



**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.



# Equality Arizona Policy Tracker and Report

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## Overview

Legislation	43
Regulation	19

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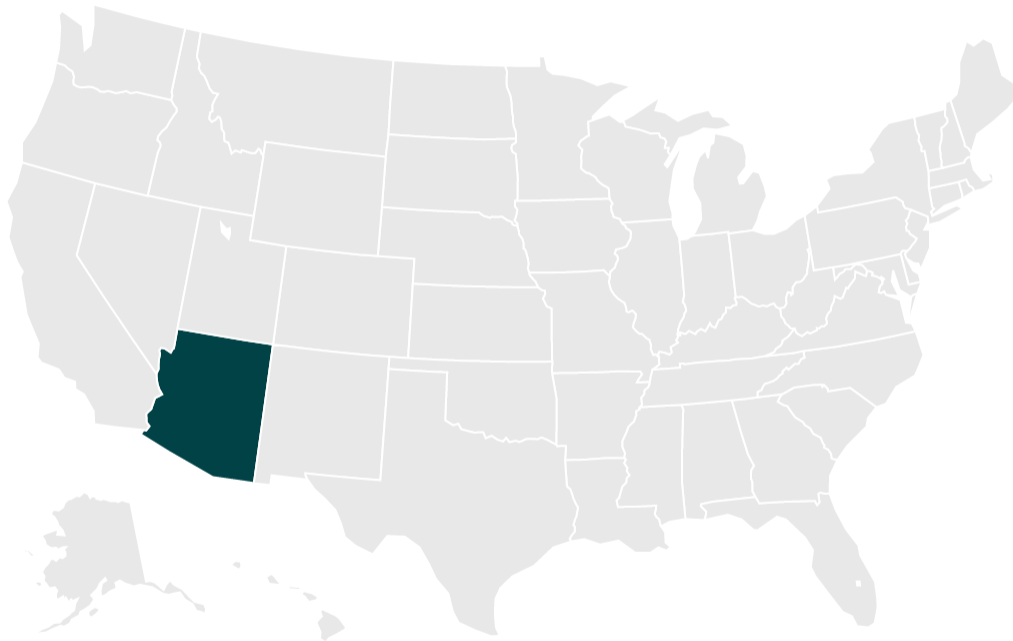
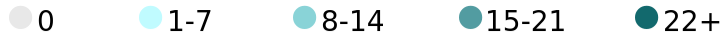
## Summary

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

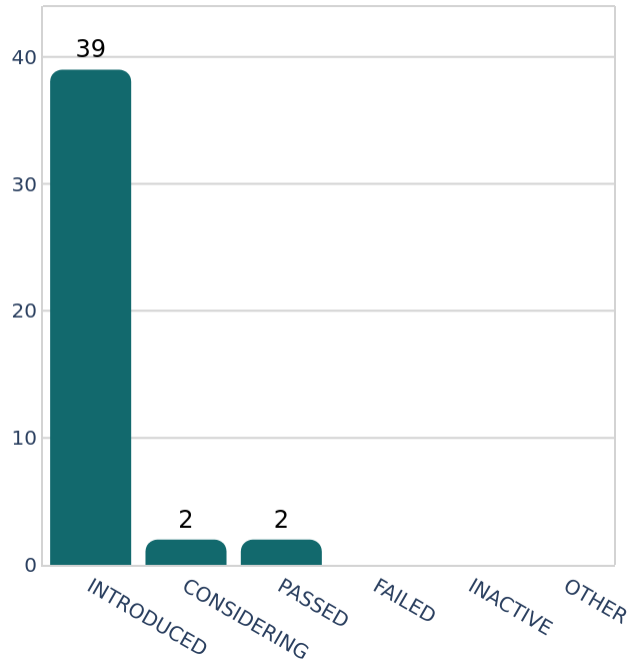
Policies in your Projects by state



VT: 0
NH: 0
MA: 0
RI: 0
CT: 0
NJ: 0
DE: 0
MD: 0
DC: 0
<b>US: 28</b>

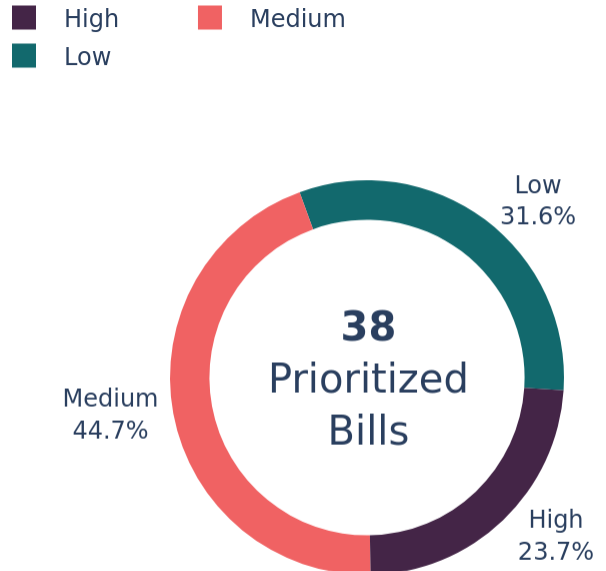
## Bills by Status

Bills in your Projects, grouped by status



## 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

43

Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

#### [AZ HB 2085](#)

Gender transition; minors; prohibitions.

• Medium Priority  Oppose

 LGBTQ Youth

 Arizona

**Last Action: February 03, 2026 - House Minority Caucus - Yes**

In House • 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:**

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

#### **AI Summary**

The document outlines a legislative act from the State of Arizona that amends section 32-3230 of the Arizona Revised Statutes, focusing on prohibitions related to gender transition procedures for minors. Physicians and health professionals are prohibited from providing irreversible gender reassignment surgery and gender transition procedures to individuals under eighteen years of age, as well as from referring minors for such procedures.

Exceptions to this prohibition include services related to medically verifiable disorders of sex development, treatment of infections or injuries caused by gender transition procedures, and procedures necessary to prevent imminent danger to health. Additionally, public funds cannot be used to provide gender transition procedures to minors, and the Arizona health care cost containment system is barred from reimbursing costs for these

procedures.

The act is set to take effect on March 31, 2027, allowing time for minors currently using puberty-blocking drugs or cross-sex hormones to taper and discontinue their medication under medical supervision. This legislation may impact healthcare providers specializing in gender transition services and pharmaceutical companies involved in the production of related medications.

Overall, the act reflects a significant shift in the regulation of gender transition procedures for minors in Arizona, with implications for healthcare practices and funding structures within the state.



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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: February 05, 2026 - COW action**

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

Sponsors: **Michael Way (R)**

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

**Committee Assignments:**

House Committee on Judiciary • House Committee on Rules

 **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: February 03, 2026 - House Minority Caucus - Yes**

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**

The document outlines significant amendments to Arizona's criminal statutes, focusing on enhanced sentencing provisions for offenses motivated by malice towards victims based on their identity. Individuals convicted of certain felonies, such as assault and criminal damage, will face increased minimum and maximum sentences, with class 4, 5, or 6 felonies seeing an increase of three years, and class 2 or 3 felonies an increase of five years. These changes aim to strengthen penalties for hate-motivated crimes while affirming that they do not infringe upon constitutional rights.

Additionally, the document details responsibilities for criminal justice agencies regarding the collection, sharing, and protection of criminal justice information. Agencies are required to cooperate with state and federal repositories to ensure the rapid exchange of information, particularly concerning offenses demonstrating prejudice. Periodic audits and training

requirements are mandated to ensure compliance and accuracy in handling this information.

The regulations also address fees associated with fingerprint processing for noncriminal justice purposes, establishing funds to cover these costs. Strict limitations are placed on the dissemination of criminal justice information, with agencies required to maintain security and comply with established laws. The document emphasizes the importance of training and security measures to protect sensitive information from unauthorized access.

Furthermore, the introduction of new definitions and terms related to criminal justice information management indicates a shift towards more stringent standards for law enforcement agencies, courts, and criminal justice agencies. This may lead to increased operational costs and the need for updated technology systems to meet the new requirements effectively.

Overall, the changes outlined in the document are expected to enhance the efficiency and security of criminal justice information management while increasing penalties for hate-motivated crimes, impacting various sectors, including law enforcement, legal services, and community organizations focused on victim support and advocacy.

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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.

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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 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 2249**

Parents' bill of rights; remedies

• Medium Priority  Oppose

LGBTQ Youth

Arizona

**Last Action: January 27, 2026 - House Minority Caucus - Yes**

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

Sponsors: **Lisa Fink (R)**

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

**Committee Assignments:**

House Committee on Education • House 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 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 Caverro (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 Rules • House Committee on Health and Human Services • 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.

Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

 **AZ HB 2444**

Pharmacists; independent testing; treatment

• Medium Priority    • Monitor

📁 Health Care

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

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

## 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 HB 2523](#)

Prisoners; strip search; pat search

↓ Low Priority    👍 Support

📁 Criminal Justice

📁 Arizona

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

### ✦ 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.


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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: February 10, 2026 - House Minority Caucus - Yes**

In House • 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 • House Committee on Judiciary

### AI Summary

The proposed legislation in Arizona introduces a new section to the Arizona Revised Statutes that addresses the exposure of minors to drag show performances. It classifies allowing minors to view these shows or be present in venues hosting such performances as a class 4 felony.

This law is expected to have a significant impact on entertainment venues that host drag shows, necessitating stricter age verification and control measures to prevent minors from attending. Businesses involved in the production and promotion of drag shows may also face challenges in complying with the new regulations.

The changes outlined in the bill are set to take effect in 2026, following its passage in the legislative session. While specific monetary impacts are not detailed, potential fines and legal costs associated with violations could affect the financial viability of the businesses involved.

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Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

## [AZ HB 2646](#)

Children's bill of rights

 Support

**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.

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

### **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 HCR 2003**

Interscholastic; intramural athletics; biological sex

↑ High Priority  Oppose

 Trans Rights

 Arizona

### **Last Action: February 17, 2026 - COW action**

In House • 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 • 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.

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 Rules • House Committee on Health and Human Services

### **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 SB 1014**

Insurance; gender surgeries; documentation; reports

• Medium Priority  Oppose

 Trans Rights

 Arizona

### **Last Action: February 18, 2026 - Reported do pass out of Health and Human Services Committee**

In Senate • 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 • Senate Committee on Health and Human Services

#### **AI Summary**

The document outlines significant legislative changes in Arizona concerning health insurance coverage for gender transition and detransition procedures, set to take effect on January 1, 2027. Health insurers will be required to provide coverage for gender detransition procedures if they already cover gender transition procedures, ensuring that claims for detransition procedures cannot be denied.

Additionally, health insurers must submit monthly reports to the state department detailing claims related to gender detransition procedures. These reports will include information on the number of claims, demographics of individuals receiving the procedures, and the dates of prior gender transition procedures. An annual statistical report will be compiled by the department based on this data and made available to state leadership.

State agencies will also need to adopt expedited procedures for individuals undergoing gender detransition to change their name and gender designation on official documents. Agencies are tasked with identifying current processes and reporting on these expedited procedures by the end of 2027 and mid-2028.

The provisions related to state agency procedures will be repealed after December 31, 2028. Overall, these changes are expected to impact the health insurance industry and state agencies, potentially leading to increased administrative costs and modifications in claims processing.

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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: January 27, 2026 - Senate Democrat Caucus - Yes**

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

Sponsors: **Janae Shamp (R)**

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

### **Committee Assignments:**

Senate Committee on Rules • Senate Committee on Judiciary and Elections

### **AI Summary**

The proposed legislation in Arizona establishes strict liability measures for health care professionals and physicians involved in providing gender transition procedures to minors. Health care providers will be held responsible for all costs associated with any subsequent detransition procedures sought by the minor within twenty-five years of the initial transition.

Individuals who undergo detransition procedures will have the right to file civil actions against their providers until they reach the age of twenty-six, seeking compensation for the costs of detransition, attorney fees, and other appropriate relief. Additionally, providers will be strictly liable for any injuries resulting from the treatment, which may encompass physical, psychological, emotional, or physiological harms for a period of twenty-five years post-treatment.

Legal actions for injuries can be initiated within eight years after the individual's eighteenth birthday or within four years after discovering the injury and its cause, whichever is later. The legislation also prohibits health care professionals from seeking waivers of liability, rendering any such waivers null and void.

These changes are expected to significantly impact health care providers, particularly those involved in gender transition and detransition procedures, as they may face increased legal and financial risks due to the outlined liabilities.

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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: February 18, 2026 - Reported do pass out of Health and Human Services Committee**

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

Sponsors: **John Kavanagh (R)**

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

#### **Committee Assignments:**

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

#### **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 SB 1095](#)

Gender transition; minors; prohibitions

• Medium Priority  Oppose

 LGBTQ Youth

 Arizona

**Last Action: February 03, 2026 - Senate Democrat Caucus - Yes**

In Senate • 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 Judiciary and Elections • Senate Committee on Rules

### AI Summary

The State of Arizona has enacted legislation that prohibits health professionals from providing irreversible gender reassignment surgery and gender transition procedures to individuals under the age of eighteen. This ban extends to referrals for such procedures and restricts the use of public funds to support these services for minors, affecting state and local healthcare facilities and their employees.

Certain exceptions are allowed under the legislation, including services for individuals with medically verifiable disorders of sex development or those facing imminent health risks. The act aims to significantly impact healthcare providers involved in gender transition services and may influence related legal and administrative proceedings.

The legislation is set to take effect on March 31, 2027, providing a transition period for minors currently undergoing treatment with puberty-blocking drugs or cross-sex hormones to taper off their medication under medical supervision.

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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: February 17, 2026 - Assigned to Judiciary and Elections Committee

In Senate • 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:

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

### Committee Hearings and Events

Judiciary and Elections Hearing

Senate Committee on Judiciary and Elections

February 20, 2026

### ✦ AI Summary

The document outlines a legislative act in Arizona that requires health professionals to obtain informed consent before prescribing, administering, or performing gender transition procedures. This consent must be voluntary, written, and signed, and it must be documented in the patient's medical record for a minimum of fifteen years.

Health professionals are mandated to disclose the potential long-term benefits and harms associated with puberty-suppressing medications, cross-sex hormones, and surgical procedures. They must emphasize the uncertainty surrounding the available research and communicate specific risks, including effects on bone density, brain maturation, fertility, and possible surgical complications.

The act is expected to impact healthcare providers involved in gender transition procedures, as they will need to adopt new consent protocols and maintain comprehensive records. Additionally, it may influence legal services related to civil actions against health professionals for failing to obtain informed consent or providing misleading information.


STRIKE EVERYTHING AMENDMENT TO BE HEAR IN COMMITTEE ON 2/20/2026 -  
REGARDING DEFAMATION LAW.


Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

 [AZ SB 1177](#)

Public monies; gender transition; prohibition

↓ Low Priority  Oppose

 Trans Rights

 Arizona

**Last Action: February 18, 2026 - Reported do pass out of Health and Human Services Committee**

In Senate • 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 • Senate Committee on Health and Human Services

 **AI Summary**

The legislation amends Arizona Revised Statutes to prohibit the use of public funds for any medical procedures related to gender transition. This ban affects the subsidization, reimbursement, or distribution of public monies for costs associated with such procedures, impacting healthcare providers, insurance companies, and businesses involved in gender transition services.

The prohibition encompasses various medical procedures, including surgical alterations and the administration of puberty blockers or hormones. The legislation is expected to have significant financial implications for industries that rely on public funding for gender transition-related services.

Overall, the changes reflect a shift in funding policies regarding gender transition healthcare in Arizona.

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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: February 10, 2026 - Senate Democrat Caucus - Yes**

In Senate • 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 Judiciary and Elections • Senate Committee on Rules

 **AI Summary**

The document discusses amendments to section 25-103 of the Arizona Revised Statutes, which focus on domestic relations and the rights of parents. The changes aim to promote strong families and uphold family values, emphasizing the importance of both parents' involvement in their children's lives and decision-making processes.

These amendments are expected to impact various business industries, particularly family law practices, child custody services, and counseling services. The emphasis on shared parenting may lead to increased legal consultations and modifications in custody arrangements, potentially affecting legal fees and related costs for families.

While the specific effective date of the amendments is not provided, they are part of the legislative session for 2026. Overall, the changes seek to reinforce the role of both parents in child-rearing, which may lead to shifts in family dynamics and legal practices in Arizona.

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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.


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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: February 16, 2026 - Reported do pass amended out of Finance Committee**

In Senate • 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:**

Senate Committee on Rules • Senate Committee on Finance

 **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 • 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 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 SB 1570**

Diversity; equity; inclusion; training; prohibition

• Medium Priority  Oppose

 Non-Discrimination

 Arizona



**Last Action: February 18, 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 Judiciary and Elections • Senate Committee on Rules • Senate Committee on Government

### **Committee Hearings and Events**

Judiciary and Elections Hearing

Senate Committee on Judiciary and Elections

February 20, 2026

### **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.

STRIKE EVERYTHING AMENDMENT TO BE HEARD IN COMMITTEE ON 2/20/2026 - TOPIC CHANGE TO ICE ELECTION INTERFERENCE.

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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.

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Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

 **AZ SB 1753**

Employment; housing; public accommodations; antidiscrimination

↓ Low Priority     Support

**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 • Concurrent Resolution

## **AZ SCR 1006**

Schools; biological sex; requirements

↑ High Priority  Oppose

 LGBTQ Youth

 Arizona

**Last Action: February 03, 2026 - Senate Democrat Caucus - Yes**

In Senate • 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

### **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 • 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 • 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 • 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 Rules • Senate Committee on Government

 **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 • Federal • Joint Resolution

 **US HJRES 127**

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to parental rights.

 High Priority  Oppose

 Marriage & Parental Recognition

 Federal

**Last Action: September 19, 2025 - Introduced in House**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session (119th) • Introduced: September 19, 2025

Sponsors: **Mary Miller (R-IL)**



Co-sponsors: **Sheri Biggs (R-SC), Ashley Hinson (R-IA), Mike Collins (R-GA), Addison McDowell (R-NC), Ben Cline (R-VA), Greg Steube (R-FL), Mike Haridopolos (R-FL), Ralph Norman (R-SC), Randy Fine (R-FL), John Rutherford (R-FL), Glenn Grothman (R-WI), Pat Harrigan (R-NC)**

Source: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-joint-resolution/127> 

### Committee Assignments:

House Committee on the Judiciary

### Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>5%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>29%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>5%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>49%</b>
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### ✦ AI Summary

The proposed amendment to the United States Constitution seeks to establish parental rights as a fundamental right, particularly regarding the upbringing, education, and care of children. This amendment would grant parents the authority to select alternative education options, including private, religious, or homeschooling, while also allowing for reasonable choices within public schools.

The implications of this amendment could have a significant impact on various sectors, especially those related to education. Industries such as private schools, homeschooling resources, and educational materials may experience increased demand as parents seek more control over their children's education.

Furthermore, the amendment could influence the public education system by potentially shifting funding and resource allocation in response to a growing interest in alternative educational options. Overall, the amendment aims to reinforce the role of parents in making educational decisions for their children.


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Legislation • United States • Federal • Bill

## [US HR 1028](#)

Protection of Women in Olympic and Amateur Sports Act of 2026

↑ High Priority  Oppose

 Trans Rights

 Federal

**Last Action: February 17, 2026 - Reported (Amended) by the Committee on Judiciary. H. Rept. 119-497.**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session (119th) • Introduced: February 05, 2025

Sponsors: **Greg Steube (R-FL)**



Co-sponsors: **Andrew Clyde (R-GA), Doug LaMalfa (R), Mike Haridopolos (R-FL), Nancy Mace (R-SC), Tim Burchett (R-TN), Claudia Tenney (R-NY), Daniel Webster (R-FL), Troy Nehls (R-TX), Burgess Owens (R-UT), Mary Miller (R-IL), Harriet Hageman (R-WY), Chuck Edwards (R-NC), Monica De La Cruz (R-TX), Randy Weber (R-TX), Ryan Zinke (R-MT), Russ Fulcher (R-ID), Brian Babin (R-TX), Troy Downing (R-MT), Robert Aderholt (R-AL), David Kustoff (R-TN), Vern Buchanan (R-FL), Andy Biggs (R-AZ), Mark Messmer (R-IN), Mike Bost (R-IL), Derrick Van Orden (R-WI), John Carter (R-TX), William Timmons (R-SC), Paul Gosar (R-AZ), Mariannette Miller-Meeks (R-IA), Ashley Hinson (R-IA), Gary Palmer (R-AL), Dusty Johnson (R-SD), Andy Ogles (R-TN), Eli Crane (R-AZ), Scott Franklin (R-FL), Gus Bilirakis (R-FL), John James (R-MI), Marjorie Greene (R), Rich McCormick (R-GA), Wesley Hunt (R-TX), David Schweikert (R-AZ), Barry Moore (R-AL), Byron Donalds (R-FL), Sheri Biggs (R-SC), Michael Guest (R-MS), Mark Alford (R-MO), Pete Stauber (R-MN), Laurel Lee (R-FL), Rudy Yakym (R-IN), Keith Self (R-TX), Adrian Smith (R-NE), Blake Moore (R), David Taylor (R-OH), Eric Burlison (R-MO), Pat Harrigan (R-NC), Mike Kelly (R-PA), Ben Cline (R-VA), Riley Moore (R-WV), Roger Williams (R-TX), Mark Harris (R-NC), Bob Onder (R-MO), Tim Moore (R-NC), Andy Barr (R-KY), Andy Harris (R-MD), Russell Fry (R-SC), John Rutherford (R-FL), Richard Hudson (R), Erin Houchin (R-IN), Brandon Gill (R-TX), John McGuire (R-VA), Jeff Van Drew (R-NJ), Jake Ellzey (R-TX), Baird, James R. (IN)**

Source: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/1028> 

### Committee Assignments:

House Committee on the Judiciary

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>88%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>78%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>10%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>25%</b>

### AI Summary

The document outlines a proposed bill that seeks to modify eligibility requirements for amateur sports governing organizations. A key aspect of the bill is the definition of "female," "male," and "sex" based on biological criteria, which could significantly impact

various sectors, particularly amateur sports and athletics.

One of the primary changes prohibits individuals identified as male from participating in amateur athletic competitions designated for females, women, or girls. This alteration may have substantial implications for sports organizations, potentially affecting participation rates, funding, and sponsorships within women's sports.

The bill was introduced on February 5, 2025, and while the document does not specify an effective date for the changes, the legislative process will determine when these modifications, if passed, will take effect. The financial implications of the bill could vary widely depending on the responses from sports organizations and any potential legal challenges that may arise.

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Legislation • United States • Federal • Bill

## **US HR 2516**

Accreditation for College Excellence Act of 2025

• Monitor

 Non-Discrimination

 Federal

**Last Action: January 13, 2026 - Reported (Amended) by the Committee on Education and Workforce. H. Rept. 119-444.**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session (119th) • Introduced: March 31, 2025

Sponsors: **Burgess Owens (R-UT)**



Co-sponsors: **Claudia Tenney (R-NY), Glenn Grothman (R-WI), John Rose (R-TN), Brian Babin (R-TX), Bob Onder (R-MO), Riley Moore (R-WV), Mark Messmer (R-IN), Brad Finstad (R-MN), Greg Steube (R-FL), Randy Fine (R-FL), Brett Guthrie (R-KY), Murphy, Gregory F. (NC)**

Source: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/2516> 

### **Committee Assignments:**

House Committee on Education and Workforce

## Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>16%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>29%</b>
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### ✦ AI Summary

The proposed amendments to the Higher Education Act of 1965 aim to eliminate political litmus tests in the accreditation process for institutions of higher education. Accreditation agencies will be prohibited from requiring institutions to endorse or oppose specific political or ideological viewpoints, ensuring that assessments are not based on an institution's commitment to any particular ideology or belief.

Institutions will still have the right to uphold a religious mission and require adherence to their religious tenets. They may also ask applicants and employees to take an oath to support the Constitution, maintaining their autonomy in these areas.

The Secretary of Education will not impose additional criteria on accrediting agencies beyond what is specified in the amended section. These changes are expected to impact higher education institutions and accreditation agencies, necessitating adjustments in their operational and compliance practices. However, specific monetary impacts of these amendments have not been detailed.

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Legislation • United States • Federal • Bill

### [US HR 2616](#)

PROTECT Kids Act

↑ High Priority  Oppose

 LGBTQ Youth

 Federal

**Last Action: January 13, 2026 - Reported (Amended) by the Committee on Education and Workforce. H. Rept. 119-441.**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session (119th) • Introduced: April 03, 2025

Sponsors: **Tim Walberg (R-MI)**



Co-sponsors: **Burgess Owens (R-UT), Mary Miller (R-IL), Bob Onder (R-MO), Kevin Kiley (R-CA)**

Source: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/2616> 

**Committee Assignments:**

House Committee on Education and Workforce

**Bill Forecast**

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>46%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>55%</b>
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 **AI Summary**

The proposed bill mandates that public elementary and middle schools receiving federal funds must obtain parental consent before making changes to a minor's gender markers, pronouns, or preferred name on school forms. This requirement also extends to sex-based accommodations, such as access to locker rooms and bathrooms.

The education sector, particularly public schools, will be directly impacted by this legislation. Related sectors, including educational materials and school administration services, may also experience indirect effects.

While specific monetary impacts are not detailed, the requirement for parental consent could lead to increased administrative costs for schools as they implement new procedures. Additionally, potential legal costs may arise from disputes related to compliance with the new regulations.

Overall, the legislation aims to enhance parental rights in the educational context concerning sensitive issues related to minors' gender identity.

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Legislation • United States • Federal • Bill

 **US HR 2617**

Say No to Indoctrination Act

 High Priority  Oppose

-  Trans Rights
-  LGBTQ Youth
-  Federal

**Last Action: January 13, 2026 - Reported (Amended) by the Committee on Education and Workforce. H. Rept. 119-442.**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session (119th) • Introduced: April 03, 2025

Sponsors: **Burgess Owens (R-UT)**



Co-sponsors: **John McGuire (R-VA), Rudy Yakym (R-IN), Greg Steube (R-FL), Brad Finstad (R-MN)**

Source: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/2617> 

### Committee Assignments:

House Committee on Education and Workforce

### Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>46%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>55%</b>
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### AI Summary

A bill introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives on April 3, 2025, proposes amendments to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. The primary objective of the bill is to prohibit the use of federal funds for teaching or promoting concepts related to gender ideology in educational institutions.

The proposed amendments specifically target funding allocations under the Act, which could have implications for various sectors, including education, publishing, and training services that offer materials or programs associated with gender ideology.

If enacted, these changes will affect how federal funds are utilized in relation to educational content and resources.

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Legislation • United States • Federal • Bill

### [US HR 3492](#)

Protect Children's Innocence Act

 High Priority  Oppose

 Trans Rights

 Health Care

 LGBTQ Youth

 Federal

**Last Action: December 18, 2025 - Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session (119th) • Introduced: May 19, 2025

Sponsors: **Marjorie Greene (R)**



Co-sponsors: **Eli Crane (R-AZ), Brad Finstad (R-MN), Anna Luna (R-FL), Stephanie Bice (R-OK), Mary Miller (R-IL), Daniel Crenshaw (R-TX), John McGuire (R-VA), David Kustoff (R-TN), Andy Biggs (R-AZ), Eric Burlison (R-MO), Claudia Tenney (R-NY), Clay Higgins (R-LA), Josh Brecheen (R-OK), Troy Nehls (R-TX), Randy Weber (R-TX), Andy Harris (R-MD), Glenn Grothman (R-WI), Kevin Hern (R), Mike Collins (R-GA), Andy Ogles (R-TN), Brian Babin (R-TX), Andrew Clyde (R-GA), Monica De La Cruz (R-TX), Harriet Hageman (R-WY), Burgess Owens (R-UT), Gary Palmer (R-AL), William Timmons (R-SC), Ralph Norman (R-SC), Max Miller (R-OH), Greg Steube (R-FL), Ronny Jackson (R-TX), Riley Moore (R-WV), James Comer (R-KY), Brandon Gill (R-TX), Addison McDowell (R-NC), Diana Harshbarger (R-TN), Lance Gooden (R-TX), Michael Rulli (R-OH), Michael Guest (R-MS), Barry Moore (R-AL), Earl Carter (R-GA), Paul Gosar (R-AZ), Ashley Hinson (R-IA), Baird, James R. (IN)**

Source: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/3492> 

### Committee Assignments:

Senate Committee on the Judiciary • House Committee on Rules • House Committee on the Judiciary

### Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>37%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>10%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>50%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>19%</b>
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### AI Summary

The proposed amendments to section 116 of title 18 of the United States Code focus on prohibiting genital and bodily mutilation, as well as chemical castration, of minors. The legislation aims to enhance legal protections for minors against these procedures, emphasizing the need for safeguarding their well-being.

The bill specifies that religious or cultural practices cannot be used as defenses against prosecution for these offenses. However, it does outline certain medical exceptions where procedures may be permissible if deemed necessary for the health of the minor and performed by licensed medical practitioners.

These amendments are expected to have significant implications for healthcare providers, particularly those involved in gender-affirming care and practitioners of female genital

mutilation for medical reasons. Overall, the legislation seeks to establish clearer legal standards surrounding these sensitive medical issues.

Legislation • United States • Federal • Bill

## **US HR 498**

Do No Harm in Medicaid Act

↑ High Priority  Oppose

 Trans Rights

 Health Care

 LGBTQ Youth

 Federal

**Last Action: December 18, 2025 - Considered under the provisions of rule H. Res. 953. (consideration: CR H6057-6065)**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session (119th) • Introduced: January 16, 2025

Sponsors: **Daniel Crenshaw (R-TX)**



Co-sponsors: **Marjorie Greene (R), Randy Weber (R-TX), Greg Steube (R-FL), Warren Davidson (R-OH), Glenn Grothman (R-WI), Anna Luna (R-FL)**

Source: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/498> 

### Committee Assignments:

House Committee on Energy and Commerce • House Committee on Rules • Senate Committee on Finance

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>91%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>80%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>27%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>41%</b>

### AI Summary

The proposed legislation seeks to amend the Social Security Act by prohibiting Federal Medicaid funding for gender transition procedures for minors. This change is expected to significantly impact healthcare providers, particularly those involved in pediatric care and gender-affirming treatments, as they may face restrictions on the procedures available to individuals under 18 years of age.

The bill identifies a range of surgical and medical interventions classified as "specified gender transition procedures," which encompass various surgeries and hormone

treatments. As a result, healthcare systems currently providing these services may need to revise their funding models and patient care strategies to adapt to the new restrictions.


While the legislation aims to limit Medicaid funding for these procedures, it does outline exceptions for certain medical treatments related to specific genetic disorders and conditions. This provision may help mitigate some of the impacts on healthcare providers in those particular cases.


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Legislation • United States • Federal • Resolution

### **US HRES 953**

Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6703) to ensure access to affordable health insurance; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 498) to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to prohibit Federal Medicaid funding for gender transition procedures for minors; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3492) to amend section 116 of title 18, United States Code, with respect to genital and bodily mutilation and chemical castration of minors; and relating to consideration of the bill (H.R. 4776) to amend the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to clarify ambiguous provisions and facilitate a more efficient, effective, and timely environmental review process.

 Health Care

 Trans Rights

 Federal

**Last Action: December 17, 2025 - The House Committee on Rules reported an original measure, H. Rept. 119-411, by Mr. Griffith.**

Enacted • 2025-2026 Regular Session (119th) • Introduced: December 17, 2025



Sponsors: **Morgan Griffith (R-VA)**

Source: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-resolution/953> 

#### **Committee Assignments:**

House Committee on Rules

#### **Bill Forecast**

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>31%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>22%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>7%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>36%</b>
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## ✦ AI Summary

The resolution outlines the consideration of several bills in the House of Representatives that could significantly impact healthcare access, legal standards for minors, and environmental policy. One key focus is on ensuring affordable health insurance, which may increase the number of insured individuals and affect insurance providers and healthcare services. Additionally, there is a proposal to prohibit Federal Medicaid funding for gender transition procedures for minors, potentially impacting healthcare providers and financial support for those services.

In the realm of legal and child welfare, a bill addresses the prohibition of certain medical procedures for minors, which could lead to changes in legal practices and the management of minors' healthcare by child welfare organizations. This may also result in legal challenges as stakeholders navigate the implications of these restrictions.

On the environmental front, a bill aims to amend the National Environmental Policy Act to clarify provisions and streamline the environmental review process. This could benefit industries such as construction, energy, and natural resources by expediting project approvals and reducing compliance costs.

While specific monetary impacts are not detailed, the proposed changes in healthcare funding and environmental regulations are likely to have significant financial implications for the affected industries. Overall, the resolution sets the stage for legislative changes that could reshape access to healthcare, legal standards for minors, and regulatory processes in environmental policy.

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Legislation • United States • Federal • Resolution

### [US SRES 503](#)

A resolution recognizing the third commemoration of the anti-LGBTQ+ attack that occurred on November 19-20, 2022, at Club Q, an LGBTQ+ bar in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

 LGBTQ Youth

**Last Action: January 07, 2026 - Senate Committee on the Judiciary discharged by Unanimous Consent.**

Enacted • 2025-2026 Regular Session (119th) • Introduced: November 19, 2025

Sponsors: **Michael Bennet (D-CO)**



Co-sponsors: **John Hickenlooper (D-CO)**

Source: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/senate-resolution/503> 

**Committee Assignments:**

Senate Committee on the Judiciary

**Bill Forecast**

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>78%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>90%</b>
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 **AI Summary**

The resolution commemorates the third anniversary of the tragic anti-LGBTQ+ attack at Club Q in Colorado Springs, which occurred on November 19–20, 2022. This mass shooting resulted in the deaths of five individuals and injuries to 17 others, along with significant mental and emotional trauma affecting 32 additional community members. The incident has deeply impacted the LGBTQ+ community, fostering a heightened sense of insecurity and trauma.

In response to this tragedy, local organizations, the city of Colorado Springs, survivors, and victims’ families are working together to create a public memorial. The State of Colorado is also providing assistance for medical and funeral expenses for those affected by the shooting.

Efforts are underway to establish a new resource center aimed at offering long-term support for individuals impacted by the attack and the broader LGBTQ+ community. The resolution underscores the ongoing solidarity and support for the survivors, the Colorado Springs LGBTQ+ community, and the families and friends of those affected by this devastating event.

Regulation • United States • Federal • Final Notice

 **[Final Notice I 2025-21723, DOD-2025-OS-0009-0001, DOD\\_FRDOC\\_0001-6132](#)**

Identification (ID) Cards for Members of the Uniformed Services, Their Dependents, and Other Eligible Individuals; Amendment

Trans Rights

Defense Department, Office of the Secretary • Publication Date: December 01, 2025

Comment End Dates: January 30, 2026

Documents: [Full Text](#) 

## ✦ AI Summary

The Department of Defense (DoD) is set to implement an interim final rule regarding identification cards for members of the Uniformed Services, their dependents, and other eligible individuals. This rule, which will be published in the Federal Register on December 1, 2025, removes the procedures that allowed retirees, dependents, and contractor employees to request changes to their "gender marker" in the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS). This change aligns with Executive Order 14168, which recognizes only two sexes—male and female.

The interim final rule will take effect immediately upon publication, with a request for public comments to be accepted for 60 days thereafter. The revisions include replacing terms such as "gender" with "sex" and "gender marker" with "sex code" in relevant regulations. The aim of these changes is to reduce confusion and prevent unnecessary self-attestation requests that will not be processed under the new guidelines.

The primary industries affected by this rule include military personnel services and benefits, as well as contractors involved in the administration of ID cards and DEERS. The rule is not expected to impose significant economic impacts on small entities or require substantial compliance costs for state and local governments.

Overall, these changes reflect a significant policy shift regarding gender identification within military documentation, consistent with the directives of the Executive Order issued on January 30, 2025.

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Regulation • United States • Federal • Final Notice

## [Final Notice I 2026-01516, DOS\\_FRDOC\\_0001-7048](#)

Combating Gender Ideology in Foreign Assistance

Health Care

Federal

State Department • Publication Date: January 27, 2026

Documents: [Full Text](#) 

## AI Summary

The U.S. Department of State is implementing a new rule aimed at aligning foreign assistance with policies opposing gender ideology. This rule will require recipients of U.S. foreign aid, including both foreign and U.S. non-governmental organizations (NGOs), to refrain from promoting gender ideology or providing financial support to entities that do. The rule reflects a significant shift in U.S. foreign assistance policy, emphasizing the administration's stance against gender ideology and its implications for international aid.

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has also released a review expressing concerns about medical interventions for children and adolescents with gender dysphoria, highlighting risks associated with procedures such as puberty blockers and surgeries. The review suggests that taxpayer dollars should not support sex-rejecting procedures for individuals of any age, further reinforcing the administration's position on gender-related health interventions.

The new regulations will impose strict compliance requirements on organizations receiving foreign assistance, particularly those involved in health services and social programs related to gender identity. This includes a mandate for organizations to ensure that their activities do not promote gender ideology, which may lead to significant operational changes and funding reallocations.

Financial implications of the new rules are substantial, with projected costs for compliance and monitoring. Organizations may face reduced funding and operational disruptions if they do not adhere to the new requirements. The anticipated changes are expected to impact a wide range of sectors, including healthcare, international aid, and NGOs involved in gender-related programs.

Overall, these developments signal a comprehensive approach by the U.S. government to restrict the promotion of gender ideology in foreign assistance and health interventions, with significant consequences for organizations operating in these areas.

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Regulation • United States • Federal • Final Notice

## **[Final Notice I 2026-02040, CMS-2025-0052-0259](#)**

Medicaid Program; Preserving Medicaid Funding for Vulnerable Populations-Closing a Health Care-Related Tax Loophole

Health and Human Services Department, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services •

Publication Date: February 02, 2026

Documents: [Full Text](#) 

## AI Summary

This collection of summaries outlines recent federal regulatory efforts to strengthen the oversight and fairness of health care-related taxes imposed by states to fund Medicaid. The regulations aim to ensure that such taxes are generally redistributive, broad-based, and compliant with statutory requirements, preventing practices that disproportionately burden Medicaid providers or exploit loopholes. Key focus areas include closing statistical and structural loopholes—such as the B1/B2 test exploit—and preventing states from using proxy measures or tiered rates to unfairly shift costs onto Medicaid, which could inflate federal funding beyond intended levels.


The rules emphasize that taxes must be applied proportionally across provider classes and not impose higher rates on Medicaid-related units compared to non-Medicaid units, ensuring equitable distribution. They also restrict the use of certain tax structures, such as tiered or geographically targeted taxes, that could be used to circumvent the standards. Transition periods are established to allow states time to modify existing tax arrangements, with some waivers and taxes requiring adjustments by specific deadlines, often extending into 2027 or 2028.


These regulatory changes are designed to prevent states from manipulating tax data or structures to disproportionately benefit Medicaid programs, which could lead to inflated federal expenditures and undermine program integrity. They also seek to enhance transparency, technical assistance, and oversight to ensure compliance, safeguarding federal taxpayer dollars and promoting equitable Medicaid funding across states.

Overall, the regulations aim to close existing loopholes, promote fair and transparent tax practices, and ensure that Medicaid financing mechanisms align with legislative intent. They are set to be implemented immediately upon finalization, with transition periods allowing affected states to come into compliance and avoid potential reductions in federal funding.

## [Nonrulemaking Docket I FDA-2025-P-7321](#)

Requests that the FDA Open a Docket, Hold a Part 15 Public Hearing Regarding the Off-Label Use of Estrogen in Natal Males for Gender Affirmation, and Consider Regulatory Action Including a Boxed Warning Under 21 C.F.R. § 201.80(e)

 Health Care

 Trans Rights

 Federal

Food and Drug Administration • Publication Date: December 23, 2025

### AI Summary

The request urges the FDA to open a public docket and hold a Part 15 public hearing to address the off-label use of estrogen in natal males for gender affirmation. This action is prompted by concerns regarding the safety and efficacy of such treatments, particularly in light of their increasing prevalence.

The petition emphasizes the need for regulatory scrutiny to ensure that patients are adequately informed about the potential risks associated with off-label estrogen use. It advocates for the consideration of a boxed warning to alert healthcare providers and patients to these risks, thereby promoting informed decision-making.

By calling for a public hearing, the request aims to gather diverse perspectives and expert opinions on the implications of off-label estrogen use. This dialogue is seen as essential for understanding the broader impact on public health and patient safety.

Overall, the initiative seeks to enhance regulatory oversight and ensure that appropriate measures are in place to protect individuals undergoing gender affirmation treatments. The ultimate goal is to foster a safer healthcare environment for those seeking such interventions.

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Regulation • United States • Federal • Nonrulemaking Docket

## [Nonrulemaking Docket I NRC-2025-0414](#)

10 CFR Part 4, Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Commission Programs

 Non-Discrimination

 Federal

Nuclear Regulatory Commission • Publication Date: December 31, 2025

Comment End Dates: January 30, 2026

## ✦ AI Summary

10 CFR Part 4 addresses nondiscrimination in programs and activities receiving federal assistance. The regulation aims to ensure that all individuals, regardless of race, color, national origin, disability, or age, have equal access to federally funded programs. It establishes a framework for promoting inclusivity and preventing discrimination in various federally assisted initiatives.

The regulation emphasizes the importance of equal opportunity and fair treatment in the delivery of services and benefits. It seeks to eliminate barriers that may prevent individuals from participating fully in programs supported by federal funds. By fostering an environment of equity, the regulation aims to enhance the effectiveness and reach of federally assisted programs.

Additionally, the regulation outlines the responsibilities of federal agencies and recipients of federal assistance in upholding nondiscrimination principles. It encourages proactive measures to identify and address potential discriminatory practices, ensuring that all individuals can benefit from the resources and opportunities provided by federally funded programs.


Overall, 10 CFR Part 4 serves as a critical framework for promoting nondiscrimination and ensuring that federal assistance programs are accessible to all individuals, thereby reinforcing the commitment to civil rights and social equity.

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Regulation • United States • Federal • Proposed Notice


## [Proposed Notice I 2025-23464, CMS-2025-1823-0001](#)

Medicaid Program; Prohibition on Federal Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program Funding for Sex-Rejecting Procedures Furnished to Children

 Health Care

 LGBTQ Youth

 Marriage & Parental Recognition

 Religious Exemptions

 Trans Rights

 Federal

Health and Human Services Department, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services •

Publication Date: December 19, 2025

Comment End Dates: February 17, 2026

## ✦ AI Summary

The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) has proposed a rule to prohibit federal funding for sex-rejecting procedures for individuals under 18 and 19 in the Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). This regulation is motivated by concerns over the safety and effectiveness of such procedures in minors, particularly regarding potential long-term health risks, including irreversible harm and infertility. The rule aims to align Medicaid and CHIP services with evidence-based practices while prioritizing the health and safety of vulnerable populations.

The proposed changes are expected to significantly impact the healthcare industry, particularly providers specializing in gender-affirming care, as they may face reduced demand and financial implications due to the loss of federal funding. A financial analysis predicts a reduction in federal Medicaid spending by approximately \$188 million from fiscal year 2027 through fiscal year 2036, with total Medicaid and CHIP spending decreasing by an estimated \$318 million over the same period. This shift may also affect healthcare providers, insurance companies, and pharmaceutical firms involved in administering puberty blockers and hormone therapies.

As of August 2025, 25 states and Puerto Rico have enacted laws restricting sex-rejecting procedures for minors, while 14 states and the District of Columbia have implemented protective measures to maintain access to these procedures. This reflects a divided national landscape on the issue, with many states responding to emerging evidence and skepticism regarding pediatric medical transition. The proposed rule emphasizes the need for states to amend their Medicaid and CHIP plans accordingly, potentially leading to delays or barriers in accessing healthcare services for affected minors and their families.

The document also provides an overview of the financial landscape within the healthcare industry, highlighting significant revenue disparities between small and large firms. Small firms in the general healthcare sector average approximately \$1.46 million in revenue, while large firms with receipts over \$20 million average around \$46.37 million. Small firms in specific sectors, such as Offices of Physicians and Mental Health Specialists, report average revenues of \$634,311.40, contributing to a total industry revenue of approximately \$2.36 trillion.

Overall, the proposed rule reflects a cautious approach to pediatric gender-affirming care, prioritizing mental health support and careful evaluation of medical interventions. It also addresses the financial and operational challenges faced by healthcare providers in this


evolving regulatory environment, highlighting the potential economic effects of these changes on healthcare funding.

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Regulation • United States • Federal • Proposed Notice

## **Proposed Notice I 2025-23465, CMS-2025-1822-0001**

Medicare and Medicaid Programs; Hospital Condition of Participation: Prohibiting Sex-Rejecting Procedures for Children

 Health Care

 LGBTQ Youth

 Trans Rights

 Federal

Health and Human Services Department, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services •

Publication Date: December 19, 2025

Comment End Dates: February 17, 2026

Documents: [Full Text](#) 

### **AI Summary**

The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) has proposed a rule to prohibit sex-rejecting procedures (SRPs) for children in Medicare and Medicaid certified hospitals. This decision is driven by growing concerns regarding the safety and efficacy of such procedures, particularly in light of recent reviews from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and international guidelines that have shifted towards more cautious approaches to treating pediatric gender dysphoria. The proposed rule aims to enhance child safety by restricting hormonal and surgical interventions that align physical appearance with a gender identity differing from biological sex.

The proposed regulations are expected to significantly impact healthcare providers, particularly hospitals that currently offer SRPs. An estimated 8,570 children receiving treatment in states without active laws restricting these procedures will be affected. Hospitals will incur costs related to notifying patients and updating their policies, with total projected expenditures reaching approximately \$7.3 million. The financial implications extend to insurance companies and payors, with anticipated reductions in costs associated with SRPs and shifts in patient care dynamics.

Internationally, several European countries have already revised their guidelines on gender-affirming treatments for minors, reflecting a trend towards more cautious and evidence-based approaches. The proposed rule aligns with these developments, emphasizing the need for rigorous research and ethical considerations in the treatment of pediatric gender

dysphoria. As the regulatory landscape evolves, the proposed changes are likely to reshape healthcare practices and policies in the U.S., with significant implications for various business sectors, including healthcare, insurance, and legal services.


Overall, the proposed rule represents a significant shift in the treatment of gender dysphoria in children, prioritizing safety and evidence-based practices while addressing the ethical concerns surrounding current medical approaches. The anticipated changes will require healthcare providers to adapt to new standards, potentially leading to reduced access to certain treatments and a reevaluation of existing protocols in pediatric care.

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Regulation • United States • Federal • Proposed Notice

## [Proposed Notice I 2025-23484, HHS\\_FRDOC\\_0001-1011, HHS-OCR-2026-0034-0001](#)

Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability in Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance

 Health Care

 LGBTQ Youth

 Trans Rights

 Federal

Health and Human Services Department, Office of the Secretary • Publication Date: December 19, 2025

Comment End Dates: January 20, 2026

Documents: [Full Text](#) 

### AI Summary

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is proposing a rule change to clarify the definitions of "disability" and "individual with a disability" under the Rehabilitation Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). This proposed rule aims to explicitly state that "gender dysphoria not resulting from physical impairments" is excluded from these definitions, addressing ambiguities created by the preamble of the 2024 Final Rule.

This clarification is significant for various sectors, particularly those receiving federal financial assistance, as it impacts compliance with federal nondiscrimination laws. The HHS Office for Civil Rights enforces these regulations, which prohibit discrimination based on disability in federally funded programs. The proposed rule is expected to have negligible costs for impacted entities, including small businesses, as it does not require new equipment or changes in practices.

The proposed rule is part of an ongoing regulatory process that seeks stakeholder input on the implications of the 2024 Final Rule regarding gender dysphoria. The Department is particularly interested in understanding how this rule may have affected policies, practices, or procedures among entities serving individuals with disabilities.

The proposed amendments focus on nondiscrimination in programs receiving federal financial assistance, specifically excluding certain conditions from the definition of "disability." The Department is open to comments on the proposed rule and any alternatives considered, indicating a thorough review process prior to finalization.

Overall, the proposed rule reflects ongoing legal and regulatory scrutiny regarding the treatment of gender dysphoria under federal law, with potential implications for compliance requirements in healthcare, education, and social services.

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Regulation • United States • Federal • Regulatory Notice

## [Regulatory Notice I 2026-00150, DOL\\_FRDOC\\_0001-2604](#)

Notification of Rescission of the 2022 Interpretation of Section 188 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act

 Non-Discrimination

 Federal

Labor Department, Office of the Secretary • Publication Date: January 08, 2026

Documents: [Full Text](#) 

### AI Summary

The Department of Labor has rescinded guidance that defined "sex" under the anti-discrimination provisions of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), which previously included protections for transgender status and gender identity. This change follows recent court rulings clarifying that "sex" in the context of Title IX does not encompass these identities.

The rescission, effective January 8, 2026, will impact various sectors that receive federal funding or assistance under WIOA, particularly in workforce development and education. As a result, there may be a reduction in protections against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, potentially affecting hiring practices and workplace policies.

The Department of Labor is considering further rulemaking to align its regulations with

recent judicial developments, suggesting that enforcement practices may change in the future. This decision marks a significant shift in the interpretation of sex discrimination under federal law, with potential broader implications for anti-discrimination policies across multiple industries.

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## **Regulatory Notice I 2026-01435**

Rescission of Guidance on Nondiscrimination Protections Under the Church Amendments

 Health Care

 Federal

Health and Human Services Department • Publication Date: January 26, 2026

Documents: [Full Text](#) 

### **AI Summary**

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has rescinded the "Guidance on Nondiscrimination Protections under the Church Amendments," which was originally issued in September 2021. This decision, effective January 26, 2026, is influenced by Executive Orders that enforce the Hyde Amendment, which prohibits federal funding for elective abortions, and aims to clarify the conscience rights of healthcare providers.

The rescission primarily affects healthcare entities that receive federal funding, particularly those involved in abortion services. The previous guidance emphasized the nondiscrimination obligations of providers performing abortions, which could have encouraged abortion practices. The new directive focuses on the rights of providers who refuse to participate in abortions based on their religious or moral convictions.

These changes may lead to significant implications for healthcare providers, potentially altering employment practices and staff privileges within federally funded healthcare facilities. The rescission is expected to create a more restrictive environment regarding abortion services, aligning with the current legal landscape following recent judicial decisions that allow states to regulate abortion laws independently.

While the document does not specify monetary impacts, the changes could influence funding allocations and operational practices within the healthcare industry. This rescission is part of a broader regulatory initiative aimed at ensuring compliance with federal laws concerning abortion and conscience protections.

## [Rulemaking Docket | CMS-2025-1822](#)

Medicare and Medicaid Programs: Hospital Condition of Participation: Prohibiting Sex Rejecting Procedures for Children (CMS-3481-P)

[Health Care](#) [LGBTQ Youth](#) [Trans Rights](#) [Federal](#)

Centers for Medicare&Medicaid Services • Publication Date: December 19, 2025  
Comment End Dates: February 17, 2026

### **AI Summary**

The proposed rule aims to revise the participation requirements for Medicare and Medicaid certified hospitals to enhance the health and safety of children. This initiative is based on a review by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) of recent information regarding the safety and efficacy of sex-rejecting procedures (SRPs) performed on minors.

The revisions would specifically prohibit hospitals from conducting SRPs on children, reflecting a commitment to safeguarding their well-being. This change underscores the importance of ensuring that medical practices align with the best interests of pediatric patients.

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Regulation • United States • Federal • Rulemaking Docket

## [Rulemaking Docket | CMS-2025-1823](#)

Medicaid Program: Prohibition on Federal Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program Funding for Sex-Rejecting Procedures Furnished to Children (CMS-2451-P)

[Health Care](#) [LGBTQ Youth](#) [Trans Rights](#) [Federal](#)

Centers for Medicare&Medicaid Services • Publication Date: December 19, 2025  
Comment End Dates: February 17, 2026

### **AI Summary**

The proposed rule aims to prohibit the use of Federal Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funds for sex-rejecting procedures (SRPs) for minors. Specifically, it mandates that State Medicaid plans must not provide payment for SRPs for children under the age of 18.

Additionally, the rule requires that State CHIP plans must also refrain from making payments for SRPs for individuals under 19 years old. This measure seeks to ensure that federal funding is not allocated for these procedures for minors.

Overall, the proposed regulation reflects a significant shift in the funding policies related to SRPs for children and adolescents.

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Regulation • United States • Federal • Rulemaking Docket

## [Rulemaking Docket | DOE-HQ-2025-0024](#)

Rescinding Regulations Related to Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs or Activities (General Provisions)

 Health Care

 Trans Rights

 Non-Discrimination

 Federal

Department of Energy • Publication Date: December 09, 2025

### AI Summary

The proposed action involves the rescission of regulations that pertain to nondiscrimination in federally assisted programs or activities. This move aims to eliminate existing guidelines that ensure equal treatment and access for individuals regardless of their race, color, national origin, sex, disability, or age in programs receiving federal assistance.

By removing these regulations, the action may impact the protections currently afforded to individuals in various federally funded programs. This change could lead to a reduction in the enforcement of nondiscrimination policies, potentially affecting the availability of services and support for marginalized groups.

The decision reflects a broader shift in policy priorities, emphasizing a different approach to federal oversight of nondiscrimination practices. Stakeholders may have varying perspectives on the implications of this rescission, with some advocating for the removal of regulations as a means to reduce federal intervention, while others express concern over the potential erosion of civil rights protections.

Overall, the rescission of these regulations signifies a significant change in the federal government's stance on nondiscrimination in programs that receive federal funding, raising questions about the future landscape of civil rights protections in these areas.

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Regulation • United States • Federal • Rulemaking Docket

## [Rulemaking Docket | EEOC\\_FRDOC\\_0001](#)

Recently Posted EEOC Rules and Notices

 Non-Discrimination

 Federal

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission • Publication Date: January 16, 2026

### AI Summary

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) has recently issued several final rules and amendments to its regulations. One significant change involves the removal of discussions regarding the incentive section from the appendix of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) regulations, following a previous rule that eliminated this section.

Additionally, the EEOC has amended its regulations to allow state and local government employees, who were previously exempt from certain provisions, to bring claims of employment discrimination. These amendments include provisions for digital transmission of documents and various editorial revisions for clarity.

The EEOC has also implemented changes related to the Pregnant Workers Fairness Act, which mandates reasonable accommodations for employees affected by pregnancy and related conditions. Corrections have been made to ensure that references to this act are accurately reflected in the procedural regulations.

Furthermore, the EEOC has revised its Federal sector complaint processing regulations to facilitate the digital transmission of hearing and appellate documents. Lastly, a correction has been issued to the regulations under the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act to address a typographical error in the authority citation, ensuring accurate statutory references.

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Regulation • United States • Federal • Rulemaking Docket

## [Rulemaking Docket | HUD-2026-0034](#)

FR-6540-P-01 HUD's Implementation of the Fair Housing Act's Disparate Impact Standard

Non-Discrimination

Federal

Department of Housing and Urban Development • Publication Date: January 14, 2026  
Comment End Dates: February 13, 2026

### ✦ AI Summary

The Fair Housing Act prohibits discrimination in housing-related activities, including the sale, rental, and financing of dwellings. Since 2013, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has established three final rules to assess whether certain practices result in unjustified discriminatory effects, even if there is no intent to discriminate. These rules introduced legal tests that were not explicitly outlined in the statute and created a presumption of unlawful discrimination based on disparities in outcomes among protected classes.

HUD is now proposing to eliminate its regulations concerning discriminatory effects, which would shift the responsibility for interpreting disparate impact liability under the Fair Housing Act to the courts. This change signifies a departure from the previous framework that aimed to address potential discrimination through established guidelines.

The proposed rule reflects a significant shift in HUD's approach to enforcing the Fair Housing Act, potentially impacting how courts will evaluate cases of alleged discrimination in housing practices.

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Regulation • United States • Federal • Rulemaking Docket

### [Rulemaking Docket I OFCCP-2025-0001](#)

Rescission of Executive Order 11246 Implementing Regulations

Non-Discrimination

Federal

Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs • Publication Date: September 04, 2025  
Comment End Dates: September 17, 2025

### ✦ AI Summary

The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) has proposed to rescind the regulations associated with Executive Order 11246, which were designed to prevent discrimination in employment by covered Federal contractors and subcontractors. This Executive Order, which was

amended over the years, was officially revoked by Executive Order 14173 on January 21, 2025.

The regulations under E.O. 11246 prohibited discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, and national origin. They also mandated that employers take affirmative action to promote equal employment opportunities on these bases.

Additionally, the regulations protected employees and applicants from adverse employment actions if they inquired about, discussed, or disclosed their own pay or the pay of their co-workers, with certain limitations. The proposed rescission signifies a significant shift in the enforcement of these protections for workers in federally contracted positions.

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Regulation • United States • Federal • Supporting & Related Materials

## **Supporting & Related Materials | EPA-R10-OAR-2025-0181-0008**

State Public Comment Version \_ Vehicle Inspection Program 4-Year Exemption 110L Anti-Backsliding Demonstration

 Non-Discrimination

 Federal

Environmental Protection Agency • Publication Date: September 25, 2025

Documents: [Full Text](#) 

### **AI Summary**

The proposed changes to Oregon's Vehicle Inspection Program (VIP) and Emission Control System aim to update regulations regarding vehicle emissions and compliance with the Clean Air Act. Key amendments include a four-year exemption for new vehicles from obtaining a certificate of compliance and new testing exemptions for vehicles four years old or older. These changes are expected to impact various business sectors, particularly the automotive industry, vehicle inspection service providers, and environmental consulting firms.

Projected increases in emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), nitrogen oxides (NOx), and carbon monoxide (CO) have been identified across several counties, including Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington, and Jackson. For instance, Clackamas County is anticipated to see significant increases in VOCs and NOx emissions, while Washington County's CO emissions are projected to rise slightly. These changes are part of ongoing

efforts to maintain compliance with National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and ensure that emissions do not interfere with the state's attainment status.

The emissions data highlights the potential financial implications for industries reliant on vehicle emissions, such as transportation and manufacturing. Businesses may face increased operational costs due to the need for compliance with stricter emissions standards and potential investments in cleaner technologies. The emphasis on emissions reduction and monitoring suggests that affected industries will need to adapt their practices to align with new regulatory expectations.

Overall, the proposed updates to the VIP and Emission Control System reflect a commitment to improving air quality while balancing the needs of various business sectors. As these changes are set to take effect in 2024, businesses will need to prepare for the implications of increased regulatory scrutiny and potential compliance costs associated with the updated environmental regulations.

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Regulation • United States • Federal • Supporting & Related Materials

## [Supporting & Related Materials | NRC-2025-0038-0004](#)

OMB 3150-0256 2025 Draft Supporting Statement NRC Form 655 EEO Counselor's Report

 Non-Discrimination

 Federal

Nuclear Regulatory Commission • Publication Date: August 29, 2025

### AI Summary

The document outlines the process for the NRC Form 655, which is integral to the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) complaint process. This form is utilized by individuals who believe they have faced discrimination based on various factors, including race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, and disability. The NRC is tasked with ensuring compliance with federal civil rights laws, and the information collected through this form is vital for documenting claims of unlawful discrimination.

Completing the NRC Form 655 is estimated to require 30 hours annually, with a total cost of \$9,510 based on an hourly rate of \$317. The NRC expects to receive around 30 submissions of this form each year. The total estimated annual cost to the federal government for processing these forms is \$58,755, which includes expenses for NRC staff and contractor services.

The document notes an increase in the fee rate for processing from \$288 to \$317 per hour, reflecting changes in the cost structure. The information collection process is designed to comply with federal regulations, with specific timeframes for submission, including a requirement for the EEO Counselor to submit a report within 15 calendar days after a formal complaint is filed.

Results from the information collection will be made available on the NRC's public website, promoting transparency and adherence to federal employee antidiscrimination and retaliation standards.

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Regulation • United States • Federal • Supporting & Related Materials

## [Supporting & Related Materials | NRC-2025-0414-0004](#)

OMB 3150-0053 Draft Supporting Statement for Part 4\_revForms 781 and 782-CHIPS\_Science Act

 Non-Discrimination

 Federal

Nuclear Regulatory Commission • Publication Date: September 08, 2025

### **AI Summary**

The document outlines the information collection requirements under 10 CFR Part 4, which mandates compliance with various civil rights laws for programs receiving federal financial assistance from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). Affected sectors include educational institutions, healthcare providers, and service organizations, all of which must adhere to nondiscrimination practices.

Recent revisions to the NRC's information collection incorporate changes to enhance compliance with anti-harassment provisions, particularly for higher education and nonprofit institutions. This includes the addition of 10 yes or no questions to NRC Form 781 to verify adherence to these provisions, which prohibit sex-based and sexual harassment of research personnel.

The estimated burden for the information collection remains at 802 hours, with a total cost of \$254,234. This includes time allocated for record maintenance, submitting NRC Form 781, and notifying about nondiscrimination practices. The changes related to the new provisions are not expected to increase the overall burden time, which remains at 1.5 hours

per response for the NRC Form 781.

Organizations receiving federal assistance may incur costs related to compliance, including record maintenance, self-evaluations, and necessary structural changes for accessibility. While specific monetary impacts are not detailed, institutions may face expenses for legal compliance, training, and administrative tasks associated with documentation and reporting.

Overall, the requirements emphasize the importance of nondiscrimination in federally assisted programs, urging recipients to maintain compliance through proper documentation and reporting practices to ensure equitable treatment in their programs and activities.