



Board of Supervisors Memorandum

August 11, 2026

2027 Legislative Agenda

Background

Each year Pima County approves an annual Legislative Agenda, which ensures that the interests of the County are represented with elected and appointed officials in both the State and Federal governments. The Legislative Agenda provides a delineation of the key governmental issues determined by the Board of Supervisors, which allows for the appropriate planning and management of Pima County's response to legislative issues.

2027 Federal and State Legislative Agenda

The annual process of developing a Legislative Agenda begins almost eight months prior to the commencement of the actual Legislative session, requiring the initial drafting of proposed statutes, rules or regulations to begin prior to the adjournment of the previous Legislative year. While this may seem premature, the consideration of items at this time enables Pima County to actively participate in the development of a statewide effort on behalf of counties and our constituents. Pima County works closely with the County Supervisors Association (CSA) on legislative issues not only to ensure that our county's goals are reflected in the advocacy work conducted by the CSA, but to enable our voice to be strengthened by the combining of the voices of all counties. The CSA requires counties to submit their ideas for the next legislative session the first week of August. Approval of the Pima County Legislative Agenda on August 11 will enable Pima County to have our priorities considered at the Legislative Summit, which will take place October 6 - 8, 2026 for which items must be submitted by August 14, 2026. It is at that Summit that a statewide initiative will be adopted, delineating the important issues facing Arizona's counties.

In addition, the Pima County Legislative Agenda for 2027 identifies items that may be unique to Pima County or that are informed by partners other than County Departments, which require an educational and/or advocacy effort by County staff or consultants but may not be included in the CSA agenda.

As always, the legislative process is one that is evolving and dynamic. Additional issues may arise and amendments to the Pima County Legislative Agenda may be required prior to and during each legislative session. Additional items can and will be considered by the Board of Supervisors for educational and/or advocacy efforts at any time. Several of the items included in the proposed Legislative Agenda for 2027 are items that have been considered by the Board of Supervisors since the Legislative Agenda for 2026 was formally adopted.

County elected and appointed officials are in frequent communication with the County's lobbyist and are regularly updated on bills that may impact the people of Pima County. As bills are being introduced, bills that may be of interest to our residents are flagged by members of the Board of Supervisors, our lobbyist, or County personnel. Action by the Board throughout the year may amend this initial document.

State Agenda

Earlier this year, County Departments were asked to identify items within their department and budget that are:

- resulting from statutorily mandated procedures that are not beneficial to the public or cost effective;
- costs that have been unjustifiably shifted to the County from the State;
- mandated services for which the State provides no or inadequate funding; and
- existing revenues and authorities from the State that departments have reason to believe will be at risk next year.

Proposals received were aligned with the County's continued broad legislative goals, which are again for 2027, as follows:

1. Protect the Pima County Taxpayer;
2. Invest in Pima County's Infrastructure;
3. Maintain or Strengthen Critical Programs;
4. Fortify Public Safety; and
5. Support the County Supervisors Association Adopted Legislative Agenda.

Each and every year, Pima County resolves to consistently oppose any and all proposed legislation or rules that seek to limit the authority of the County or to shift to the County costs that are appropriately borne by the State of Arizona.

Attached please find Resolution No. 2026-_____, adopting the County legislative program for 2027.

1. Protect the County Taxpayer

A. Oppose any State Cost Transfer that would transfer cost to the County:

Each year, the State of Arizona transfers to Pima County the cost of many programs, some regardless of policy connection. For Fiscal Year 2026/27, these transfers increased by over \$8 million, totaling approximately \$134.3 million, which represents almost 26% of the General Fund primary property tax rate and we have little choice other than to accept State cost transfers. It is proposed, therefore, that the County oppose any and all State cost transfers that increase the tax burden of Pima County residents.

B. Support of Job Training and Workforce Development:

In accordance with the Pima County Economic Development Strategic Plan that promotes a diverse and resilient economy, eliminates poverty, and increases economic opportunity and mobility for Pima County residents, it is recommended that Pima County monitor and

advise as appropriate on topics including but not limited to funding and grant opportunities for development and support of job training and workforce development, rural broadband and water infrastructure, innovation in technology sectors, and cross-border commerce and trade facilitation.

C. Support and Align Housing Tax Credit Programs:

Legislation was introduced in 2026, which would have established a statewide affordable housing tax credit to incentivize the development of new low-income housing projects in Arizona by providing up to \$10 million annually in tax credits. It is proposed that Pima County support legislation to establish an Arizona Affordable Housing Tax Credit program aligned with the federal low-income Housing Tax Credit.

D. Continue Data Center Tax Credit Elimination:

During the past session, the State of Arizona placed a moratorium on sales tax breaks previously afforded data centers. It is proposed that Pima County continue, through the 2027 Legislative session, to advocate for the permanent elimination of sales tax breaks including but not limited to state and local sales tax exemptions on equipment purchases by data centers.

E. Encourage Local Control of Short-Term Rentals:

Pima County remains committed to addressing the serious lack of affordable housing in our community and recognizes that the approach the State has taken regarding short-term rentals has an impact on housing availability. Since the State took local control from counties, cities, and towns regarding short term rentals in 2017, unintended consequences have developed, from macro level impacts such as the declining number of affordable housing units to the local context of neighborhood disruptions for existing residents. It is proposed that the issue of short-term rentals be returned to local control and local zoning considerations.

2. Invest in Pima County's Infrastructure

In Arizona today, residents of affordable housing are nearly twice as likely to lack high-speed internet connections as compared to the general population. Pima County's Prosperity Initiative and the commitment by Pima County and the State of Arizona to affordable housing, homeless shelter services, and workforce development are all highly dependent on access to high-speed internet, digital skills training, and fully capable computer devices for individuals served by these efforts. Dedicated funding to establish grants and incentives can offset the high cost of deployment, thereby removing barriers to access.

A. Support Homeless Shelter and Trust Fund:

It is proposed that Pima County support the State of Arizona's establishment of the Homeless Shelter and Services Fund, which dedicates money from the State Housing Trust Fund for affordable housing developers statewide and encourages the inclusion of reliable, affordable internet access in affordable housing to support resident stability and wellness.

B. Support enhanced transportation funding and equity:

Transportation financing and funding in the State of Arizona is outdated and inadequate to cover the transportation network needs. Transportation revenue and funding reform are needed at the federal, state and local level.

Arizona's transportation infrastructure system has become significantly outdated as the base gasoline tax rate has not been adjusted in nearly 40 years and the system has not evolved to capture revenues from alternative fuel vehicles. Base funding revenues are barely adequate at this point to maintain the state highway system much less provide for new construction. It is critical that Arizona update its mechanisms for funding both state and local transportation infrastructure.

Additionally, the injection of State General Fund monies into transportation projects has been done by the Legislature selecting individual projects and not through the State's transportation priority planning process. This undermines the orderly development and prioritization of projects.

It is proposed, therefore, that additional State General Fund revenues provided by the Legislature for transportation projects should be processed through the State Department of Transportation's priority planning process.

Further Pima County supports the adoption of alternative and additional State Revenue sources to support transportation and infrastructure. As new revenue sources are considered and adopted the existing revenue distribution formulas should be reviewed to ensure a more equitable distribution of funds.

C. Support Enhanced Source Control Authority:

State law grants Pima County the authority to operate a sewage system, charge fees for service, and issue financial penalties. It is proposed that modifications be made to State Statute, which would provide Pima County's Regional Wastewater Reclamation Department authority to operate and enforce an Enhanced Source Control program. This additional authority is required by the Department under the new Arizona Department of Environmental Quality's Advanced Water Purification rules. Ensuring this authority is critical to the success of collaborative efforts to ensure that purified recycled water meets or exceeds federal and state drinking water standards.

D. Encourage Copper World Impact Mitigation:

In January 2007, the Pima County Board of Supervisors approved Resolution No. 2007-15 opposing the proposed Rosemont Mine in the Santa Rita Mountains because of the significant impact the proposal would likely have on the area's natural and cultural resources. Opposition to this mine and then Copper World in southern Arizona was reaffirmed in April 2019, June 2022 and October 2025. It is proposed that Pima County encourage all state and federal elected and appointed officials to take all necessary measures to protect the health, safety, and welfare of residents of, and visitors, to Southern Arizona using or enjoying County infrastructure and resources affected by the Copper World Project.

3. Maintain or Strengthen Critical Programs

A variety of critical programs that serve the people of Pima County are either funded by the State of Arizona or are an integral part of the provision of State services to Pima County residents, which are successful due to continued State support. Advocacy for the continued support of funding is particularly important at a time when there is great uncertainty about the receipt of federal dollars by either the State or Pima County.

A. Ensure Care and Treatment of Individuals with Substance Use Disorders:

In November 2025, the Pima County Board of Supervisors approved the One Pima Initiative, which established five priority areas for coordinated regional action. One of these priorities directed staff to include in the County's 2027 Legislative Agenda a request for statutory changes to strengthen continuity of care for individuals recovering from substance use disorders. Specifically, the Board called for legislation requiring the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) to provide up to six months of continuous medication-assisted treatment and behavioral health coverage for individuals in recovery, including those exiting county custody.

It is proposed that Pima County support the establishment of an interim committee to analyze structural deficiencies and develop recommendations to increase 1) stabilization and 2) long-term success, including identifying recommendations for future improvements of the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System.

B. Enhance Wildfire Funding:

Everyday residents of Pima County are impacted by increased activities related to dry and hot weather in our region. Continued and expanded funding of the Arizona Department of Forestry and Fire Management (DFFM) is critical to the emergency response to floods and wildfire in Pima and many other counties. It is proposed, therefore, that Pima County continue to advocate for the provision of adequate funding for the Arizona Department of Forestry and Fire Management.

C. Support Critical Public Health and Safety Programs

The Mission of the Pima County Health Department is to ensure the health, safety, and well-being of our community through leadership, collaboration, and education. In fulfillment of this mission, the Pima County Health Department is responsible for a wide range of activities to maintain and promote public health and to prevent and mitigate disease and other health threats. A total of eight initiatives comprise the Health Department's proposed Legislative Agenda for 2027.

i. Protect Public Health Authority

The Pima County Health Department is responsible for a wide range of activities to maintain and promote public health and to prevent and mitigate disease and other health threats. In recent years, legislation has been introduced that would curb the authority of the County's public health agency to respond to local public health emergencies. It is proposed that Pima County oppose any effort to limit the ability to respond to public health emergencies appropriately.

ii. Strengthen Aquatic Facility Safety

Current regulatory gaps regarding disinfection, water turnover, and waterslide safety make uniform enforcement difficult and increase public health risks. To fix this, it is proposed that the State integrates federal Virginia Graeme Baker (VGB) Act standards, introduces mandatory flow-rate field testing, and establishes clear safety protocols for recirculation and potable water systems. Pima County recommends the State establish a technical workgroup and undertake a statewide rulemaking process to provide a unified framework to empower inspectors and protect public health.

iii. Expand Kava Regulation and Food Safety

The FDA currently classifies Kava (*Piper Methysticum*, a tropical evergreen shrub native to the Pacific Islands) as a dietary supplement limited to personal use, and not Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS). Arizona currently lacks a law enforcing this standard, and thus Pima County has experienced regulatory challenges where permitted establishments have continued selling Kava as a food additive despite documented health risks, including liver toxicity. As a result, Pima County seeks to codify a statewide prohibition on the use of Kava as a food or beverage additive in retail establishments.

iv. Mandate Hospital, Ambulatory Care Center, and Jail / State Prison Health System Participation in Arizona's Health Information Exchange

Voluntary participation in Arizona's Health Information Exchange (HIE) leaves critical data blind spots for public health surveillance. To fix this, Pima County proposes an amendment to ARS Title 36 that would mandate that all licensed hospitals, laboratories, and correctional health systems connect to the state HIE. This universal

integration provides real-time data to track disease outbreaks and improve care coordination while fully preserving individual patient opt-out rights. Eliminating these institutional data silos prevents redundant medical testing and generates systemic cost savings.

v. Establish a Nicotine Tax on all Nicotine Products

Over the last several years, state lawmakers have repeatedly tried to close Arizona's vaping tax loophole, but past efforts have stalled in the legislature. Pima County supports legislation that would allow Arizona counties to levy a local luxury tax on all vaping and alternative nicotine products, closing a loophole that currently excludes them from the state tobacco tax. By establishing tax parity, the policy creates an economic deterrent to curb youth vaping while generating a stable revenue stream. The collected funds will be split to support early childhood education and fund local public health enforcement, school prevention programs, and cessation services. This approach circumvents state pre-emption barriers, lowers long-term Medicaid costs, and empowers local counties to act where past statewide bills have stalled.

This proposed action builds upon Resolution 2025-57, adopted by the Board of Supervisors in November 2025, which called upon the State Legislature to continue to invest in early childhood education and address the growing deficit of First Things First by closing the loophole and begin taxing nicotine and vaping products as a revenue source for First Things First.

vi. Remove Prior Authorization for Long-Acting Injectable Buprenorphine

Prior authorization protocols currently delay immediate access to long-acting injectable buprenorphine, driving a sharp rise in Arizona's opioid overdose deaths and creating major financial strains on Pima County's healthcare system. To eliminate these administrative bottlenecks, Pima County proposes the passage of a new law that would prohibit insurers from requiring prior authorization for this medication when prescribed to individuals re-entering the community from incarceration who received the injectable form of medication while incarcerated. This statutory change ensures critical, timely medication delivery during high-vulnerability transition windows, such as community re-entry upon jail release or emergency department discharge.

vii. Establish a Statewide Right to Residential Cooling to Ensure Safe Indoor Temperatures for Arizona Tenants

Rising average temperatures have caused a tenfold increase in Arizona heat-related deaths, with many occurring indoors due to broken or shut-off cooling systems. Because state law lacks a clear definition of "habitable" temperatures, tenants face severe health risks without clear legal protection. To address this crisis, Pima County proposes to amend A.R.S. § 33-1324 to establish a statewide "Right to Cooling," requiring landlords to maintain indoor rental temperatures at or below 82°F.

Amendments to A.R.S. § 36-136(H) are also recommended to allow state health and housing departments to classify hazardous indoor heat as a public health risk.

viii. Introduce Naloxone and Substance Abuse Education for High Schools

The synthetic opioid crisis, driven largely by illicit fentanyl, remains a leading cause of adolescent mortality in Arizona, yet current state law leaves school naloxone programs completely voluntary. To eliminate dangerous gaps in emergency readiness, Pima County's proposal requires that all Arizona high schools store emergency stock naloxone on campus and provide evidence-based substance use education. Proposed legislation would mirror requirements for school EpiPens, ensuring universal access, standardized staff training, and curriculum modules on fentanyl risks. Funded entirely through existing state pharmaceutical and One Arizona Opioid settlements, this initiative requires no state general fund appropriation and establishes an equitable, uniform safety standard across all districts.

D. Support early childhood education funding:

Pima County, through its partnership with the City of Tucson, the Towns of Marana and Oro Valley, school districts and the utilization of private funds to the United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona continues to fund scholarships for preschool age children (3 to 5 years old) from income eligible families, at a cost of approximately \$10.75 million a year through the Pima Early Education Program (PEEPs).

Ongoing support from the State of Arizona through the Department of Economic Security (DES), provides for childcare subsidy reimbursements to childcare providers for low-income working parents and foster children at rates that continue to meet the cost of providing quality childcare. Unfortunately, as of June 2026, the number of children on the waitlist has grown to more than 2,300 children in Pima County. This funding and financial support to providers is critical to the success of the PEEP program. It is proposed, therefore, that Pima County advocate for sufficient State General Fund allocations to maintain DES childcare subsidies for working families and eliminate the wait list.

4. Fortify Public Safety

A. Support fire insurance reform:

Inadequate or unfair insurance policies and practices for homeowners who are potentially at risk of wildfire must be addressed with the imposition of stricter guidelines during the 2027 Legislative Session. It is proposed that Pima County encourage legislation disclosing the method used by insurers for wildfire risk modeling, requiring insurers to offer possible rate reductions reflecting mitigation efforts like Firewise USA designations. Pima County further supports any other amendment to State Statutes regarding fire insurance that modifies the grounds for policy cancellation and nonrenewal, or significant rate increases, by limiting reasons an insurer can refuse to continue coverage.

B. Continue Coordinated Reentry Funding:

During the last Legislative Session, grants for Coordinated Reentry from the jails were approved. These programs are designed to support incarcerated individuals with behavioral health and substance use needs, beginning at the point of booking and continuing through release and reentry. It is proposed that Pima County advocate for the continuation of funding provided in A.R.S. 11-392 for Pima County.

C. Support Adoption of Severe Threat Orders of Protection:

In the past, Pima County proposed an outline to support Severe Threat Orders of Protection, also known as “red flag laws” and “extreme risk orders of protection,” as a way to stop mass shootings and other gun-related tragedies by temporarily intervening to suspend a person’s access to firearms if they show clear warnings. It is proposed that in 2027 Pima County support “red flag laws” and all measures to promote the safe use of firearms and reduce unintentional injuries and suicide due to firearms.

D. Support Court Reform and Full State Probation Funding:

Court costs and salaries of probation officers are one of the fastest growing expenses in the County budget. The County has very limited control over either one of these items, however, we bear significant financial responsibility for both. Legislative funding appropriations have failed to keep pace with the State’s responsibility to fund these programs. The County should endeavor to better align the costs and responsibility for the operation of the Courts and the probation systems to limit the impact of County taxpayers. Additionally, the costs, roles, and responsibility of Constables should be better aligned with modern practices of cost control and responsibility. In coordination with the County Supervisors Association, the County should work with the legislature to redefine the respective roles and funding responsibilities in statute.

E. Enhance Heat Safety Protocols:

In the summer of 2025, the Governor convened stakeholders from across the state for a Workplace Heat Safety Task Force facilitated by the Industrial Commission of Arizona to develop best practices for Health Guidelines for employers. The final recommendations from the Task Force were presented to the Arizona Department of Safety and Occupational Health (ADOSH) Advisory Committee. Pima County supports the establishment of statewide Heat Safety policies for workforce.

5. Support the County Supervisors Association Adopted Legislative Agenda

The County actively participates in and closely monitors the County Supervisors Association (CSA) and their priorities for the upcoming legislative session. In October, the CSA Legislative Summit will be held at which time statewide priorities and strategies for counties will be developed.

Federal Agenda

6. Federal Advocacy

While Pima County's federal lobbying efforts rarely focus on specific legislation, federal actions may negatively impact the County's access to federal dollars and our ability to make and enforce rules and regulations to support critical infrastructure and local programs.

Historic Preservation

Historic preservation plays a vital role in Pima County by protecting the cultural, architectural, and archaeological resources that reflect the region's rich and diverse history. Preserving historic buildings, neighborhoods, and cultural landscapes strengthens community identity, honors the heritage of Indigenous peoples and the many communities that have shaped the county, and provides educational opportunities for future generations. Historic preservation also supports economic development by promoting heritage tourism, encouraging investment in established neighborhoods, and fostering sustainable redevelopment through the adaptive reuse of historic properties. By preserving its historic resources, Pima County safeguards an irreplaceable legacy while enhancing quality of life and supporting long-term community resilience.

1. Protect the Integrity of Section 106 Review under the National Historic Preservation Act

Federally proposed revisions to the implementation of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR Part 800) revisions would substantially alter the manner in which federal agencies identify historic properties, evaluate project effects, conduct consultation with Tribal Nations and consulting parties, provide opportunities for public participation, and resolve adverse effects.

Pima County routinely serves as a lead agency, consulting party, project sponsor, permit applicant, and property owner on federally funded or federally permitted undertakings involving the Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, FEMA, HUD, and numerous other federal agencies.

If implemented, the proposed modifications have the potential to reduce consideration of critical landscapes and historic resources, meaningful consultation with Tribal Nations, and could directly affect the County's stewardship of nationally significant cultural resources, conservation lands, historic districts, archaeological sites, and longstanding government-to-government relationships with Tribal Nations.

It is proposed that Pima County oppose federal regulatory changes that weaken consultation with critical partners or otherwise reduce the effectiveness of Section 106

as a collaborative planning process that balances infrastructure development with stewardship of the Nation's historic and cultural resources.

2. Modernize Historic Preservation Policy

Federal historic preservation laws and regulations have historically focused on individual archaeological sites, buildings, structures, and districts. While the National Historic Preservation Act allows for the recognition of Traditional Cultural Properties and historic districts, implementation has not consistently addressed broader cultural landscapes or places whose significance derives from interconnected natural, cultural, archaeological, and traditional values.

Throughout the American Southwest, and particularly within Pima County, many nationally significant cultural resources consist of extensive cultural landscapes that embody thousands of years of Indigenous occupation, traditional land use, travel corridors, ceremonial practices, irrigation systems, and relationships between communities and the natural environment. These landscapes frequently cross jurisdictional boundaries and may include numerous individually recorded archaeological sites whose significance cannot be fully understood in isolation.

As federal infrastructure investments continue to increase, agencies require clearer guidance and policies for identifying, evaluating, consulting on, and managing cultural landscapes and other landscape-scale historic resources in a manner that respects Tribal knowledge, supports informed decision-making, and provides greater regulatory consistency.

It is proposed that Pima County support federal legislation, appropriations, and administrative policies that modernize implementation of the National Historic Preservation Act by recognizing cultural landscapes and places of enduring Tribal significance, as important components of the Nation's historic heritage, improving federal guidance for identifying, evaluating, and managing landscape-scale historic resources, encouraging early collaboration among all partners when evaluating landscape-scale resources, supporting the development of consistent methodologies and best practices when addressing cultural landscapes, and promoting critical preservation strategies.

3. Maintain Critical Programs

In 2027, concerns remain related to potential cuts to Medicaid, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). It is proposed that Pima County oppose any cuts that would disenroll individuals, limit covered services or increase administrative barriers to care.

Additional federal programs potentially impacted include, but are not limited to, additional funding for Federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) for workforce-

The Honorable Chair and Members, Pima County Board of Supervisors

Re: **2027 Legislative Agenda**

August 11, 2026

Page 12

development programs, and funding for youth programs, transportation and communications infrastructure.

4. Passenger and Commercial Rail

In April 2026, the Board of Supervisors discussed the desire to explore the feasibility and viability of accelerating the development of Passenger Rail between Phoenix, Tucson and Nogales, Sonora and to increase Pima County's capacity as a major inland port to augment commercial rail capacity between Tucson and the Nogales Port of Entry. It is proposed that these efforts, which will expand on Mexico's national "Plan 2030" to create high-speed passenger rail to create greater binational connectivity, commerce and economic development, be included in the 2027 Legislative Agenda.

Recommendation

I recommend the Board of Supervisors adopt Resolution No. 2026 - _____ adopting Pima County's legislative program for 2027.

Sincerely,



Jan Leshner
County Administrator

JKL/anc – August 3, 2026

Attachment

c: Carmine DeBonis, Jr., Deputy County Administrator
Steve Holmes, Deputy County Administrator
Chad Kasmar, Deputy County Administrator
Michael Racy, Racy Associates, Inc.

**PIMA COUNTY
RESOLUTION NO. 2026 - _____**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS IN PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA
ADOPTING A PIMA COUNTY LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR 2027**

IT IS RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1

That those persons authorized by Pima County to lobby on its behalf and registered as such with the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona pursuant to Arizona Revised Statutes § 41-1231 et seq. (the "County Lobbyists") are hereby authorized and directed, subject to the continuing supervision of the Pima County Administrator and this Board, to represent and pursue the legislative interests of Pima County by supporting legislation that embodies any of the following basic principles:

- A. Empowers Pima County with sufficient flexibility to address an expanding and changing variety of local needs and conditions.
- B. Establishes appropriate means to adequately compensate Pima County for the costs of complying with state-mandated requirements.
- C. Provides Pima County with the means to cope with inflationary cost increases, population growth and escalating service requirements.
- D. Enables Pima County to provide public services in a more responsive, efficient and cost-effective manner.
- E. Defines appropriate fiscal and administrative responsibilities within various Federal/County, State/County and City/County joint programs.

Conversely, legislation that is inconsistent with any of these basic principles should be opposed or appropriate amendments pursued.

Section 2

That, in addition to those basic principles set forth in Section 1, the County Lobbyists are authorized and directed to pursue the following specific objectives:

1. Protect the County Taxpayer

- A. Oppose any State Cost Transfer that would transfer cost to the County.
- B. Support of Job Training and Workforce Development.
- C. Support and Align Housing Tax Credit Programs.
- D. Continue Data Center Tax Credit Elimination.
- E. Encourage Control of Short-Term Rentals.

2. Invest in Pima County's Infrastructure

- A. Support Homeless Shelter and Trust Fund.
- B. Support enhanced transportation funding and equity.
- C. Support Enhanced Source Control Authority.
- D. Encourage Copper World Impact Mitigation.

3. Maintain or Strengthen Critical Programs

- A. Ensure Care and Treatment of Individuals with Substance Use Disorders.
- B. Enhance Wildfire Funding.
- C. Support Critical Public Health and Safety Programs:
 - i. *Protect Public Health Authority*
 - ii. *Strengthen Aquatic Facility Safety*
 - iii. *Expand Kava Regulation and Food Safety*
 - iv. *Mandate Hospital, Ambulatory Care Center, and Jail / State Prison Health System Participation in Arizona's Health Information Exchange*
 - v. *Establish a Nicotine Tax on all Nicotine Products*
 - vi. *Remove Prior Authorization for Long-Acting Injectable Buprenorphine*
 - vii. *Establish a Statewide Right to Residential Cooling to Ensure Safe Indoor Temperatures for Arizona Tenants*
 - viii. *Introduce Naloxone and Substance Abuse Education for High Schools*

D. Support early childhood education funding.

4. Fortify Public Safety

- A. Support Fire Insurance Reform.
- B. Continue Coordinated Reentry Funding.
- C. Support Adoption of Severe Threat Orders of Protection.
- D. Support Court Reform and Full State Probation Funding.
- E. Enhance Heat Safety Protocols.

5. Support the County Supervisors Association Adopted Legislative Agenda

Continue to actively participate in and closely monitor the County Supervisors Association (CSA) and their priorities for the upcoming legislative session.

6. Federal Advocacy

County federal lobbyists shall advocate for the County's access to federal dollars and to make and enforce rules and regulations to support critical infrastructure and local programs and efforts to avoid street release in support of the federal response to the passage of legal asylum seekers through Pima County.

County federal lobbyists are also authorized and directed to pursue the following specific objectives:

- 1. Support Historic Preservation through Protection of Section 106 Review under the National Historic Preservation Act
- 2. Modernization of Historic Preservation Policy
- 3. Maintain Critical Federal Programs such as Medicaid, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), and the Federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), and
- 4. Support the development of Passenger and Commercial Rail between Phoenix, Tucson, and Nogales, Arizona.

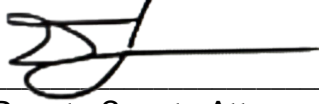
PASSED, ADOPTED AND APPROVED by the Board of Supervisors, Pima County Arizona
this ____ day of _____, 2026.

Chair, Pima County Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:

Clerk of the Board

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



Deputy County Attorney