



**2026 ARIZONA LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

# WEEKLY POLICY TRACKER & REPORT

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Equality Arizona seeks to provide high quality policy information to the Arizona LGBTQ+ and ally community. This tracker is produced and distributed during the 2026 Arizona Legislative Session.

It also includes information on bills on the U.S. Congress, and regulations being considered at different levels of government.

**EQUALITY  ARIZONA**

# INTRODUCTION

Equality Arizona's weekly policy tracker and report is a document that is focused on strategic priorities. We offer analysis of bills based on our mission and both our and the communities advocacy capacity. Time, funding, and other resources must be strategically allocated if we are to be effective advocates in this moment.

We have assigned bills according to two types of labels. These labels are meant to help community members understand both how the bills support or oppose the mission of Equality Arizona and to help community members understand how we are allocating advocacy resources and our strategic suggestion for others in terms of resource allocation.

## **Label One: Policy Priority**

This label is a strategic calculation. It reflects the reality that everyone's resources are limited and that we must prioritize the policy that is most likely to have an impact on Arizonans. For example, several CR bills (legislative ballot referrals) are listed as high priority. These are the CR bills we oppose are assigned this priority because they are an attempt to get past the Governor's veto. There are many bills that we support that have been assigned a low priority. We fully support these bills, and we must recognize that the current legislative makeup makes it nearly impossible for these bills to move through the legislative process necessary to become law. These priorities only reflect a strategic allocation of resources.

## **Label Two: Policy Position**

This label is meant to share with you how the bill supports or opposes Equality Arizona's mission to advance equality for LGBTQ+ Arizonans.



## Arizona Legislation Report Week 13

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### Overview

[Legislation](#) 34

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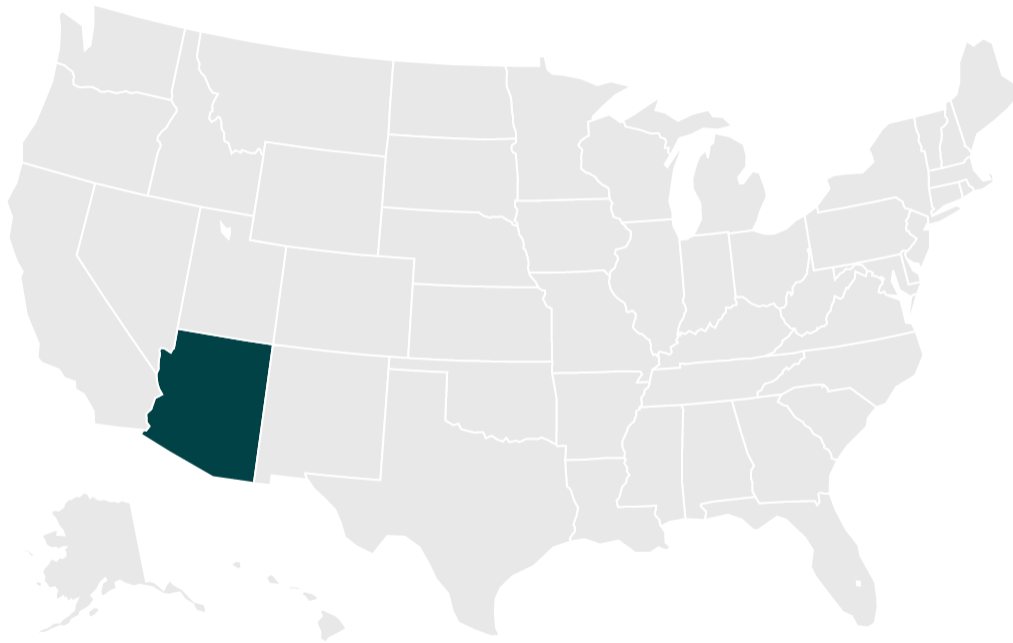
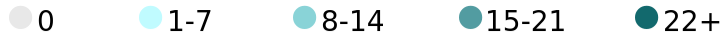
### Summary

This tracker and report is meant to be a resource for the Arizona LGBTQ+ and allied community. We hope that our assessment of the included policy helps you become a more effective advocate for equality in Arizona.

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# Policy Map

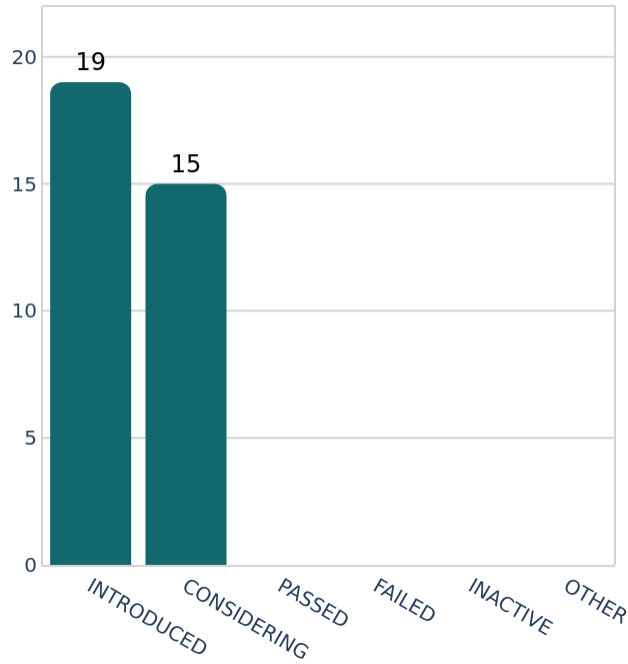
Policies in your Projects by state



VT:	0
NH:	0
MA:	0
RI:	0
CT:	0
NJ:	0
DE:	0
MD:	0
DC:	0
US:	0

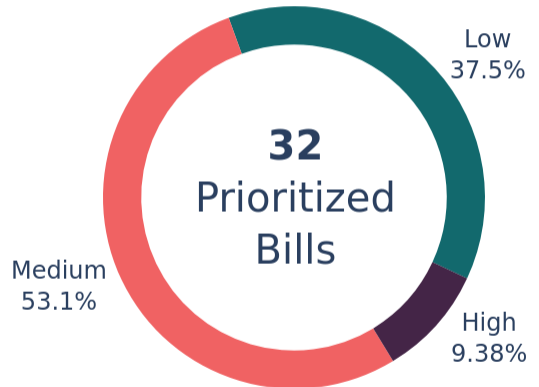
## Bills by Status & Position

Bills in your Projects grouped by status and position



## Bills by Priority

Bills in your Projects grouped by priority



## Policy List Groups

This is the list of policy items that you have added to your Projects.

### Legislation

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Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

#### [AZ SB 1094](#)

Civil liability; gender reassignment surgery

• Medium Priority  Oppose

 LGBTQ Youth

 Arizona

#### Last Action: April 08, 2026 - COW action

In House • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 12, 2026

Sponsors: **John Kavanagh (R)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/83768> 

#### Committee Assignments:

House Committee on Rules • House Committee on Judiciary • Senate Committee on Health and Human Services • Senate Committee on Rules

#### AI Summary

The document proposes an amendment to Arizona's legal framework concerning civil liability for irreversible gender reassignment surgery performed on minors. If enacted, this amendment would allow minors to sue for damages resulting from such surgeries, including compensation for mental anguish, irrespective of parental consent.

The statute of limitations for filing a claim would extend to twenty-five years after the minor turns eighteen or four years after the minor undergoes detransition treatment, whichever is later.

The amendment could significantly impact healthcare providers specializing in gender reassignment procedures and legal services related to civil litigation. The financial implications may include substantial legal costs for healthcare providers and varying potential damages awarded to plaintiffs based on individual cases.

These changes are intended to take effect following the passage of the bill in the 2026 legislative session.

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Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

## **AZ HB 2249**

Parents' bill of rights; remedies

• Medium Priority  Oppose

 LGBTQ Youth

 Arizona

**Last Action: April 07, 2026 - Senate Democrat Caucus - Yes**

In Senate • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 15, 2026

Sponsors: **Lisa Fink (R)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/83970> 

### **Committee Assignments:**

House Committee on Rules • Senate Committee on Education • House Committee on Education • Senate Committee on Rules

### **AI Summary**

The document outlines amendments to section 1-602 of the Arizona Revised Statutes, which significantly strengthen parental rights concerning their minor children. These amendments affirm that all parental rights are reserved exclusively to parents, ensuring that the state or any governmental entities cannot interfere with rights related to education, health care, moral and religious training, and access to records.

Parents are empowered to take legal action against governmental entities or officials for any violations of these rights. In cases of interference, the burden of proof lies with the governmental entity or official to demonstrate a compelling government interest, and their actions must be narrowly tailored to meet that interest.

Additionally, the amendments require governmental entities or institutions that have previously coerced or facilitated a minor child in withholding information from their parents to disclose such actions within a specified timeframe. This requirement aims to promote transparency and accountability regarding parental rights.

The education sector is particularly impacted by these amendments, as schools and educational institutions must adhere to the new requirements concerning parental rights and disclosures. Health care providers may also be affected due to the stipulations regarding medical records and parental consent.

Overall, the amendments represent a significant shift in the legal landscape surrounding parental rights in Arizona, emphasizing the importance of parental authority and the need for governmental accountability in matters affecting families.


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Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

## **AZ SB 1099**

Gender transition procedures; informed consent

• Medium Priority  Oppose

 Trans Rights

 Arizona

### **Last Action: April 02, 2026 - COW action**

In House • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 12, 2026

Sponsors: **Frank P. Carroll (R)**

Co-sponsors: **Hildy Angius (R)**, **David M. Gowan (R)**, **Kevin Payne (R)**, **Janae Shamp (R)**, **Beverly Pingerelli (R)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/83796> 

### **Committee Assignments:**

House Committee on Rules • House Committee on Judiciary • Senate Committee on Judiciary and Elections • Senate Committee on Regulatory Affairs and Government Efficiency • Senate Committee on Rules

### **AI Summary**

The legislation amends Arizona Revised Statutes to establish clear definitions and standards for defamation claims, differentiating based on whether the plaintiff is a private figure, public figure, or matter of public concern. It specifies the necessary elements to prove defamation, including falsity, perceived factuality, and harm to reputation, with distinctions made according to the plaintiff's public or private status.

A significant change introduced by the bill is the implementation of a one-year statute of limitations for defamation claims involving internet publications. This period begins from the

date the defamatory content is removed from the online platform, which could impact digital content creators, social media users, and online service providers.

These provisions are likely to influence legal costs, risk management strategies, and content moderation policies within industries engaged in digital communication and online publishing. The changes take effect immediately upon passage, establishing new timelines and standards for online defamation liability.

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Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

## **AZ SB 1015**

Gender transition procedures; provider liability

• Medium Priority  Oppose

 LGBTQ Youth

 Arizona

### **Last Action: March 31, 2026 - House Minority Caucus - Yes**

In House • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 12, 2026

Sponsors: **Janae Shamp (R)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/83590> 

### **Committee Assignments:**

House Committee on Government • Senate Committee on Rules • House Committee on Rules  
• Senate Committee on Judiciary and Elections

### **AI Summary**

The legislation establishes strict liability for healthcare professionals or physicians who provide gender transition procedures to minors. Under this law, providers are personally responsible for all costs related to any subsequent detransition procedures sought within 25 years of the initial treatment, as well as for any injuries resulting from the treatment or its aftereffects, including physical, psychological, or emotional harm, within the same period.

Individuals who undergo detransition or experience injury have the right to file civil lawsuits against healthcare providers. They can seek damages covering the costs of detransition, pain and suffering, loss of reputation, income, or parental rights, along with punitive damages and attorney fees.

The law explicitly prohibits healthcare providers from waiving this liability through

contractual agreements, considering such waivers contrary to public policy. This provision aims to ensure accountability and protect patients from potential legal exclusions.

Set to take effect in 2026, the legislation could significantly impact healthcare providers involved in gender-affirming care by increasing their legal liabilities and financial risks associated with providing such procedures to minors.

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Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

## **AZ HB 2589**

Unlawful exposure; minors; drag show

• Medium Priority  Oppose

 Criminal Justice

 Arizona

### **Last Action: March 25, 2026 - Reported do pass amended out of Judiciary and Elections Committee**

In Senate • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 20, 2026

Sponsors: **Michael Way (R)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/84391> 

### **Committee Assignments:**

House Committee on Rules • Senate Committee on Rules • Senate Committee on Judiciary and Elections • House Committee on Judiciary

### **AI Summary**

The legislation amends Arizona law to prohibit minors under custody or control from viewing or remaining in venues that host adult-oriented performances. It also bans performing or allowing such performances to be visible to minors. These restrictions primarily target the entertainment industry, especially adult entertainment venues and performers.

The law defines "adult-oriented performance" as an in-person show that appeals to prurient sexual interests and depicts or simulates sexual activities or lewd exposure of anatomical areas.

Violations of these provisions are classified as a class 4 felony, increasing the legal consequences for non-compliance.

The changes aim to restrict minors' exposure to sexually explicit content in live entertainment settings, thereby enhancing protections for minors from inappropriate performances.

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Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

## **AZ SB 1095**

Gender transition; minors; prohibitions

• Medium Priority  Oppose

 LGBTQ Youth

 Arizona

### **Last Action: March 24, 2026 - House Minority Caucus - Yes**

In House • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 15, 2026

Sponsors: **Mark W. Finchem (R)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/83770> 

### **Committee Assignments:**

Senate Committee on Rules • House Committee on Rules • House Committee on Health and Human Services • Senate Committee on Judiciary and Elections

### **AI Summary**

This legislation, effective from March 31, 2027, imposes restrictions on healthcare providers and medical professionals involved in gender transition services for minors in Arizona. It prohibits the provision of irreversible gender reassignment surgeries and gender transition procedures to individuals under 18, including referrals for such treatments.

Exceptions are made for minors with specific medical conditions, such as disorders of sex development or physical injuries that pose an imminent danger to life or bodily functions. Currently undergoing treatment with puberty-blocking drugs or cross-sex hormones, minors are allowed to continue their medication under medical supervision until the law takes effect, after which tapering or discontinuation is required.

The law is likely to reduce the availability of gender transition treatments for minors within the state and may lead to decreased revenue for clinics and healthcare providers offering these services. Overall, it represents a significant shift in the regulation of gender transition healthcare for minors in Arizona.


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Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

## **AZ SB 1014**

Insurance; gender surgeries; documentation; reports

• Medium Priority  Oppose

 Trans Rights

 Arizona

### **Last Action: March 24, 2026 - House Second Reading**

In House • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 12, 2026

Sponsors: **Janae Shamp (R)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/83589> 

### **Committee Assignments:**

Senate Committee on Rules • House Committee on Rules • House Committee on Health and Human Services • Senate Committee on Health and Human Services

### **AI Summary**

This legislation affects the health insurance industry, healthcare providers, and state licensing agencies in Arizona by requiring coverage and provision of gender detransition procedures starting January 1, 2027. Health insurers that cover gender transition procedures are prohibited from denying coverage for detransition procedures, and healthcare providers authorized to perform such procedures must agree to provide or pay for them.

Insurers are mandated to submit monthly reports to the Department of Insurance on claims related to gender detransition procedures, including details such as the number of claims, age, sex, and residence of individuals, while safeguarding personal identifiers. An annual statistical report will be compiled and shared with state officials to monitor these activities.

State agencies issuing official documents that specify gender or name must establish an expedited process for individuals undergoing gender detransition. Specific reporting requirements for this process are due by December 31, 2027, and June 30, 2028, with the process to be implemented and reported on before the section is repealed on December 31, 2028.

The legislation is likely to increase administrative and compliance costs for insurers, healthcare providers, and state agencies due to the new reporting and procedural requirements. These changes are set to take effect in early 2027 and mid-2028, respectively.

Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

## [AZ SB 1177](#)

Public monies; gender transition; prohibition

↓ Low Priority  Oppose

 Trans Rights

 Arizona

### **Last Action: March 24, 2026 - House Second Reading**

In House • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 20, 2026

Sponsors: **Wendy Rogers (R)**

Co-sponsors: **David C. Farnsworth (R)**, **Mark W. Finchem (R)**, **Thomas Shope (R)**, **Neal Carter (R)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/84086> 

### **Committee Assignments:**

Senate Committee on Rules • House Committee on Rules • House Committee on Health and Human Services • Senate Committee on Health and Human Services

### **AI Summary**

The legislation prohibits the use of public funds to cover any medical procedures related to gender transition, including surgeries, hormone treatments, puberty blockers, and associated pharmaceuticals. This restriction applies to healthcare providers and insurers that receive or manage public monies within Arizona.

Any intentional misuse of public funds by public officers or employees to finance such procedures is considered a violation of existing statutes. The bill amends the Arizona Revised Statutes to clarify these prohibitions and related definitions.

The provisions are intended to take effect upon passage and enactment in 2026, although an exact effective date is not specified. Overall, the legislation aims to restrict the allocation of public resources toward gender transition treatments.


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Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

## **AZ HB 2444**

Pharmacists; independent testing; treatment

- Medium Priority
- Monitor

 Health Care

### **Last Action: March 17, 2026 - Misc Motion**

In Senate • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 20, 2026

Sponsors: **Chris Lopez (R)**

Co-sponsors: **Justin Wilmeth (R)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/84216> 

### **Committee Assignments:**

House Committee on Health and Human Services • House Committee on Rules

### **AI Summary**

The recent legislation amends the Arizona Revised Statutes to empower pharmacists to independently order, perform, and interpret certain tests, as well as initiate treatment for specific health conditions. This significant change expands the scope of practice for pharmacists, allowing them to provide more direct patient care without requiring physician oversight.

Pharmacists are now authorized to treat patients aged six and older for various conditions, including influenza, Group A streptococcus pharyngitis, and SARS-COV-2, along with other public health threats identified by the Department of Health Services. To ensure proper implementation, the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy will develop a statewide written protocol that covers documentation, records retention, patient screening, and treatment instructions.

Additionally, pharmacists are required to notify a patient's primary care provider within 72 hours of initiating treatment and must maintain treatment records for seven years. However, they are prohibited from independently initiating treatment with opioids and must obtain written consent from a minor's parent or guardian for any testing or treatment.

An advisory committee established by the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy will assist in creating the necessary protocols, comprising licensed pharmacists, physicians, a patient advocacy representative, and a nurse practitioner. The changes outlined in this legislation will take effect upon enactment, with the advisory committee's provisions set to be repealed after December 31, 2027.


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Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

## **AZ SB 1347**

Health insurance; fertility preservation; coverage

• Medium Priority  Support

 Health Care

 Arizona

### **Last Action: March 16, 2026 - Reported do pass out of Health & Human Services Committee**

In House • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 26, 2026

Sponsors: **Carine Werner (R)**

Co-sponsors: **Hildy Angius (R)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/84896> 

### **Committee Assignments:**

House Committee on Rules • House Committee on Health and Human Services • Senate Committee on Finance • Senate Committee on Rules

### **AI Summary**

The document outlines amendments to Arizona's health insurance statutes that mandate coverage for fertility preservation services. These changes will take effect on January 1, 2027, and primarily impact hospital service corporations, medical service corporations, health care services organizations, and disability insurers.

Under the new provisions, insurers are required to provide coverage for standard fertility preservation services to individuals of reproductive age diagnosed with cancer, whose treatment may result in iatrogenic infertility. Importantly, insurers cannot impose preauthorization requirements for these services, although policies may still include maximum benefits and standard deductibles, copayments, and coinsurance.

Religious employers have the option to request exemptions from these requirements if they conflict with their beliefs, and they must inform prospective subscribers or enrollees if such exemptions are granted. Additionally, individuals may purchase supplemental insurance policies for fertility preservation services at their own expense.

Overall, these amendments aim to improve access to fertility preservation services for

those undergoing cancer treatment, thereby enhancing the health insurance landscape in Arizona.


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Legislation • United States • Arizona • Concurrent Resolution

## **AZ HCR 2003**

Interscholastic; intramural athletics; biological sex

↑ High Priority  Oppose

 Trans Rights

 Arizona

### **Last Action: March 11, 2026 - Reported do pass out of Education Committee**

In Senate • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 12, 2026

Sponsors: **Selina Bliss (R)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/83656> 

### **Committee Assignments:**

House Committee on Rules • Senate Committee on Rules • Senate Committee on Education • House Committee on Education

### **AI Summary**

This legislation, set to take effect on January 1, 2027, impacts the education and athletic sectors within Arizona, particularly public and private schools that sponsor interscholastic or intramural sports, as well as athletic associations. It requires that all school-sponsored athletic teams and sports be designated based on the biological sex of participating students—either "males," "females," or "coed"—and prohibits teams designated for females, women, or girls from being open to male students.

The law also restricts the use of facilities such as restrooms, locker rooms, and shower rooms to those designated for an individual's biological sex. It aims to protect female athletic opportunities by limiting male participation in female sports and facilities.

Additionally, the legislation provides protections for students who are deprived of athletic opportunities or suffer harm due to violations, including protections against retaliation for reporting such violations. It also allows claims from schools harmed by violations, with civil actions to be initiated within two years of the alleged incident.

If enacted through voter approval, the law seeks to uphold the integrity of female sports

and ensure participation and access are based on biological sex, emphasizing the protection of female athletic opportunities and facilities.

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Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

## **AZ HB 2085**

Gender transition; minors; prohibitions.

• Medium Priority  Oppose

 LGBTQ Youth

 Arizona

### **Last Action: March 11, 2026 - Reported held out of Judiciary and Elections Committee**

In Senate • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 12, 2026

Sponsors: **Lisa Fink (R)**

Co-sponsors: **Ralph Heap (R), Rachel Keshel (R), Teresa Martinez (R), Khyll Powell (R), Jose Rivero (R)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/83697> 

### **Committee Assignments:**

Senate Committee on Judiciary and Elections • Senate Committee on Rules • House Committee on Health and Human Services • House Committee on Rules

## **AI Summary**

This legislation, effective from March 31, 2027, imposes significant restrictions on gender transition procedures for minors under 18 in Arizona. It prohibits healthcare providers from performing irreversible gender reassignment surgeries and gender transition procedures on individuals under 18, including referrals for such treatments. Public funds at the state, county, and local levels are barred from covering or reimbursing these procedures for minors, and healthcare providers working within government facilities are also restricted from providing these services to minors.

The law allows for certain exceptions, such as treatments for minors with medically verifiable disorders of sex development or procedures necessary to address infections, injuries, or conditions that pose an imminent threat to life or bodily functions. Additionally, minors currently undergoing puberty-blocking drugs or cross-sex hormones are granted a delayed effective date to facilitate medical supervision during medication tapering and discontinuation.

Impacted industries include healthcare providers, hospitals, clinics, and organizations involved in gender transition services, as well as government healthcare programs and insurers that may have previously covered such procedures. Overall, the legislation aims to restrict access to gender transition procedures for minors while allowing limited exceptions for specific medical conditions.

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Legislation • United States • Arizona • Concurrent Resolution

## **AZ SCR 1006**

Schools; biological sex; requirements

↑ High Priority  Oppose

 LGBTQ Youth

 Arizona

### **Last Action: March 10, 2026 - House Minority Caucus - Yes**

In House • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 12, 2026

Sponsors: **John Kavanagh (R)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/83743> 

### **Committee Assignments:**

Senate Committee on Government • Senate Committee on Rules • House Committee on Education • House Committee on Rules

## **AI Summary**

The proposed measure in Arizona seeks to amend existing statutes regarding accommodations for students in public schools based on biological sex. It mandates that schools provide reasonable accommodations for individuals who are unwilling or unable to use multioccupancy restrooms or changing facilities designated for their biological sex, allowing access to single-occupancy restrooms or employee facilities upon written request.

Additionally, the measure prohibits school employees or contractors from addressing students under eighteen with pronouns that do not align with their biological sex without written parental permission. This restriction extends to the use of first names that differ from those on official school records.

The measure aims to influence the operations of public schools and may lead to increased litigation and necessary policy adjustments within school districts. It also allows individuals

who prevail in claims related to the measure to recover damages for psychological, emotional, and physical harm, along with reasonable attorney fees and costs.

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Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

## **AZ SB 1328**

Domestic relations; parents' rights

• Medium Priority  Oppose

 Marriage & Parental Recognition  Arizona

### **Last Action: March 10, 2026 - House Second Reading**

In House • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 26, 2026

Sponsors: **Mark W. Finchem (R)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/84865> 

### **Committee Assignments:**

Senate Committee on Rules • House Committee on Judiciary • House Committee on Rules • Senate Committee on Judiciary and Elections

### **AI Summary**

The legislative amendments to Arizona Revised Statutes section 25-103 reinforce the state's public policy to promote strong families, uphold family values, and protect parental rights, including the parents' bill of rights. The legislation emphasizes that, in the absence of contrary evidence, it is in the child's best interest to have substantial, meaningful, and ongoing parenting time with both parents, participate in decision-making, and have equal access to each co-parent.

The legislation highlights the importance of parental rights protected under constitutional and statutory law, referencing key Supreme Court cases. It affirms that family courts should prioritize the child's welfare while generally presuming that shared parenting arrangements are in the child's best interest unless evidence suggests otherwise.

Impacted industries may include family law, child custody and visitation services, counseling, and related legal services. The changes are likely to influence court proceedings, custody arrangements, and associated legal and support services.

These provisions are enacted as part of the 2026 legislative session, with the intention of

taking effect in that year. However, the specific implementation date is not explicitly provided.


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Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

## **AZ HB 2135**

Liability; diversity; equity; inclusion laws

• Medium Priority  Oppose

 Non-Discrimination

 Arizona

### **Last Action: March 03, 2026 - Senate Second Reading**

In Senate • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 12, 2026

Sponsors: **Michael Way (R)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/83781> 

### **Committee Assignments:**

Senate Committee on Regulatory Affairs and Government Efficiency • House Committee on Rules • Senate Committee on Rules • House Committee on Judiciary

### **AI Summary**

The document discusses a legislative act in Arizona that significantly alters the landscape of diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) policies. It prohibits covered entities, including corporations, organizations, institutions, and agencies, from implementing DEI practices, thereby impacting various sectors such as education, corporate environments, and public institutions.

The act allows individuals whose rights are violated to seek civil actions against these entities, potentially leading to substantial financial repercussions for the organizations involved.

As an emergency measure, the act is set to take effect immediately upon enactment, which is scheduled for January 6, 2026.

Overall, the legislation aims to restrict DEI policies and provides a framework for individuals to address perceived violations of their rights.

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Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

## [AZ HB 2175](#)

Crimes; hostility towards victims; sentencing

• Medium Priority • Monitor

 Criminal Justice

 Arizona

**Last Action: March 03, 2026 - House RECONSIDER THIRD**

In House • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 13, 2026

Sponsors: **Julie Willoughby (R)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/83839> 

### **Committee Assignments:**

House Committee on Judiciary • House Committee on Rules

### **AI Summary**

This collection of legislative summaries outlines significant updates to Arizona's criminal justice laws and data management systems. The first summary details amendments to statutes concerning crimes motivated by hostility or malice toward victims based on group identity. It increases minimum sentences for certain felonies committed out of such bias, restricts parole and early release options for offenders, and classifies specific crimes as higher-level felonies when motivated by hate. Additionally, it authorizes armed nuclear security guards at nuclear facilities to use force, including deadly force, and grants detention authority for suspects involved in serious crimes. The bill also mandates the Department of Public Safety to collect and maintain detailed criminal history records, including offenses involving domestic violence and violations of specific statutes.

The second summary emphasizes the responsibilities of criminal justice agencies in managing and sharing criminal offense data through the statewide uniform crime reporting program and the Arizona criminal justice information system. It highlights procedures for data exchange, confidentiality safeguards, and authorized sharing of criminal history and biometric data with federal, state, tribal, and other entities for purposes such as law enforcement, employment screening, licensing, and child safety investigations. Agencies are tasked with establishing guidelines for data submission, ensuring proper training, and protecting sensitive information from unauthorized access.

The third summary establishes rules for the collection, storage, and dissemination of criminal justice records, including the creation of dedicated funds to support fingerprint

processing and report management. It sets procedures for fingerprinting, reporting dispositions, and maintaining confidentiality, while allowing the Department of Child Safety to fund federal fingerprint checks for its personnel and foster or adoptive parents. Certain records, such as arrest warrants and police blotters, are exempt from these rules. The section emphasizes security measures and procedural compliance but does not specify implementation dates.

The final summary defines regulations related to the management of criminal justice information, including biometric data and criminal history records. It clarifies the roles of agencies in overseeing data systems, implementing process controls, and providing real-time notifications through services like rap back. While it details the scope of data management responsibilities, it does not specify monetary impacts or specific timelines for implementation.

Overall, these summaries reflect comprehensive efforts to enhance the enforcement of hate-motivated crimes, improve data collection and sharing protocols, and strengthen the security and confidentiality of criminal justice information across multiple industries in Arizona.

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Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

## **AZ SB 1570**

Diversity; equity; inclusion; training; prohibition

• Medium Priority  Oppose

 Non-Discrimination

 Arizona

**Last Action: February 20, 2026 - Reported held out of Judiciary and Elections Committee**

In Senate • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: February 03, 2026

Sponsors: **Jake Hoffman (R)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/85187> 

### **Committee Assignments:**

Senate Committee on Rules • Senate Committee on Government • Senate Committee on Judiciary and Elections

## ✦ AI Summary

The legislation prohibits the State of Arizona and its agencies, departments, boards, and commissions from implementing or requiring participation in diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) programs for hiring, training, or promotion purposes. These entities are not allowed to use DEI programs to influence employment decisions, nor can they mandate employee engagement in such programs or require participation as a contractual condition.

The law also mandates that the relevant department monitor hiring practices to ensure compliance with these restrictions. The definition of DEI programs includes activities that justify differential treatment based on sex, color, gender, ethnicity, gender identity, or sexual orientation.

There is no specified effective date for these provisions, but it is implied that the restrictions are to be enforced upon passage and enactment. The legislation may impact industries involved in government contracting, public employment, and organizations working with state agencies that previously implemented DEI initiatives.

Overall, the law aims to restrict the use of DEI programs in employment-related decisions and activities within state-affiliated entities.

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Legislation • United States • Arizona • Concurrent Resolution

### **AZ SCR 1019**

Ratification; equal rights amendment

↓ Low Priority    👍 Support

📁 Non-Discrimination

📁 Arizona

2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Lauren Kuby (D)**

Co-sponsors: **Lela Alston (D), Flavio Bravo (D), Eva Diaz (D), Denise Epstein (D), Rosanna Gabaldón (D), Sally Ann Gonzales (D), Theresa Hatathlie (D), Catherine H. Miranda (D), Analise Ortiz (D), Kiana Sears (D), Priya Sundareshan (D), Patricia Contreras (D), Brian Garcia (D), Nancy Gutierrez (D), Aaron Marquez (D), Mariana Sandoval (D), Stephanie Stahl-Hamilton (D)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/84931> 

## ✦ AI Summary

The document presents a concurrent resolution from Arizona ratifying a proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution that aims to ensure equal rights for men and women. This amendment, initially proposed by Congress in 1972, asserts that rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged based on sex.

The resolution highlights the significance of equal rights and indicates that the amendment will take effect two years after ratification, provided it is approved by three-fourths of the states.

While the document does not detail specific financial impacts or industries affected, the amendment is expected to influence various sectors, including employment, education, and healthcare, by promoting gender equality and potentially prompting changes in policies and practices.


Additionally, the resolution mandates that the Secretary of State of Arizona send a copy of the resolution to relevant federal officials to ensure proper communication of the state's position on the amendment.

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Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

### [AZ HB 2675](#)

Constables; azpost certification

 Trans Rights

#### **Last Action: February 16, 2026 - Reported do pass amended/strike-everything out of Public Safety & Law Enforcement Committee**

In House • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 20, 2026

Sponsors: **Consuelo Hernandez (D)**

Co-sponsors: **Leo Biasiucci (R)**, **Patricia Contreras (D)**, **Alma Hernandez (D)**, **Lydia Hernandez (D)**, **Elda Luna-Nájera (D)**, **Kevin Volk (D)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/84516> 

#### **Committee Assignments:**

House Committee on Public Safety & Law Enforcement • House Committee on Rules

## ✦ AI Summary

The document outlines significant amendments to Arizona Revised Statutes regarding the roles and responsibilities of constables and the oversight of law enforcement officers. Key changes for constables include mandatory training requirements, with newly elected officials required to complete a basic training course within six months of their election and to undergo at least sixteen hours of annual training thereafter. The Arizona peace officer standards and training board will certify constables who meet these training requirements.

Additionally, an ethics standards and training board has been established to create a code of conduct for constables, investigate complaints, and enforce ethical standards. This initiative aims to enhance accountability and public trust in constable operations. Constables are also prohibited from engaging in private process serving outside their official duties, which may affect businesses in that sector.

The document further addresses the responsibilities of a board overseeing law enforcement officers' compliance with established qualifications. This board is empowered to conduct independent investigations into officer misconduct and can deny or revoke certifications for non-compliance. It may also provide training to law enforcement agencies to improve public service.

Overall, these amendments are designed to strengthen the training, ethical standards, and accountability of constables and law enforcement officers in Arizona, thereby enhancing the integrity of law enforcement practices.


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Legislation • United States • Arizona • Concurrent Resolution

### **AZ SCR 1038**

Public buildings; accommodations; requirements

↑ High Priority     Oppose

 Trans Rights

 Arizona

**Last Action: February 09, 2026 - Senate Second Reading**

In Senate • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: February 05, 2026

Sponsors: **John Kavanagh (R)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/85269> 

## Committee Assignments:

Senate Committee on Government • Senate Committee on Rules

### ✦ AI Summary

This legislation amends Arizona law to require public entities to provide reasonable accommodations for individuals who are unable or unwilling to use designated multi-occupancy restrooms based on their biological sex. Affected individuals can request access to single-occupancy restrooms or use employee restrooms by submitting written requests and satisfactory evidence of their sex.

The law applies to public buildings, government offices, educational institutions, healthcare facilities, and other entities operating public restrooms. It allows these entities to adopt policies for implementation, including exceptions for emergency or custodial purposes.

Individuals whose requests are denied or who face violations have legal recourse through private lawsuits, which can seek damages for psychological, emotional, and physical harm. Such claims must be filed within two years of the incident.

The law defines "sex" as biological sex at birth, based on anatomy, physiology, genetics, and hormones. The measure will be submitted to voters at the next general election, with its implementation contingent upon voter approval and subsequent proclamation by the Governor.

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Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

### [AZ SB 1753](#)

Employment; housing; public accommodations; antidiscrimination

↓ Low Priority     Support

 Non-Discrimination

 Arizona

### Last Action: February 09, 2026 - Senate Second Reading

In Senate • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: February 05, 2026

Sponsors: **Lela Alston (D)**

Co-sponsors: **Flavio Bravo (D)**, **Eva Diaz (D)**, **Theresa Hatathlie (D)**, **Lauren Kuby (D)**, **Catherine H. Miranda (D)**, **Kiana Sears (D)**, **Priya Sundareshan (D)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/85418> 

## Committee Assignments:

Senate Committee on Rules • Senate Committee on Government

### ✦ AI Summary

This legislative package establishes comprehensive protections against discrimination across various sectors in Arizona, including employment, education, housing, public accommodations, and real estate transactions. It prohibits discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, familial status, age, and national origin. These protections apply to public and private entities, including schools, employers, housing providers, and businesses offering public services, with the aim of promoting equal access and treatment.

The laws emphasize the importance of reasonable accommodations for individuals with disabilities and those with gender-related identities, ensuring accessibility in public facilities such as restrooms and changing stations, especially during new constructions or renovations. They also clarify protections for individuals with disabilities and those with auxiliary aids, impacting healthcare, employment, and public services.

Procedures for addressing unlawful employment practices are outlined, including filing charges within 180 days and pursuing investigations and enforcement actions. The statutes permit certain age-related retirement practices and specify exemptions for religious and educational institutions. Enforcement measures include expedited court processes and the possibility of court-appointed masters to ensure timely resolution.

Additionally, the legislation prohibits discriminatory practices in housing, real estate, and related services, including advertising, inspections, and neighborhood inducements. It mandates that entities receiving public funds or operating public programs do not discriminate, with enforcement regulations to be adopted by the attorney general's office.

Overall, the legislation aims to foster an inclusive environment by strengthening anti-discrimination protections, promoting accessibility, and clarifying legal standards across multiple industries in Arizona.

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Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

### [AZ SB 1771](#)

Health insurance; requirements; essential benefits

↓ Low Priority    👍 Support

📁 Trans Rights

📁 Arizona

### Last Action: February 09, 2026 - Senate Second Reading

In Senate • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: February 05, 2026

Sponsors: **Sally Ann Gonzales (D)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/85453> 

### Committee Assignments:

Senate Committee on Rules • Senate Committee on Finance

### ✦ AI Summary

The legislation requires health care insurers operating in Arizona to offer coverage that includes essential health care benefits across various product types, such as individual plans, short-term limited duration insurance, and small employer group plans. Insurers must limit cost-sharing for these benefits, provide free preventive services recommended by federal health authorities, and maintain dependent coverage for adult children up to age 26.

The bill prohibits insurers from denying coverage, excluding preexisting conditions, canceling policies based on health status, or imposing lifetime or annual limits on essential benefits. Premium rates cannot be unfairly influenced by age or sex, and insurers are barred from applying additional deductibles, copayments, or coinsurance solely due to preexisting conditions.

It also mandates that short-term limited duration insurance policies display federal disclosure notices about coverage limitations and provide renewal notices before expiration. Such policies are defined as coverage with a duration of less than twelve months per contract, extendable up to a maximum of thirty-six months.

These provisions aim to enhance consumer protections and ensure comprehensive coverage options within the Arizona health insurance market.

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Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

### [AZ SB 1612](#)

Biological sex; team designations; repeal

↓ Low Priority    👍 Support

LGBTQ Youth

Arizona

**Last Action: February 04, 2026 - Senate Second Reading**

In Senate • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: February 03, 2026

Sponsors: **Lela Alston (D)**

Co-sponsors: **Flavio Bravo (D), Eva Diaz (D), Rosanna Gabaldón (D), Lauren Kuby (D), Catherine H. Miranda (D), Analise Ortiz (D), Priya Sundareshan (D), Janeen Connolly (D), Mariana Sandoval (D)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/85243> 

**Committee Assignments:**

Senate Committee on Rules • Senate Committee on Education

**✦ AI Summary**

The legislation repeals Arizona Revised Statutes section 15-120.02 and the related provisions from Laws 2022, chapter 106, sections 2, 3, and 4. These provisions previously addressed issues related to athletics and biological sex.

The bill does not specify any monetary impacts or specify when the repeals will take effect.

The primary focus of the changes is on the athletics sector within the state, potentially influencing policies related to gender and sex designations in sports programs.

Legislation • United States • Arizona • Concurrent Resolution

 **AZ SCR 1018**

Same-sex marriage; constitutional right

↓ Low Priority    👍 Support

Marriage & Parental Recognition

Arizona

**Last Action: January 27, 2026 - Senate Second Reading**

In Senate • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 26, 2026

Sponsors: **Lauren Kuby (D)**

Co-sponsors: **Lela Alston (D), Flavio Bravo (D), Denise Epstein (D), Rosanna Gabaldón (D), Theresa Hatathlie (D), Catherine H. Miranda (D), Analise Ortiz (D), Brian Garcia (D), Nancy Gutierrez (D), Aaron Marquez (D), Mariana Sandoval (D), Stephanie Stahl-Hamilton (D)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/84919> 

### Committee Assignments:

Senate Committee on Judiciary and Elections • Senate Committee on Rules

### AI Summary

The State of Arizona is proposing a constitutional amendment to repeal the current restrictions on marriage outlined in Article XXX, section 1. If approved by voters and enacted by the Governor, the new section will ensure that marriage between two individuals cannot be prohibited or deemed void based on sex, race, ethnicity, or national origin.

This amendment will be presented to voters at the next general election, although the specific date has not been mentioned. If passed, it could have a significant impact on various business sectors, particularly those involved in wedding services, hospitality, and legal services, as it may lead to an increase in marriage ceremonies and related activities.

While the document does not provide specific monetary impacts, the potential for growth in these industries is evident with the proposed changes to marriage laws.

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Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

### **AZ SB 1355**

Antidiscrimination; employment; housing; public accommodations.

↓ Low Priority     Support

 Non-Discrimination

 Arizona

### Last Action: January 27, 2026 - Senate Second Reading

In Senate • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 26, 2026

Sponsors: **Lauren Kuby (D)**

Co-sponsors: **Lela Alston (D), Rosanna Gabaldón (D), Theresa Hatathlie (D), Catherine H. Miranda (D), Brian Garcia (D), Nancy Gutierrez (D), Aaron Marquez (D), Mariana Sandoval (D), Stephanie Stahl-Hamilton (D)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/84915> 

**Committee Assignments:**

Senate Committee on Government • Senate Committee on Rules

**✦ AI Summary**

The document outlines significant amendments to the Arizona Revised Statutes aimed at enhancing civil rights protections, particularly in the areas of employment and housing discrimination. Key changes include expanded definitions of "employer" to encompass those with five or more employees, thereby impacting small businesses. Employers are now prohibited from discriminating against individuals based on various protected categories, including race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, national origin, and disability.

In addition to employment practices, the amendments address unlawful discrimination in public accommodations and housing. Businesses in sectors such as hospitality, retail, and real estate must comply with new regulations that prohibit discriminatory practices based on the aforementioned characteristics. The legislation also mandates that public entities designate single-occupancy restrooms as gender-neutral and ensure accessibility for all genders, which may require financial investment for compliance.

Employers are required to provide reasonable accommodations for individuals with disabilities unless it imposes an undue hardship, potentially leading to increased costs for businesses. Furthermore, provisions related to age discrimination allow for certain exceptions while reinforcing protections against discriminatory practices in hiring and employment.

Overall, these amendments aim to strengthen protections against discrimination across various sectors, ensuring equitable treatment for all individuals while increasing compliance obligations for businesses. The changes reflect a commitment to fostering an inclusive environment in both employment and public accommodations.



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Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

 **AZ SB 1341**

Antidiscrimination; employment; housing; public accommodations..

↓ Low Priority     Support

 Non-Discrimination     Arizona

**Last Action: January 27, 2026 - Senate Second Reading**

In Senate • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 26, 2026

Sponsors: **Analise Ortiz (D)**

Co-sponsors: **Lela Alston (D), Flavio Bravo (D), Eva Diaz (D), Denise Epstein (D), Rosanna Gabaldón (D), Sally Ann Gonzales (D), Theresa Hatathlie (D), Lauren Kuby (D), Catherine H. Miranda (D), Kiana Sears (D), Priya Sundareshan (D), Sarah Liguori (D), Mariana Sandoval (D)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/84888> 

**Committee Assignments:**

Senate Committee on Government • Senate Committee on Rules

 **AI Summary**

The document outlines significant amendments to Arizona's discrimination laws, focusing on enhancing protections against unlawful employment practices and discriminatory housing practices. Key changes include the expansion of the definition of "employer" to include those with five or more employees, thereby impacting small businesses. Employers are prohibited from discriminating against individuals based on various protected categories, including race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, age, national origin, and disability.

Additionally, the amendments require employers to provide reasonable accommodations for individuals with disabilities, unless it imposes an undue hardship on the business. There are also provisions ensuring that women affected by pregnancy or childbirth receive equal treatment in employment matters. The amendments clarify that certain exceptions may apply where discrimination is permissible based on bona fide occupational qualifications.

In terms of housing, the amendments prohibit discrimination in the sale or rental of dwellings based on similar protected categories. Specific actions, such as refusing to sell or rent and discriminatory terms, are explicitly prohibited. The amendments also address appraisal practices, allowing appraisers to consider factors beyond those related to discrimination.

Overall, these changes aim to strengthen civil rights protections in Arizona, impacting various industries, including healthcare, education, and housing, while increasing compliance costs for businesses due to the need for training and policy updates. The amendments reflect a commitment to fostering an inclusive environment free from discrimination in both employment and housing sectors.

Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

## **AZ SB 1394**

Fertility treatment; access.

• Medium Priority  Support

 Health Care

 Arizona

### **Last Action: January 27, 2026 - Senate Second Reading**

In Senate • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 26, 2026

Sponsors: **Priya Sundareshan (D)**

Co-sponsors: **Lela Alston (D), Flavio Bravo (D), Eva Diaz (D), Brian Fernandez (D), Rosanna Gabaldón (D), Theresa Hatathlie (D), Lauren Kuby (D), Catherine H. Miranda (D), Analise Ortiz (D), Kiana Sears (D)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/84947> 

### **Committee Assignments:**

Senate Committee on Judiciary and Elections • Senate Committee on Rules

### **AI Summary**

The document outlines amendments to Arizona's health care statutes concerning fertility treatment. It establishes a new article dedicated to fertility services, impacting health care providers, fertility clinics, and health insurers, who must adapt to the new regulations.

Individuals are granted the right to access fertility treatments without unreasonable limitations and to maintain rights over their reproductive genetic materials. Health care providers are authorized to perform fertility treatments and provide related information, while health insurers are permitted to cover these treatments.

The department of health services and health profession regulatory boards are exempt from usual rulemaking requirements for one year following the effective date of this act, which is set for 2026. Specific monetary impacts are not detailed in the text.

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Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

## [AZ HB 2392](#)

Team designations; biological sex; repeal

↓ Low Priority     Support

 LGBTQ Youth

 Arizona

### Last Action: January 21, 2026 - House Second Reading

In House • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 20, 2026

Sponsors: **Nancy Gutierrez (D)**

Co-sponsors: **Anna Abeytia (D), Lorena Austin (D), Seth Blattman (D), Junelle Cavero (D), Janeen Connolly (D), Patricia Contreras (D), Quantá Crews (D), Oscar De Los Santos (D), Brian Garcia (D), Sarah Liguori (D), Christopher Mathis (D), Stephanie Stahl-Hamilton (D), Betty J. Villegas (D)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/84153> 

### Committee Assignments:

House Committee on Health and Human Services • House Committee on Rules • House Committee on Education

### AI Summary

The document discusses the repeal of section 15-120.02 of the Arizona Revised Statutes, which relates to student athletics. This repeal is expected to have implications for various business sectors, particularly those involved in youth sports, educational institutions, and athletic organizations, as it may change the regulations governing student participation in athletics.

While the specific monetary impacts of this repeal are not detailed, it is part of the legislative actions taken during the Fifty-seventh Legislature's Second Regular Session in 2026. The effective date of the repeal is not mentioned in the text provided.

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Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

## [AZ HB 2523](#)

Prisoners; strip search; pat search

↓ Low Priority     Support

**Last Action: January 21, 2026 - House Second Reading**

In House • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 20, 2026

Sponsors: **Stephanie Stahl-Hamilton (D)**

Co-sponsors: **Patricia Contreras (D), Brian Garcia (D), Nancy Gutierrez (D), Elda Luna-Nájera (D), Stephanie Simacek (D), Betty J. Villegas (D), Kevin Volk (D), Rosanna Gabaldón (D), Analise Ortiz (D)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/84311> 

**Committee Assignments:**

House Committee on Public Safety & Law Enforcement • House Committee on Rules

** AI Summary**

The document outlines significant legislative changes regarding the procedures for strip searches and pat searches of prisoners in Arizona. The existing statute governing these searches has been repealed, leading to the introduction of new regulations aimed at enhancing the privacy and dignity of prisoners during such procedures.

Under the new regulations, strip searches must be conducted by a correctional officer of the same gender as the prisoner in a designated room, with exceptions allowed only in urgent situations and upon authorization from a shift commander. Additionally, correctional officers are prohibited from making any physical contact with the prisoner's body during a strip search, except for inspecting the hair on the head.

For pat searches, similar gender-specific requirements are established, allowing only officers of the same gender to perform these searches. In emergencies, cross-gender searches may occur, but they require thorough documentation detailing the officers involved and the justification for the search.

These changes are part of the legislative session in 2026 and will necessitate adjustments in policies and training for correctional facilities and related security services. The document does not specify the effective date of these changes or any potential monetary impacts.

## **AZ HB 2646**

Children's bill of rights

 Support

 LGBTQ Youth

 Arizona

### **Last Action: January 21, 2026 - House Second Reading**

In House • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 20, 2026

Sponsors: **Sarah Liguori (D)**

Co-sponsors: **Anna Abeytia (D), Cesar Aguilar (D), Lorena Austin (D), Junelle Cavero (D), Janeen Connolly (D), Oscar De Los Santos (D), Nancy Gutierrez (D), Aaron Marquez (D), Mae Peshlakai (D), Mariana Sandoval (D), Stephanie Simacek (D), Betty J. Villegas (D), Analise Ortiz (D)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/84472> 

### **Committee Assignments:**

House Committee on Rules • House Committee on Health and Human Services

### **AI Summary**

The document outlines a legislative act that amends Title 8 of the Arizona Revised Statutes to establish a Children's Bill of Rights. This act introduces fundamental rights for children, including the right to maintain relationships with their parents, access to health care, and the right to receive education at a public school.

Key provisions of the act ensure that children have the right to visit and communicate with their parents, even if the parents are detained or incarcerated, without undue restrictions. Additionally, children are granted the ability to independently consent to certain health care services, including confidential services related to contraception, pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, and mental health.

Furthermore, the act affirms that children have the right to express their desire to attend public school and to receive in-person instruction, irrespective of their parents' educational decisions. The act emphasizes that any laws or rules affecting these rights must prioritize the child's best interest and be narrowly tailored to serve a compelling government interest.

Overall, the act aims to enhance the rights and well-being of children in Arizona by ensuring they have access to essential services and the ability to maintain important relationships.

Legislation • United States • Arizona • Concurrent Resolution

## **AZ HCR 2010**

Medical records; parental rights

• Medium Priority  Oppose

 Marriage & Parental Recognition

 Arizona

### **Last Action: January 20, 2026 - House Second Reading**

In House • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 15, 2026

Sponsors: **Julie Willoughby (R)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/83859> 

### **Committee Assignments:**

House Committee on Health and Human Services • House Committee on Rules

### **AI Summary**

The proposed amendment to section 1-602 of the Arizona Revised Statutes aims to strengthen parental rights by limiting governmental interference in the upbringing of minor children. If approved by voters in the November 2026 general election, the amendment will grant parents exclusive rights to direct their children's education, moral or religious training, and health care decisions.

Under the new provisions, parents will have the right to access and review their children's medical records, with certain exceptions. Additionally, the amendment places the burden of proof on governmental entities to justify any interference with parental rights, ensuring that such actions are essential to a compelling government interest.

The amendment allows parents to pursue legal action against governmental entities for violations of their rights, which may result in compensatory damages and attorney fees. This change is expected to impact various industries, including healthcare, education, and child welfare, as they will need to adapt their policies to align with the new framework for parental rights.

Overall, the amendment seeks to reinforce the authority of parents in making decisions for their children while establishing a legal pathway for addressing potential violations of these rights.

Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

## [AZ HB 2222](#)

Birth certificates; sex designation change

↓ Low Priority     Support

 Trans Rights

 Arizona

### **Last Action: January 20, 2026 - House Second Reading**

In House • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 15, 2026

Sponsors: **Brian Garcia (D)**

Co-sponsors: **Mariana Sandoval (D), Stephanie Simacek (D)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/83922> 

### **Committee Assignments:**

House Committee on Rules • House Committee on Government

### **AI Summary**

The document outlines amendments to section 36-337 of the Arizona Revised Statutes concerning the amendment of birth certificates, with a particular focus on changes to sex designation. A new sex designation change form will allow individuals to update their sex designation to male, female, undesignated, or other without requiring surgical or medical documentation. This form must be notarized and signed by the individual.

Additionally, the amendments stipulate that the state registrar must retain information on a person's registered birth certificate after adoption, contingent upon the submission of specific documentation. If a birth certificate is amended, the previously registered certificate and related evidentiary documents will be sealed, with access granted only under certain conditions.

These changes are expected to affect various industries, including healthcare, legal services, and administrative services, as they will necessitate updates to record-keeping practices and compliance with new regulations. The effective date for these amendments is January 12, 2026.


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Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

## [AZ HB 2217](#)

Antidiscrimination; employment; housing; public accommodations

↓ Low Priority     Support

 Non-Discrimination

 Arizona

### **Last Action: January 20, 2026 - House Second Reading**

In House • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 15, 2026

Sponsors: **Brian Garcia (D)**

Co-sponsors: **Patricia Contreras (D), Mariana Sandoval (D), Stephanie Simacek (D)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/83917> 

### **Committee Assignments:**

House Committee on Rules • House Committee on Judiciary • House Committee on Commerce

### **AI Summary**

The document outlines significant amendments to Arizona's discrimination laws, focusing on enhancing civil rights protections in employment, housing, and public accommodations. These changes aim to prohibit discrimination based on various protected categories, including race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, age, national origin, and disability. The amendments are designed to promote inclusivity and ensure that individuals are treated fairly in various sectors.

Key provisions include the expansion of the definition of "employer" to include those with five or more employees, thereby broadening the scope of businesses affected by these laws. Employers are required to provide reasonable accommodations for individuals with disabilities and ensure that women affected by pregnancy or childbirth receive equal treatment in employment matters. Additionally, the amendments address age discrimination, allowing for certain exceptions while emphasizing the importance of non-discriminatory practices.

The amendments also impact various industries, particularly those involved in public accommodations, real estate, and employment services. Businesses will need to adapt their practices to comply with the new regulations, which may involve costs related to training, accommodations, and compliance measures. While specific monetary impacts are not detailed, the potential for civil actions and financial liabilities for non-compliance is highlighted.

Overall, these legislative changes reflect a commitment to strengthening civil rights

protections in Arizona, fostering a more inclusive environment across multiple sectors. The effective dates for these amendments are not explicitly stated in the document.


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Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

## **AZ HB 2191**

Unlawful use; sale; laughing gas

• Medium Priority  Oppose

 Non-Discrimination

 Arizona

### **Last Action: January 14, 2026 - House Second Reading**

In House • 2026 Regular Session • Introduced: January 13, 2026

Sponsors: **Julie Willoughby (R)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/83857> 

### **Committee Assignments:**

House Committee on Rules • House Committee on Judiciary

## **AI Summary**

The document outlines amendments to Arizona's laws concerning the possession and sale of vapor-releasing substances that contain toxic substances, with a focus on nitrous oxide and similar products. Key changes include a prohibition on selling these substances to individuals under eighteen years of age, requiring that sales be conducted by employees of licensed commercial establishments.

Businesses that sell vapor-releasing substances are mandated to verify the identification of purchasers and maintain detailed sales records. These records must include the product name, date and time of sale, intended use, and signatures from both the purchaser and seller, and they must be retained for three years for inspection purposes.

Commercial establishments that sell vapor-releasing paints and varnishes are required to display warning signs about the dangers associated with inhaling vapors. However, certain transfers of these substances are exempt, such as those made by parents or guardians to their children, as well as sales intended for manufacturing or industrial purposes. Additionally, the use of nitrous oxide for automotive applications or as a food propellant is also exempt from these regulations.

The amendments are expected to impact various business sectors, including retail establishments that sell aerosol products, paints, and glues, as well as food service industries that utilize nitrous oxide as a propellant. The specific financial implications of these changes have not been detailed in the document.