ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Fifty-sixth Legislature - First Regular Session

COMMITTEE ON REGULATORY AFFAIRS

Report of Special Meeting
Thursday, March 23, 2023
House Hearing Room 5 -- UPON RECESS OR ADJOURNMENT OF THE FLOOR

MINUTES RECEIVED
CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE
3-24-23

Convened 12:37 P.M.
Recessed
Reconvened
Adjourned 1:18 P.M.

Members Present
Representative Bravo
Representative Gutierrez
Representative Hernandez
Representative Kolodin
Representative Payne
Representative McGarr, Vice-Chairman
Representative Hendrix, Chairman

Members Absent

Agenda
Original Agenda – Attachment 1

Request to Speak
Report – Attachment 2

Committee Attendance
Report – Attachment 3

Committee Action

Bill	Action	Vote	Attachments
SB1418	DPA/SE	5-2-0-0	4, 5, 6

Julie Ryberg, Committee Secretary
March 24, 2023

(Original attachments on file in the Office of the Chief Clerk; video archives available at http://www.azleg.gov)

Convened: 12:37pm

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Fifty-sixth Legislature - First Regular Session

Adjourned: 1:18pm

SPECIAL MEETING AGENDA

COMMITTEE ON REGULATORY AFFAIRS

DATE Thursday, March 23, 2023 ROOM HHR 5 TIME Upon recess or adjournment of the Floor

Members of the public may access a livestream of the meeting here:
https://www.azleg.gov/videoplayer/?clientID=6361162879&eventID=2023031122

Members:

Representative Bravo
Representative Gutierrez
Representative Hernandez A
Representative Payne
Representative ~~Peña~~ Koloclin
Representative McGarr, Vice-Chairman
Representative Hendrix, Chairman

Bills	Short Title	Strike Everything Title
SB1418 DPA S/E 5-2-0-0	attorneys; court professionals; discipline; juries (now: religious; political beliefs; adverse actions) (Wadsack: Jones) RA, RULES	**S/E: politically related advocacy; retaliation; liability**

ORDER OF BILLS TO BE SET BY THE CHAIRMAN

JY
03/21/2023

People with disabilities may request reasonable accommodations such as interpreters, alternative formats, or assistance with physical accessibility. If you require accommodations, please contact the Chief Clerk's Office at (602) 926-3032 or through Arizona Relay Service 7-1-1.

Attachment 1

Information Registered on the Request to Speak System

House Regulatory Affairs (3/23/2023)

SB1418, attorneys; court professionals; discipline; juries (NOW: religious; political beliefs; adverse actions)

Testified in support:

Nathan Wade, representing self; Hope DeLap, ARIZONA JUSTICE PROJECT

Support:

Kurt Altman, Right On Crime; Ted Burwell, representing self; Nancy Hawkins, representing self; Steven Scharboneau, AZ ATTORNEYS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE (AACJ); Stan Howard, representing self; Anne Howard, representing self; conrad tolson, representing self

Oppose:

Wendy Briggs, AMERICAN PROPERTY CASUALTY INSURANCE ASSOCIATION; Don Isaacson, FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE (AZ STATE LODGE); Jen Marson, Arizona Sheriffs Association; John Thomas, AZ ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE (AACOP); Barry M. Aarons, PRESCOTT, CITY OF, SCOTTSDALE, CITY OF; Megan Kintner, AZ ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES; Rob Bohr, GILBERT, TOWN OF; Yuma County Attorney Jon Smith, representing self; Jeremy Gerlach, AMERICAN PROPERTY CASUALTY INSURANCE ASSOCIATION; Miranda DeWitt, MESA, CITY OF; Robin Hillyard, COUNTY SUPERVISORS ASSN OF AZ; Todd Madeksza, COCONINO COUNTY; Alexis Apodaca, CHANDLER, CITY OF; Hayley Howard, GLENDALE, CITY OF; Dale Wiebusch, "SCOTTSDALE, CITY OF "; Nick Debus, AZ ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE; Marshall Pimentel, LEAGUE OF ARIZONA CITIES & TOWNS; Ken Strobeck, BUCKEYE, CITY OF; Andrea Caicedo, MARANA, TOWN OF

All Comments:

Ted Burwell, Self: This is needed to correct our justice system.; Wendy Briggs, AMERICAN PROPERTY CASUALTY INSURANCE ASSOCIATION: Opposed to s/e amendment; Megan Kintner, AZ ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES: Opposed on behalf of the county Attorneys and Sheriffs.; Yuma County Attorney Jon Smith, Self: County Attorney, Yuma County; Jeremy Gerlach, AMERICAN PROPERTY CASUALTY INSURANCE ASSOCIATION: Opposed to the Rep Hendrix Strike-Everything Amendment; Hayley Howard, GLENDALE, CITY OF: Oppose Strike-Everything Amendment; Marshall Pimentel, LEAGUE OF ARIZONA CITIES & TOWNS: This creates a new cause of action that can be broadly interpreted and makes public employees personally liable for claims regardless if they are frivolous.

Attachment 2

PLEASE COMPLETE THIS FORM FOR THE PUBLIC RECORD

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Please PRINT Clearly

Committee on Rec Affairs Bill Number SB 1418

Date ~~SB 1418~~ 3/23/23 ☐ Support ☐ Oppose ☐ Neutral

Name PAT NOLAN Need to Speak? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Representing ACV/CPAC Are you a registered lobbyist? No

Complete Address 3258 Dells Canyon DR, PRESCOTT, 86301

E-mail Address pjnolan1950@verizon.net Phone Number 928-925-0796

Comments: _____

FIVE-MINUTE SPEAKING LIMIT

ARIZONA STATE LEGISLATURE

Fifty-sixth Legislature - First Regular Session

COMMITTEE ATTENDANCE RECORD

COMMITTEE ON **REGULATORY AFFAIRS**

CHAIRMAN: Laurin Hendrix VICE-CHAIRMAN: Cory McGarr

	DATE	03/23/23	/23	/23	/23	/23
	CONVENED	12:37 pm	m	m	m	m
	RECESSED					
	RECONVENED					
	ADJOURNED	1:18pm				
MEMBERS						
Bravo		✓				
Gutierrez		✓				
Hernandez A		✓				
Payne		✓				
~~Peña~~ Kolodin		✓				
McGarr, Vice-Chairman		✓				
Hendrix, Chairman		✓				

√ Present --- Absent exc Excused

Attachment 3

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-sixth Legislature
First Regular Session

Senate: GOV DPA/SE 5-3-0-0 | 3rd Read DPA 16-13-1-0

SB 1418: religious; political beliefs; adverse actions
S/E: politically related advocacy; retaliation; liability
Sponsor: Senator Wadsack, LD 17
Committee on Regulatory Affairs

Summary of the Strike-Everything Amendment to SB 1418

Overview

Makes various changes to Arizona's strategic lawsuits against public participation (anti-SLAPP) statute and imposes civil liability against a state actor for intentionally bringing or maintaining a legal action that is substantially motivated by a desire to deter, retaliate against or prevent any person from holding or expressing political or religious views, from free political association or from engaging in politically related advocacy.

History

Arizona's anti-SLAPP statute allows a person other than a state actor or intervenor to file a motion to dismiss or quash any legal action that involves the person's lawful exercise of the right of petition, the right of speech, the freedom of the press, the right to freely associate or the right to peaceably assemble pursuant to the United States or Arizona constitutions. A party may file a motion to dismiss or quash under this statute within sixty days after the service of the complaint or other document on which the motion is based or, in the court's discretion, at any later time on terms that the court deems proper, including a later time after there is actual notice of a party's misconduct.

The statute also outlines a process for how a court must consider and determine such a motion and delineates the parties' relative evidentiary burdens. Specifically, the moving party has the burden of establishing prima facie proof that the legal action was substantially motivated by a desire to deter, retaliate against o prevent the lawful exercise of a constitutional right. The moving party can make this showing based on evidence in the record of the matter, a sworn affidavit or other evidence that is submitted with the motion. If the court finds that the moving party has established prima facie proof as prescribed above, the court is required to grant the motion unless:

1) The responding party, if a state actor, shows that the legal action was justified by clearly established law and that the responding party did not act to deter, prevent or retaliate against the moving party's exercise of constitutional rights; or
2) The responding party, if not a state actor, shows that the legal action is justified by existing law or supported by a reasonable argument for extending or modifying existing law.

If the court grants the motion to dismiss or quash, it is permitted to award the moving party costs and reasonable attorney fees, including those incurred for the motion. If the court finds that the motion is frivolous or solely intended to delay, the court is required to award costs and reasonable attorney fees to the prevailing party.

For purposes of the anti-SLAPP statute, *legal action* is defined as any of the following:

1) Any civil action, claim, cross-claim or counterclaim for damages other than nominal damages;

2) Any criminal prosecution, except for a drug trafficking offense including in chapter 34 or 34.1 of the criminal code, a riot or a serious offense or violent or aggravated felony as defined in the criminal code; or
3) Any written investigative demand pursuant to A.R.S. § 38-431.06 or other compulsory legal process or any regulatory or administrative action by a state actor.

Furthermore, *state actor* is defined to include any of the following:
1) The state of Arizona and any Arizona county, city, town or political subdivision;
2) Any branch, department, board, bureau, commission, council or committee of an entity included above; or
3) Any officer, employee or other agent of an entity included above who is acting in the officer's, employee's or agent's official capacity (A.R.S. § 12-751).

Provisions

Anti-SLAPP Motions

1. Expands the anti-SLAPP statute to include any legal action that involves a person's lawful exercise of the right to religious liberty or which otherwise implicates a person's freedom to hold or express political or religious views or engage in politically related advocacy without fear of retaliation. (Sec. 1)
2. Allows a party to file a motion for summary judgment under the anti-SLAPP statute, in addition to a motion to dismiss or quash. (Sec. 1)
3. Changes the moving party's prima facie burden of proof to specify that the party must show that a substantial motivation for the legal action was a desire to deter, retaliate against or prevent any person from holding or expressing political or religious views, from free political association or from engaging in politically related advocacy without fear of retaliation. (Sec. 1)
4. Similarly modifies a responding party who is a state actor's burden of proof by requiring that the party show that the responding party did not act with a substantial motive to deter, retaliate against or prevent any person from holding or expressing political or religious views, from free political association or from engaging in politically related advocacy without fear of retaliation. (Sec. 1)
5. Removes existing language allowing a responding party who is a state actor to meet its burden of proof by establishing that the state actor has a consistent practice of pursuing similar legal actions against similarly situated persons who did not lawfully exercise constitutional rights. (Sec. 1)
6. Clarifies that a responding party who is a state actor may meet its burden of proof by producing any other evidence that the court finds sufficient to establish that the state actor did not act with a substantial motive to deter, retaliate against or prevent any person from holding or expressing political or religious views, from free political expression or from engaging in politically related advocacy without fear of retaliation. (Sec. 1)
7. Requires, rather than permits, a court to award costs and reasonable attorney fees to the moving party if the court grants the anti-SLAPP motion and the nonmoving party is a state actor. (Sec. 1)
8. Prohibits a court from awarding costs and reasonable attorney fees to a prevailing party who is a state actor if the court finds that the anti-SLAPP motion was frivolous or intended solely for delay. (Sec. 1)

☐ Prop 105 (45 votes)	☐ Prop 108 (40 votes)	☐ Emergency (40 votes)	☐ Fiscal Note

Civil Liability

9. Imposes civil liability against a state actor, except for an arresting peace officer, who intentionally brings or maintains, conspires to bring or maintain or aids and abets the pursuit or maintenance of a legal action when a substantial motivation for the state actor is a desire to deter, retaliate against or prevent any person from holding or expressing political or religious views, from free political association or from engaging in politically related advocacy. (Sec. 1)

10. Requires that an action for civil liability under the above provision must be commenced within four years of the conclusion of the underlying action and provides that both parties have a right to a jury trial, if demanded. (Sec. 1)

11. Specifies that it is not a defense to civil liability under this provision that either:

    a. The underlying legal action resulted in an adverse judgment, decision, opinion, verdict, ruling or other adverse action against the person whose rights were violated; or

    b. An anti-SLAPP motion was not brought in the underlying legal action and, if such a motion was made and was unsuccessful, the disposition of the motion is not binding on the jury in the action for civil liability (though the court, in its discretion, may allow a jury to consider the fact that the motion was unsuccessful). (Sec. 1)

12. Entitles the prevailing party in a civil action under this provision to declaratory relief, nominal damages, compensatory damages, attorney fees and costs and vacatur and the sealing of any adverse judgments, decisions, opinions, verdicts, rulings or other dispositions in the underlying action. (Sec. 1)

13. Prohibits a person who is found liable under this provision from being indemnified by the state of Arizona, an Arizona political subdivision or the state or political subdivision's insurer. (Sec. 1)

Miscellaneous

14. States that the anti-SLAPP statute is intended to prevent the government from being used as a tool to chill the adoption or expression of, or advocacy for, unpopular political or religious beliefs or positions and requires that the statute be liberally construed to effectuate this purpose. (Sec. 1)

15. Removes language exempting a criminal prosecution for a riot from the definition of *legal action*. (Sec. 1)

16. Expands the definition of *state actor* to include

    a. the federal government, to the maximum extent permitted under the U.S. and Arizona constitutions; and

    b. any professional or occupational licensing or regulatory organization in which membership is mandatory for industry participants. (Sec. 1)

17. Includes a statement of legislative intent. (Sec. 2)

18. Includes a severability clause. (Sec. 3).

PROPOSED

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AMENDMENTS TO S.B. 1418

(Reference to Senate engrossed bill)

Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert:

"Section 1. Section 12-751, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

12-751. Strategic actions against public participation; motion to dismiss or quash or for summary judgment; definitions

A. In any legal action that involves a person's lawful exercise of the right of petition, the right of speech, the freedom of the press, the right to freely associate, THE RIGHT TO RELIGIOUS LIBERTY or the right to peaceably assemble pursuant to the United States Constitution or Arizona Constitution, OR WHICH OTHERWISE IMPLICATES A PERSON'S FREEDOM TO HOLD OR EXPRESS POLITICAL OR RELIGIOUS VIEWS OR ENGAGE IN POLITICALLY RELATED ADVOCACY WITHOUT FEAR OF RETALIATION, the person other than a state actor or an intervenor may file a motion to dismiss, ~~or~~ quash OR OBTAIN SUMMARY JUDGMENT IN the action under this section.

B. A person who files a motion pursuant to subsection A of this section has the burden of establishing prima facie proof that A SUBSTANTIAL MOTIVATION FOR the legal action was ~~substantially motivated by~~ a desire to deter, retaliate against or prevent ~~the lawful exercise of a constitutional right~~ ANY PERSON FROM HOLDING OR EXPRESSING POLITICAL OR RELIGIOUS VIEWS, FROM FREE POLITICAL ASSOCIATION OR FROM ENGAGING IN POLITICALLY RELATED ADVOCACY WITHOUT FEAR OF RETALIATION. The moving person may submit evidence based on the record, a sworn affidavit or other evidence that is submitted with the motion ~~to dismiss or quash~~. A party is not required to

Adopted ✓ # of Verbals ____
Failed ____ Withdrawn ____
Not Offered ____ Analysts Initials ____

Attachment 5

file a response to a motion filed pursuant to subsection A of this section unless and until the court finds that the moving party has established the prima facie proof and orders the party to file a response. The court shall grant the motion unless one of the following applies:

1. If the responding party is a state actor, the responding party shows that the legal action on which the motion is based is justified by clearly established law and that the responding party did not act ~~in order~~ WITH A SUBSTANTIAL MOTIVE to deter, RETALIATE AGAINST OR prevent ~~or retaliate against the moving party's exercise of constitutional rights~~ ANY PERSON FROM HOLDING OR EXPRESSING POLITICAL OR RELIGIOUS VIEWS, FROM FREE POLITICAL ASSOCIATION OR FROM ENGAGING IN POLITICALLY RELATED ADVOCACY WITHOUT FEAR OF RETALIATION. A state actor may satisfy the requirements of this paragraph by doing any of the following:

(a) Establishing that the person who initiated and conducted an investigation that resulted in the legal action and ~~that~~ WHO made the decision to pursue the legal action was unaware of the movant's lawful exercise of the constitutional right OR POLITICAL BELIEFS OR ADVOCACY.

~~(b) Establishing that the state actor has a consistent practice of pursuing similar legal actions against similarly situated persons who did not lawfully exercise constitutional rights.~~

~~(c)~~ (b) Producing any other evidence that the court finds sufficient TO ESTABLISH THAT THE STATE ACTOR DID NOT ACT WITH A SUBSTANTIAL MOTIVE TO DETER, RETALIATE AGAINST OR PREVENT ANY PERSON FROM HOLDING OR EXPRESSING POLITICAL OR RELIGIOUS VIEWS, FROM FREE POLITICAL EXPRESSION OR FROM ENGAGING IN POLITICALLY RELATED ADVOCACY WITHOUT FEAR OF RETALIATION.

2. If the responding party is not a state actor, the responding party shows that the legal action on which the motion is based is justified by existing law or supported by a reasonable argument for extending or modifying existing law.

C. In making its determination, the court shall conduct an evidentiary hearing or consider the pleadings and supporting and opposing

affidavits stating facts on which the liability, defense or action is based.

D. The motion ~~to dismiss or quash~~ may be filed within sixty days after the service of the complaint or other document on which the motion is based, AT ANY LATER TIME WITHIN SIXTY DAYS AFTER ACTUAL NOTICE OF A PARTY'S MISCONDUCT or, in the court's discretion, at any later time on terms that the court deems proper~~, including a later time after there is actual notice of a party's misconduct~~. If the court finds that prima facie proof has been established as prescribed in subsection B of this section, the court, if possible, shall conduct an expedited hearing on the motion.

E. Unless a court rule specifically provides otherwise, all discovery proceedings in the action shall be stayed on a finding of prima facie proof as prescribed in subsection B of this section. The stay of discovery shall remain in effect until notice of entry of the order ruling on the motion. Notwithstanding this subsection, the court, on noticed motion and for good cause shown, may order that specified discovery be conducted.

F. If the court grants the motion ~~to dismiss or quash~~, the court may award the moving party costs and reasonable attorney fees, including those incurred for the motion, AND SHALL AWARD COSTS AND REASONABLE ATTORNEY FEES IF THE NONMOVING PARTY IS A STATE ACTOR. If the court finds that a motion ~~to dismiss or quash~~ FILED PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION is frivolous or solely intended to delay, the court shall award costs and reasonable attorney fees to the prevailing party on the motion UNLESS THE PREVAILING PARTY IS A STATE ACTOR. For the purposes of this subsection, "costs" means all costs that are reasonably incurred and includes filing fees, record preparation and document copying fees, documented time away from employment to confer with counsel or attend case related proceedings, expert witness fees, travel expenses and any other costs that the court deems appropriate.

G. If the court denies the motion ~~to dismiss or quash~~, the denial and the court's findings in support of the denial are not admissible in evidence at any later stage of the case, or in any subsequent action, and

the burden of proof or degree of proof that is otherwise applicable is not affected by the findings in any later stage of the case or in any subsequent proceeding.

H. If the court determines that the moving party has established prima facie proof as prescribed in subsection B of this section, an order granting or denying a motion filed pursuant to this section is appealable pursuant to section 12-2101.

I. A STATE ACTOR IS LIABLE FOR INTENTIONALLY BRINGING OR MAINTAINING, CONSPIRING TO BRING OR MAINTAIN OR AIDING AND ABETTING THE PURSUIT OR MAINTENANCE OF A LEGAL ACTION WHEN A SUBSTANTIAL MOTIVATION FOR THE STATE ACTOR IS A DESIRE TO DETER, RETALIATE AGAINST OR PREVENT ANY PERSON FROM HOLDING OR EXPRESSING POLITICAL OR RELIGIOUS VIEWS, FROM FREE POLITICAL ASSOCIATION OR FROM ENGAGING IN POLITICALLY RELATED ADVOCACY. IN AN ACTION BROUGHT PURSUANT TO THIS SUBSECTION:

1. THE ACTION SHALL BE COMMENCED WITHIN FOUR YEARS AFTER THE CONCLUSION OF THE UNDERLYING ACTION.

2. EACH PARTY HAS THE RIGHT TO A TRIAL BY JURY, IF DEMANDED.

3. IT IS NOT A DEFENSE TO THE ACTION THAT EITHER:

(a) THE UNDERLYING LEGAL ACTION RESULTED IN AN ADVERSE JUDGMENT, DECISION, OPINION, VERDICT, RULING OR OTHER ADVERSE ACTION AGAINST THE PERSON WHOSE RIGHTS WERE VIOLATED.

(b) A MOTION FILED PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION A OF THIS SECTION WAS NOT BROUGHT IN THE UNDERLYING LEGAL ACTION. IF A MOTION FILED PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION A OF THIS SECTION WAS MADE IN THE UNDERLYING LEGAL ACTION AND WAS UNSUCCESSFUL, THE COURT, IN ITS DISCRETION, MAY ALLOW A JURY TO CONSIDER THIS FACT BUT THE DISPOSITION OF THE MOTION IS NOT BINDING ON THE JURY.

4. A PREVAILING PARTY IS ENTITLED TO DECLARATORY RELIEF, NOMINAL DAMAGES, COMPENSATORY DAMAGES, ATTORNEY FEES AND COSTS AND VACATUR AND THE SEALING OF ANY ADVERSE JUDGMENTS, DECISIONS, OPINIONS, VERDICTS, RULINGS OR OTHER DISPOSITIONS IN THE UNDERLYING ACTION.

5. IF AN INDIVIDUAL IS FOUND LIABLE, THE INDIVIDUAL MAY NOT BE INDEMNIFIED BY THIS STATE OR A POLITICAL SUBDIVISION OF THIS STATE OR THE STATE OR POLITICAL SUBDIVISION'S INSURER.

6. AN ARRESTING PEACE OFFICER IS IMMUNE FROM LIABILITY UNDER THIS SECTION.

~~I.~~ J. EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN THIS SECTION, this article does not:

1. Affect, limit or preclude the right of the moving party to any remedy otherwise authorized by law.

2. Create any privileges or immunities or otherwise affect, limit or preclude any privileges or immunities authorized by law.

3. Limit or preclude a legislative or executive body or a public agency from enforcing the rules of procedure and rules of order of the body or agency.

K. THIS SECTION IS INTENDED TO PREVENT THE GOVERNMENT FROM BEING USED AS A TOOL TO CHILL THE ADOPTION OR EXPRESSION OF, OR ADVOCACY FOR, UNPOPULAR POLITICAL OR RELIGIOUS BELIEFS OR POSITIONS AND SHALL BE LIBERALLY CONSTRUED TO EFFECTUATE THIS PURPOSE.

~~J.~~ L. For the purposes of this section:

1. "Legal action":

(a) Means any of the following:

(i) Any civil action, claim, cross-claim or counterclaim for damages other than nominal damages.

(ii) Any criminal prosecution, except for a drug trafficking offense included in title 13, chapter 34 or 34.1~~, a riot~~ or a serious offense or violent or aggravated felony as defined in section 13-706.

(iii) Any written investigative demand pursuant to section 38-431.06 or other compulsory legal process or any regulatory or administrative action by a state actor.

(b) Does not include a motion filed pursuant to subsection A of this section.

2. "State actor" means any of the following:

(a) This state and any county, city, town or political subdivision of this state AND THE UNITED STATES, TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PERMITTED UNDER THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION AND THE ARIZONA CONSTITUTION.

(b) Any branch, department, board, bureau, commission, council, PROFESSIONAL OR OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING OR REGULATORY ORGANIZATION IN WHICH MEMBERSHIP IS MANDATORY FOR INDUSTRY PARTICIPANTS or committee of an entity included in subdivision (a) of this paragraph.

(c) Any officer, employee or other agent of an entity included in subdivision (a) of this paragraph who is acting in the officer's, employee's or agent's official capacity.

Sec. 2. Legislative intent

The legislature intends that the change made to the definition of "state actor" in section 12-751, subsection L, paragraph 2, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by this act, is to clarify the definition and is not intended to be a substantive change.

Sec. 3. Severability

If a provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of the act that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are severable."

Amend title to conform

LAURIN HENDRIX

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03/21/2023
01:44 PM
C: SP

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Fifty-sixth Legislature - First Regular Session

ROLL CALL VOTE

COMMITTEE ON Regulatory Affairs BILL NO. SB 1418

DATE March 23, 2023 MOTION: DPA 5/E

	PASS	AYE	NAY	PRESENT	ABSENT
Bravo			✓		
Gutierrez			✓		
Hernandez A		✓			
Payne		✓			
~~Peña~~ Kolodin		✓			
McGarr, Vice-Chairman		✓			
Hendrix, Chairman		✓			
		5	2	0	0

APPROVED:

LAURIN HENDRIX, Chairman
CORY MCGARR, Vice-Chairman

COMMITTEE SECRETARY

ATTACHMENT 6