

AZ Free Enterprise Club 2021 Bill Tracking List

Green=Good Red=Bad

Tax Policy

SB1828/HB2900 (tax omnibus) Reduces the assessed valuation of Class 1 property from 18% to 16% in ½% increments over two years beginning January 1, 2022. Creates a two-tier individual income tax rate structure of 2.55% and 2.98% for Taxable Year (TY) 2022 depending on your filing status and taxable income and, if general fund revenue thresholds are met, a reduced two-tier individual income tax rate structure of 2.53% and 2.75% or a 2.5% tax rate beginning in TY 2023.

SB1827/HB2899 (Revenue; Budget Reconciliation) Creates an aggregate individual income tax rate cap of 4.5% for taxable years beginning January 1, 2021.

SB 1783 Mesnard (alternative small business tax) establishes an optional alternative small business tax in Arizona that would allow business owners to separate wage income from business income when filing and paying their taxes.

SB 1109 Mesnard (income tax; rate reductions) implements an automatic trigger that would reduce Arizona's individual income tax if the Joint Legislative Budget Committee (JLBC) determines that there will be a budget surplus.

SB1124 Gowan (LIHTC/Angel Investment Tax Credits) As amended includes a 10 year extension of the Angel Investor Tax Credit program and establishes a Low Income Housing Tax Credit program in the state.

HB2321 Toma (qualified facilities) expands the qualified facilities tax credit from a cap of \$70 million to \$125 million, allowing government to pick winners and loser and getting in the way of broader tax cuts and reforms.

HB2649 Toma (computer data centers; tax incentives) expands the tax deductions computer data centers receive from gross proceeds of the use sale, use, installation, assembly, repair or maintenance of computer data centers.

SB1650 Livingston (transportation tax; election; gas tax) increases the \$0.18 gas tax by a penny a year until 2045, indexes it to inflation forever, and allows Maricopa County to increase its transportation tax to fund failed projects like light rail.

HB2562 Cobb (SB1327 Gowan) (tax credit; affordable housing) introduces a state Low-Income Housing Tax credit, a program that benefits banks, investors, and developers not low-income Arizonans with an overall cost of \$480M.

SB1040 Bowie (HB2347 Hernandez D) (tax credit; earned income) establishes a new tax credit at a rate of 5% of the federal Earned Income Tax Credit.

SB1309 Shope (property classification; gasoline manufacturing equipment) provides a special tax carveout for one company seeking to manufacture zero-sulfur gasoline from natural gas.

HB2161 Kaiser (tourism marketing authorities) allows tourism lodging operators to compel competitors into association, assess arbitrary tax rates, and siphon the money to the local chambers to subsidize their marketing.

Election Integrity

SB1485 Ugenti-Rita (early voting list; eligibility) ensures the now Active Early Voter List is clean and current by removing voters who fail to respond to a notice sent after not voting during two election cycles.

HB2569 Hoffman (elections; private funding; prohibition) prohibits any government entity from accepting and expending private money in any election administration activity.

SB1003 Ugenti-Rita (early voting; signature required; notice) clarifies that if a ballot affidavit has no signature, voters have until 7:00PM election day to correct their ballot or it will not be counted.

HB2054 Kaiser (voter registration database; death records) requires, instead of allows, the secretary of state to compare the record of death from DHS with the statewide voter registration database to remove deceased voters.

SB1106 Mesnard (voting residency; intent to remain) As amended Requires a county recorder to cancel a voter registration from the registration rolls or permanent early voting list (PEVL) of that county, upon notification from another county that the individual registered to vote in that county.

SB1068 Ugenti-Rita (elections manual; legislative council; GRRC) requires that the elections instructions and procedures manual produced by the Secretary of State is approved by the Legislative Council and GRRC, instead of the Governor and Attorney General.

SB1814 Townsend (Elections; auditor general; voter registration) requires the Auditor General to audit the processes, equipment and systems used to maintain county voter registration databases and the statewide voter registration database and submit its findings to the legislature.

SB1358 Ugenti-Rita (recorders; voter registrations; public buildings) prohibits election offices from using taxpayer monies to target their voter registration programs to partisan audiences.

SB1083 Ugenti-Rita (elections; recount; margin) ensures a reasonable automatic recount level as our state continues to grow, by changing the vote difference from the lesser of 0.1% or 200 votes, to 0.5%.

SB1010 Mesnard (recount requests; amount; bond; procedure) ensures meaningful recounts by changing the amount of precincts included in a recount from 2% to the greater of 5% or the number required to reach a 99% confidence interval.

SB1241 Townsend (voting equipment; ballots; receipt) makes numerous changes to voter registration, electronic voting systems, and elections equipment.

HB2905 Hoffman (early ballots; request required) Specifies that a county recorder or other election officer may not deliver or mail an early ballot to a person who has not requested an early ballot for that election.

HB2811 Hoffman (same day voter registration; prohibition) Prohibits a department, agency or division of this state from registering a person to vote on an election day and deem that person eligible to vote in that election.

HB2794 Hoffman (election deadlines; modifications prohibition) Prohibits an officer or agent of this state from modifying or agreeing to modify any deadline, submittal date, filing date or other election-related date provided in statute.

HB2793 Hoffman (voter registration; request required) States that an agency, division or department of this state may not register a person to vote unless the person affirmatively requests to register to vote.

HB2792 Hoffman (early ballots request required) Prohibits a county recorder, city or town clerk or other election officer from delivering or mailing an early ballot to a person who has not requested an early ballot for that election, with certain exceptions. Classifies an election officer knowingly providing an early ballot to a person that did not request an early ballot for the election, with exceptions, as a class 6 felony.

HB2616 Biasiucci (election data; legislative review authority) Requires county officials provide designated representatives of the legislature access to or copies of election data, including election results and access to other election records, and election equipment, systems and facilities.

Initiative Reform

SB1497 Ugenti-Rita (ballot measures; proposition 105; disclosure) requires a Prop 105 warning on the ballot for initiatives, informing voters that if passed, the Legislature will only be able to amend the measure with a $\frac{3}{4}$ majority.

SB1105 Mesnard (ballot measures; 200-word description) increases the ballot measure description limit from 100 to 200 words, allowing for more accurate descriptions and more transparency in ballot initiatives.

SCR1034 Leach (voter protection act; court determinations) allows the Legislature to amend or repeal sections of ballot initiatives if the court determines it is unconstitutional.

HCR2001 Kavanagh (initiatives; single subject; title) requires ballot initiatives to be single subject. Multiple subjects in one initiative are used as a Trojan Horse to get less popular ideas passed by linking them with more popular ideas.

SCR1024 Petersen (initiatives; tax increases; vote requirement) requires that initiatives increasing taxes on Arizonans be passed with 2/3 support, the same requirement for tax increases in the Legislature.

SB1531 Mesnard (petition signatures; description; invalidity) requires the ballot initiative description to be read before signing a petition. Any signatures gathered from an individual who did not read it would be invalid.

Government Overreach & Regulatory Reform

HB2906 Hoffman (governance; audits, training) Prohibits this state, a state agency, city, town, county or political subdivision of this state from using public monies for and requiring an employee to engage in orientation, training or therapy that presents any form of blame or judgment on the basis of race, ethnicity or sex.

HB2248/SB1175 Griffin/Kerr (corporation commission; electric generation resources) Prohibits the Arizona Corporation Commission from adopting or enforcing any policy, decision or rule that regulates certain electric generation resources used by public service corporations in Arizona without express legislative authorization.

SB1459 Petersen (agency decisions; administrative reviews) removes the administrative review exemption that applies to Corporation Commission (ACC) agency actions and subjects ACC decisions to de novo court review.

HB2810 Grantham (civil asset forfeiture; conviction; procedures) protects the rights to property and due process of Arizonans by prohibiting forfeiture of property without a criminal conviction.

SB1377 Leach (civil liability; public health pandemic) protects Arizonans from civil liability during a pandemic unless clear and convincing evidence shows that the provider acted in a grossly negligent manner.

HB2770 Chaplik (mask mandates; business exception) prohibits government from mandating businesses to enforce mask mandates, allowing business owners to decide whether or not they will institute a requirement.

HB2570 Hoffman (licenses; pandemics; revocation prohibition) prevents state agencies and local governments from revoking a business license for refusing to enforce any emergency order unless the government can provide clear and convincing evidence that the business is at fault for the transmission of a disease.

HB2310 Roberts (executive orders; review; attorney general) allows a Legislator to request Legislative Council review a Presidential executive order and requires the AG to take the order to court if he determines it is illegal.

HB2759 Grantham (rulemaking; petitions; GRRC) allows an individual to petition GRRC to review an existing agency practice, substantive policy statement, final rule or licensing requirement that they allege violates state law.

HB2110 Biasiucci (civil penalties; traffic; mitigation; restitution) allows for individuals to request their traffic fine be paid off through community service.

HB2773 Weninger (spirituous liquor; delivery; off-sale permits) allows bars and restaurants to deliver beer, mixed drinks, and liquor to consumers, continuing the temporary allowance granted during the pandemic.

HB2454 Cobb (telehealth; health care providers; requirements) increases consumer choice in health care, expanding the access to telehealth services that have been relied upon by many Arizonans during shutdowns.

SCR1003 Petersen (executive orders; emergencies; reauthorization; termination) requires the Governor to receive authorization from the Legislature for continuation of emergency orders, otherwise it expires in 30 days.

HB2014 Biasiucci (NOW: public works contracts; prohibited requirements) prohibits any government agency from requiring a contractor to pay a wage that is different than the wage paid under other contracts or requiring the contractor to be unionized.

HB2525 Kavanagh (egg-laying hens; confinement; regulation) increases government regulations on the confinement of egg-laying hens, requiring them to either be cage free or meet a minimum space requirement to be sold in Arizona.

HB2820 Hernandez A (dietitian nutritionists; licensure) introduces a licensure requirement for dietary nutritionists, adding a host of regulations that do not currently exist creating a barrier to entry.

School Choice/K-12 Accountability

SB1452 Boyer (Arizona empowerment scholarships accounts; revisions) expands school choice by extending eligibility for ESAs to low-income students and children served by free and reduced lunch.

SB1058 Barto (schools; learning materials; activities) provides parents access to review the curriculum in public and charter schools by requiring the schools to publish them on their website. **(Vetoed, NOW HB2035)**

HCR2025 Udall (SCR1022 Boyer) (school districts; expenditure limit; authorization) authorizes education expenditures to exceed the constitutional limit which is currently \$6.1 billion.