecondary education from the definition of a state or local public benefit as prescribed. Makes technical changes. Becomes effective on the general effective date.	Sen HHS, 3/28, dpa. Senate Rules, 4/15, held.	
HB 2358: Landlord Tenant; Partial Payment; Assistance	A landlord's acceptance of a "housing assistance payment" (defined) does not constitute an acceptance of a partial payment of rent or a waiver of a landlord's right to terminate the rental agreement for any breach by the tenant.	House accepts Senate Amendments & it be further amended	
HB 2523: Youth Employment	Employers are authorized to pay a wage equal to or greater than the federal minimum wage, and to negotiate other terms and conditions of employment with employees who are under 22 years of age, are employed on a "casual basis" (defined), and are enrolled full-time as a student.	Sen Com, 3/28, do pass Senate, 4/8, pfca, Awaiting COW	
HB 2558: 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	Awaiting House Rules	

Statewide ADA Coordinator	requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act in Arizona. Appropriates \$100,000 & 1 FTE position from the general fund in FY2019-20 to the Office for the coordinator.		
HB 2570: Study Committee; Murdered Indigenous Women	Establishes a 21-member Study Committee on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls to conduct a comprehensive study to determine how to reduce and end violence against indigenous women and girls in Arizona and review related policies and practices. The Committee is required to submit a report of its activities and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature by November 1, 2020, and self-repeals October 1, 2021.	Transmitted to Governor 5/9	
SB 1250: Injunction Against Harassment: Sexual Violence	For the purpose of statute governing injunctions against harassment, the definition of "harassment" is expanded to include one or more acts of "sexual violence" (defined elsewhere in statute). Fees for service of process are prohibited from being charged for a petition for an injunction against harassment that arises out of sexual violence. Effective January 1, 2020.	Signed by Governor, 4/16, Chapter 118	
SB 1383: Appropriations; Elderly Assistance Fund	Appropriates \$1 million from the general fund in FY2019-20 to the Elderly Assistance Fund. <u>AMENDMENT:</u> States the appropriation will be appropriated to the Arizona Department of Administration for distribution to the Fund.	House HHS, 3/21, dpa. Awaiting Approp	
SB 1453: Affordable Homeownership Special Plate	The Department of Transportation (ADOT) is required to issue affordable homeownership special license plates if a person pays \$32,000 in start-up costs by December 31, 2019. Of the \$25 annual fee, \$8 is an administrative fee and \$17 is an annual donation to be deposited in the Affordable Homeownership Special Plate Fund. ADOT is required to allocate monies from the Fund to a charitable organization that seeks to bring people together to build home, communities and hope, advocated for affordable housing, and that meets other specified requirements. Effective October 1, 2019.	Signed by Governor, 4/30, Chapter 161	
SB1538: Adult Protective Services	Numerous changes relating to APS. Establishes the "Adult Protective Services central intake unit" as a unit of specialized staff within APS that is responsible for receiving and screening reports of alleged abuse, neglect or exploitation of vulnerable adults and making the necessary referrals. APS is authorized to establish a multidisciplinary APS team to develop resources for prevention, intervention and treatment to better meet the community's needs for adult protection services. The list of persons with a duty to report a reasonable belief that a vulnerable adult has been the victim of abuse, neglect or exploitation is expanded to include various health care and emergency personnel and employees of the DES. If a person with a duty to report is an employee or agent of a health care institution, the individual is deemed to have complied with reporting requirements by reporting or causing a report to be made to the health care institution. Unless otherwise provided by law, all personally identifying information concerning any person who is involved in an APS program, including the reporting source's identity, other than a perpetrator against whom an allegation of abuse, neglect or exploitation has been substantiated, and all information that is gathered or created by APS and that is contained in APS records is confidential and may not be released except as	House HHS, 3/29, dpa. House Rules, 4/8, c&p. Awaiting COW	

	<p>specifically provided in this legislation. APS employees are added to the list of persons who may file an affidavit to request county officers and state agencies prohibit access to that person's residential address and telephone number contained in certain public records, and who must be notified of the expiration of restrictions on related public records.</p> <p><u>AMENDMENT</u>: Modifies the definition of neglect as it relates to vulnerable adults by removing the requirement of "pattern of conduct" that results in the deprivation of food, water, medication, medical services, shelter, cooling, heating or other services necessary to maintain minimum physical or mental health. Clarifies for mandatory reporters of health care institutions that the reporting be consistent with the health care institutions procedures as required by law.</p>		
Child Welfare			
HB 2061: Foster Tuition Waiver Scholarship; Age	The Arizona Board of Regents is required to provide a "tuition" (defined) waiver scholarship to an Arizona resident who was either in foster care when the person was at least 14 years of age, decreased from 16, or was adopted from foster care and the adoption was finalized when the person was at least 14 years of age, decreased from 16, and who meets the other specified qualifications.	Signed by Governor 4/24. Chapter 126	
HB 2125: Supplemental Approp; Child Care Assistance	Makes supplemental appropriations of the following amounts from the Federal Child Care and Development Fund block grant in FY2018-19 for child care assistance: \$48.4 million to the DES and \$7.4 million to the DCS. "The Department" is authorized to spend the appropriated monies in FY2018-19 and FY2019-20. <u>AMENDMENT</u> : Allocates \$26.7 M for provider rate increases, \$14 M to serve children on the waiting list and \$13.1 M to increase tiered reimbursement	Senate HHS, 3/13, dp. Sen approp,3/26, dpa. Awaiting Rules	
HB 2378: Adoption; Child Welfare; Placement; Dependency	Various changes to statutes relating to adoption and child welfare. If a child is free for adoption, is at least 16 years of age, has been placed with a prospective adoptive parent by the DCS, & consents to the adoption, DCS is required to complete any required social study within 6 months after receiving a completed adoption application, & the court is required to hold an expedited adoption hearing. If a child in the custody of DCS is in out-of-home care & is receiving or in need of special education services, DCS is required to promptly notify the child's public education agency of the name & contact information for the child's parent, as defined in federal code, unless a court has ordered otherwise. If a public education agency notifies DCS that the child requires an initial evaluation for special education & related services & the parent cannot be located or does not attempt to participate, DCS is required to promptly notify the public education agency of a parent who can consent to or refuse the initial evaluation in accordance federal code. When the biological or adoptive parent of the child attempts to act as the parent, the biological or adoptive parent is presumed to be the parent for these purposes. Beginning with the 2022 data period, the information that DCS is	Signed by Governor 4/26, Chapter 137	

	required to make available on an annual basis is expanded to include the statewide number of children in substantiated reports for investigation that are received in the 12 months before the current annual reporting period & that allege neglect, the number of children in these reports who were removed within 30 days after the date the report is received, & the number of children in these reports who were removed within 6 months after the date the report is received.		
SB 1076: Abducting Child from State Agency	Establishes the crime of abduction of a child from a "state agency" (defined as DCS or DCJC) if a person takes or keeps a child from the lawful custody of a state agency or intentionally fails or refuses to immediately return a child to the lawful custody of a state agency & the person knows or has reason to know that the child is entrusted by the authority of law to the custody of the state agency. Abduction of a child from a state agency by refusing to immediately return the child to the lawful custody of a state agency is a class 5 (second-lowest) felony. Abduction of a child from a state agency by taking or keeping the child from the lawful custody of a state agency is a class 3 (upper mid-level) felony if the child is taken outside of Arizona, a class 4 (lower mid-level) felony if the child remains in Arizona, & a class 6 (lowest) felony if the person voluntarily returns the child without physical injury no later than 48 hours after the abduction.	Signed into Law 4/15, Chapter 92	
SB 1242: Supplemental Appropriation; Child Care Assistance	Makes supplemental appropriations of the following amounts from the Federal Child Care and Development Fund block grant in FY2018-19 for child care assistance: \$48.4 million to the Department of Economic Security and \$7.4 million to the DCS. "The Department" is authorized to spend the appropriated monies in FY2018-19 and FY2019-20.	Referred to Senate HHS & approp	
SB 1246: Behavioral Health; Foster Children	DCS is required to provide behavioral health services for each child who is in a voluntary placement, in DCS custody in an out-of-home placement, or in the custody of a Probation and placed in foster care. Conditionally enacted on funding being made available by January 1, 2024 from the federal government and the state for the DCS to provide behavioral health services to eligible members of the DCS' comprehensive medical and dental program. Effective on the later of the day on which the condition is met or October 1, 2020.	House HHS, 3/29, dp. House Approp, 4/3, dp. Awaiting Rules	
SB 1247: Residential Care Institutions; Children	Beginning September 1, 2019, licensees that do not contract with the state, that contract with the federal government, that receive only federal monies, & that employ person who provide direct services to children in a licensed behavioral health residential facility are required to submit to the DCS information necessary to conduct central registry background checks. The list of purposes for which information contained in the DCS central registry may be used is expanded to include to provide information to licensees that do not contract with the state regarding persons who are employed or seeking employment to provide direct services to children in a licensed behavioral health residential facility. A behavioral health residential facility that provides services to children is required to notify the DHS within 30 days after the facility begins contracting exclusively with the federal government, receives only federal	Signed 4/24, Chapter 134 with the ER	

	monies & does not contract with the state. A licensed behavioral health residential facility that provides services to children, that contracts with the federal government & that receives only federal monies is required to report to DHS within 24 hours after an actual or alleged event that creates a significant risk of substantial or serious harm to the physical or mental health, safety or well-being of a resident at the facility or while the resident is in the custody of the facility & that requires notification to local law enforcement, DCS or the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. DHS is permitted to accept an accreditation report in lieu of a compliance inspection of a behavioral health residential facility providing services to children only if specified conditions are met. Each licensed premises of a health care institution is required to have its own accreditation report. Emergency clause.		
SB 1306: Kinship Foster Care; TANF Monies	A kinship foster care parent who is not eligible to receive full foster care benefits is not required to file an application in order to receive Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) cash for a child only case and supplemental financial support. Appropriates \$5 million from the federal TANF block grant in FY2019-20 to the Department of Child Safety for the costs of TANF provided to kinship foster care parents.	House HHS, 3/29, do pass H Approp, 4/3, dp. Awaiting Rules	
SB 1391: Kinship Foster Care Stipend	DCS is required to provide a kinship foster care parent with a stipend of \$250 per month for each child placed with the kinship foster care parent. Also blends multiple enactments.	Sen HHS 2/13, dp Awaiting Senate Approp	
SB 1537: Service Providers; Fingerprint Card	Each person, whether paid or not, who is licensed by the DCS, is employed by a DCS licensee, is a DCS contractor that provides services directly to juveniles or vulnerable adults, or is an adult working in a group home, residential treatment center, shelter or other congregate care setting is required to have as a condition of employment a valid fingerprint clearance card or must apply for a fingerprint clearance card within seven working days after being employed. The list of purposes for which DCS is authorized to use information contained in the central registry is expanded to include as a factor to determine qualifications for an adult who works in a group home, residential treatment center, shelter or other congregate care setting. Emergency clause.	Signed into law, 4/24. Chapter 135 with the ER	
SB 1539: Extended Foster Care Program	DCS is authorized to establish an extended foster care program for "qualified young adults" (defined) ages 18, 19 or 20 who were in the custody of DCS as a dependent child when s/he became 18 years of age and who are completing secondary education or other specified educational programs, are employed at least 80 hours a month, are participating in a program or activity that promotes employment or removes barriers to employment, or are unable to be a full-time student or to be employed because of a documented medical condition. An extended foster care program may consist of a residential program of less than 24 hours a day	House HHS, 3/28, dp. Rules, 4/8, c&p. Awaiting COW	

	supervision for qualified young adults under the supervision of DCS through a foster home. Every 6 months, DCS is required to provide a progress report to a young adult administrative review panel to review & determine whether participating in the extended foster care program is in the young adult's best interest. DCS is required to develop & coordinate educational case management plans for a program participant to assist the qualified young adult to accomplish specified educational goals. Also, the adoption subsidy is authorized to continue through the age of 20 if the individual is adopted at 16 or 17 years of age and meets the same requirements as extended foster care program participants.		
Elections			
HB 2616: Registration of Voters; Payment; Prohibition	It is a class 1 (highest) misdemeanor to pay or receive money or any other thing of value based on the number of voter registration forms submitted. Does not apply to an employee of a political party. Groups & individuals who receive voter registration forms from a voter registration drive are required to return or mail completed voter registrations to the county recorder or Secretary of State's office, postmarked within 10 days after receipt of the registrations or received by the applicant's county by the registration deadline for the next upcoming election, whichever is earlier. Violations are subject to a civil penalty of up to \$25 per day for each completed voter registration form withheld from submittal. It is a class 2 (mid-level) misdemeanor to receive voter registration forms from a voter registration drive and knowingly fail to submit a completed form by the deadline. It is a class 6 (lowest) felony to knowingly alter a voter registration form without the consent of the registrant on that form.	Sen Jud, 3/28, dpa, Rules, 4/1 pfca. COW 4/17, dpa. 3 rd Read Failed, 5/8. Motion to reconsider 5/8	
SB 1046: Early Voting List; Mailing Ballot	An elector who is on the permanent early voting list and who has received an early ballot is only permitted to return the voted early ballot by mail and is prohibited from delivering the voted early ballot to an on-site or other early voting location or to a polling place on election day. An elector who is on the permanent early voting list and who does not mail in the early ballot may be allowed to vote a provisional ballot only in person on election day at that elector's designated polling location. <u>AMENDMENT:</u> Applies the provisions of the bill to all electors who receive an early ballot by mail, rather than only electors on the PEVL. Removes the prohibition on voting in-person at any early voting location for electors on the PEVL. Allows electors who have received an early ballot by mail to cast a standard ballot, rather than a provisional ballot, on election day. <u>FLOOR Amendments.</u> Exempts special districts authorized to conduct their own elections & all mail-in special districts balloting from provisions of the bill.	Awaiting Senate 3 rd Read	
SB 1054: Early Ballots; Deficiencies: Cure Period	Requires, if the signature on the ballot affidavit & signature on the elector's registration are inconsistent, the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections to make reasonable efforts to contact the voter, advise the voter of the inconsistent signature and allow the voter to correct or the county to confirm the inconsistent signature. Stipulates that the county	Signed into law 4/1 Chapter 39	

	<p>recorder or other officer in charge of elections must allow signatures to be corrected no later than the 5th business day after a primary, general or special election that includes a federal office or the third business day for any other election. Authorizes the county recorder to begin tallying early ballots 14 days before election day. Stipulates that this section does not apply to a special taxing district that is authorized to conduct its own elections or a special district mail ballot election that is conducted pursuant to statute. Mandates that the copy of each computer program for vote tabulating devices be filed with the Secretary of State at least 17 days before the date of each election. Requires people representing a candidate for nonpartisan offices or people or groups representing a political committee who are interested in participating in the observation of the proceedings at the counting center to notify the officer in charge of election of their desire no later than 17 days before election day. Specifies that the county officer in charge of elections must draw the names of those who will be allowed to observe the counting center proceedings after the deadline but prior to 14 days before the election. Makes technical changes.</p>		
<p>SB 1072: Early Voting Centers; ID Required</p>	<p>Requires on-site early voting locations and election day voting centers to require each elector to present and confirm identification as prescribed by statute before receiving a ballot. At any on-site early voting location or other early voting location the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections is authorized to provide for a qualified elector to update the elector's voter registration information.</p>	<p>Signed into law 3/22, Chapter 15</p>	
<p>SB 1451: Statewide Ballot Measures; Circulators; Procedures</p>	<p>Expands the information that must be included on an application for paid circulators & nonresident circulators to register with the Secretary of State in order to circulate statewide initiative & referendum petitions, including to require a notarized affidavit from the registered circulator that declares the person's eligibility to register under penalty of perjury. A person is prohibited from registering as a circulator if the person has had a civil or criminal penalty imposed for a violation of election law within the immediately preceding 5 years, has been convicted of treason or a felony and has not been restored to civil rights, or has been convicted of any criminal offense involving fraud, forgery or identity theft. It is a class 1 (highest) misdemeanor to knowingly omit or misrepresent information or provide false information on a circulator registration application. The Secretary of State is required to assign a registration number to each registered circulator, which must be included on the signature sheets. Severability clause. <u>FLOOR</u>: Removes the requirement that petitions filed regarding statewide initiatives and referenda be grouped by circulator. Strikes the provision that would have given authority to the Secretary of State to remove signature sheets that are improperly grouped pursuant to statute. Requires the Secretary of State to draft a descriptive title & summary of a measure which will appear on the ballot & submit the summary to the Attorney General to accept, reject or modify. Makes conforming changes.</p>	<p>House 3rd Read, 5/8, dp Senate to consider amendments</p>	

SCR 1023: Initiative; Referendum; Signatures; Legislative Districts	The 2020 general election ballot is to carry the question of whether to amend the state Constitution to require statewide initiative measures that amend statute to collect signatures from 10 percent of the qualified electors from each legislative district, statewide initiative measures that amend the state Constitution to collect signatures from 15 percent of the qualified electors from each legislative district, and statewide referendum measures to collect signatures from 5 percent of the qualified electors from each legislative district, instead of from those percentages of the qualified electors statewide.	Awaiting Senate COW	
Regulations of Profession			
HB 2463: Occupational Regulations; Licenses; Communications; Notice	An agency is required to prominently post on the agency's website and print on a license application, a communication denying a license, a cease and desist order or any other communication in which the agency asserts that a person is required to obtain a license a specified notice stating that agencies are required to limit all occupational regulations to those that are demonstrated to be necessary to specifically fulfill a public health, safety or welfare concern, and that the person has the right to petition the agency to repeal or modify the occupational regulation or bring an action in a court of general jurisdiction to challenge the occupational regulation.	Signed into law 3/22. Chapter 34	
HB 2569: Occupational Licensing; Reciprocity	A regulating entity is required to issue an occupational license or certificate to a person who establishes residence in Arizona if the person is currently licensed or certified in good standing in at least one other state in the discipline applied for and at the same practice level as determined by the regulating entity and if the person meets a list of other specified requirements. Some exceptions. A license or certificate issued under this circumstance is valid only in Arizona and does not make the person eligible to be part of an interstate compact. A regulating entity is authorized to determine eligibility for an applicant to be licensed or certified under these circumstances if the applicant is not part of an interstate compact.	Signed into law, 4/10. Chapter 55	
HB 2660: Occupational Regulations; Prior Conviction; Applicability	An agency is permitted to disqualify a person from obtaining a license, permit, certificate or other state recognition for a specified offense only if the conviction occurred within seven years before the date of the petition, excluding any period of time that the person was imprisoned in the custody of the Department of Corrections. Modifies the list of offenses that may disqualify a person to include business and commercial fraud offenses and to exclude organized crime, fraud and terrorism offenses. An agency is permitted to disqualify a person from obtaining a license, permit, certificate or other state recognition at any time for a conviction of an offense that a law specifically requires the agency to consider, a dangerous offense, a serious offense, a dangerous crime against children, a sexual offense, or sexual exploitation of children.	Signed into law by the Governor 5/3, chapter 166	

<p>SB 1086: Health Professions; Temporary Licensure</p>	<p>Health profession regulatory boards are authorized to grant authority to the board's executive director to issue and approve licenses, certifications and registrations to an applicant or licensee who fulfills all requirements of the applicable state statute and meets other specified requirements. Health profession regulatory boards are authorized to issue a "temporary license" (defined) to allow an applicant who is not a licensee to practice in Arizona if the applicant holds an active unrestricted license in another state and meets other specified requirements. Health profession regulatory boards are required to approve or deny an application for a temporary license within 30 days. If granted, a temporary license expires the earlier of 30 days after it is granted or on approval or denial of the applicant's license application. Health profession regulatory boards are prohibited from issuing more than two temporary licenses to the same applicant within a consecutive 12-month period. Health profession regulatory boards are authorized to establish an application and fee in rule for temporary licensure.</p>	<p>Transmitted to Governor 5/8, Chapter 195</p>	
<p>SB 1354: Graduate Medication Education; Appropriation</p>	<p>Appropriates the following amounts from the general fund in FY2019-20 to address Arizona's physician shortage: \$20 million to AHCCCS for graduate medical education programs in critical access hospitals and community health centers in the rural areas of Arizona, \$11 million to the University of Arizona health sciences center, \$10 million to the DHS to create a grant program for assistance to universities and community colleges for registered nursing and advanced practice nursing programs and for assistance to health care institutions to develop and operate programs using retired physicians and nurses to provide guidance to new graduates of medical and nursing programs, \$4 million to the DHS for the primary care provider loan repayment program, and \$5 million to the Board of Medical Student Loan. <u>AMENDMENT:</u> Establishes criteria for new GME programs established after July 1, 2019 to include separate allocation pools for GME programs in rural & urban counties if the legislature appropriates monies for this purpose. Requires AHCCCS to prioritize distribution of GME monies to counties & areas with health professional & provider shortages as outlined in the amendment. Defines rural county as a county with a population of less than 500,000 persons & an urban county as a county with a population of 500,000 persons or more for purposes of the new GME programs. Allows distributions made in urban counties to be used to establish new GME programs in rural counties in year one of the new GME programs. Clarifies that the GME program is subject to approval by the CMS Specifies that \$15 million of the GME appropriation is for programs at hospitals or community health centers in urban counties and \$5 million is for hospitals or community health centers in rural counties. Modifies the membership of the Board of Medical Student Loans to consist of an appointee from each accredited medical school, appointed by the president or chief officer of that medical school, and the director of DHS, or the director's designee as a non-voting member. Allows current members of the Board to continue to serve until the expiration of their terms.</p>	<p>House HHS, withdrawn House Approp, 3/20, do pass amend, 10-1-0 Awaiting House Rules</p>	

	<p>Eliminates the requirement that at least 50% of the Medical Student Loan Fund monies be apportioned to students attending private medical schools. Removes the requirement that DHS administer the Medical Student Loan Fund. Sets the penalty for liquidated damages for failure to fulfill a contract with the Board of Medical Student Loans at 10% of the loan amount if the recipient withdraws from the program during residency & 25% of the loan amount if the recipient withdraws from the program while serving the area listed in the recipient's contract. Clarifies that the appropriation to DHS may be used for programs that use retired physicians and nurses for oversight & guidance to medical & nursing students, instead of just new graduates. Makes the appropriations non-lapsing. Makes technical & conforming changes</p>		
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