

ARS	Bill Number/Sponsor	Bill Description	Committee Assignment	Status
13	HB2003 (Fillmore - R)	<b>Firearms; Prohibited Possessors; Due Process</b> The state of Arizona, counties, municipalities and other political subdivisions cannot prohibit a person from possessing a firearm unless the person is a prohibited possessor or a court of competent jurisdiction issues an order that prohibits the person from possessing a firearm and, prior to the court issuing the order, the person was given notice of the order and given an opportunity to respond. Some exceptions.	Judiciary	Introduced
15	HB2031 (Fillmore - R)	<b>School Marshals; Requirements; Training</b> School district governing boards, charter school governing bodies, community college district governing boards and private schools are authorized to appoint up to the greater of one school marshal for each 400 students per campus or for each campus, one school marshal for each school building in which students regularly receive classroom instruction. A school marshal is authorized to make arrests and exercise all authority granted to peace officers under state law, subject to written policies adopted by the appointing governing body. To serve as a school marshal, the person must be licensed by the Department of Public Safety. The Dept is required to establish and maintain a school marshal training program, and training requirements are specified. The Dept is authorized to charge a training fee, license fee and renewal fee. Establishes requirements for a school marshal to carry or possess a handgun on the premises of a school.	Public Safety Education	Public safety HOLD 1/22
13	HB2032 (Fillmore - R)	<b>Civil Forfeiture; Criminal Conviction</b> Various changes relating to forfeiture. At a judicial forfeiture proceeding, if a claimant establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that the claimant is an owner of or interest holder in the property, it is presumed that the claimant's interest in the property is exempt from forfeiture and the burden of establishing that the claimant's property should be forfeited is on the state, instead of on the claimant. Statute governing uncontested civil forfeitures is repealed. If property is seized through forfeiture, the defendant or any other person who has an ownership interest in the property	Judiciary	Introduced

		<p>may request a pretrial hearing to determine the validity of the seizure, the validity of the claimant's alleged interest in the seized property and whether the court should grant a writ of replevin or another remedy. The court is required to grant the claimant's motion for replevin if the court finds that any of a list of specified circumstances applies.</p> <p>Following a person's conviction for a criminal offense that provides for forfeiture, the court is permitted to order the person to forfeit property that was acquired through the commission of the offense, property that is directly traceable to property acquired through the commission of the offense, and any instrumentality the person used in the commission of the offense. If a conviction is not possible due to the person's death, incompetence or not being within the jurisdiction of the court, the property or interest in the property may be forfeited without a conviction. Does not prevent the property from being forfeited by plea agreement. For the purpose of the criminal code, "racketeering" is modified to mean only criminal acts that result in a conviction and that meet other aspects of the definition, instead of any act that is chargeable or indictable. More</p>		
13	<p>HB2036 (Pierce - R)</p>	<p><b>Fentanyl; Heroin; Carfentanil; Mandatory Sentencing</b></p> <p>If a person is convicted of a violation of possession or use, possession or use for sale, manufacture or transport for sale of fentanyl, heroin, carfentanil or fentanyl mimetic substances, the person must be sentenced to a minimum sentence of 5 calendar years, with a presumptive sentence of 10 calendar years and a maximum sentence of 15 calendar years. A person with a previous conviction of the same list of offenses for these drugs must be sentenced to a minimum sentence of 10 calendar years, with a presumptive sentence of 15 calendar years and a maximum sentence of 20 calendar years. A person convicted of these violations is not eligible for suspension of sentence, probation, pardon or release from confinement on any basis until the person has served the sentence imposed by the court or the sentence is commuted.</p>	<p>Judiciary Rules</p>	<p>Judiciary DO PASS 1/22 6Y-4N-ONV Rules- OKAY 1/28 7Y-0N-1NV Retained on house COW calendar 2/25</p>
8	<p>HB2041 (Townsend - R)</p>	<p><b>Juvenile Arrest Warrants; Permissible Hours</b></p> <p>Unless the court orders otherwise for good cause, a juvenile arrest warrant is prohibited from being executed between the hours of 10:00PM and 6:30AM each day.</p>	<p>Judiciary, Health and Human Services</p>	<p>Introduced</p>

41	HB2045 (Rodriguez - D)	<b>Correctional Health Services; Prohibited Contracts</b> Beginning from and after June 30, 2021, the Department of Corrections is required to administer all "correctional health care services" (defined as all Medical, mental health and dental services that are provided to a prisoner within a state owned and operated facility), and is prohibited from entering into a contract with a private entity to administer correctional health care services. Repeals statute establishing reimbursement rates for inmate medical services by outside providers.		Introduced
36	HB2049 (Espinoza - D)	<b>Medical Conditions; Medical Marijuana</b> The list of debilitating medical conditions that qualifies a person to receive a medical marijuana registry identification card is expanded to include opioid use disorder and autism spectrum disorder. Due to voter protection, this legislation requires the affirmative vote of at least 3/4 of the members of each house of the Legislature for passage.	Health and Human Services	DO PASS AMENDED 2/20 7Y-1N-0NV
28	HB2055 (Biasiucci- R)	<b>Civil Traffic Violations; Community Restitution</b> A person who violates traffic and vehicle regulation statutes may perform court-approved community restitution in lieu of paying a civil penalty, surcharge, assessment or fee. The court is prohibited from assessing the time payment fee (set elsewhere in statute and currently \$20) on civil traffic violations.	Judiciary	Judiciary HOLD 1/29 2/5 DO PASS AMENDED 6Y-4N-0NV Rules- OKAY 2/11 5Y-3N-0NV COW APPROVED AMEND #4090; Ready for Senate 33-27 2/17 senate trans-public safety 3/4 5Y-3N-0NV Senate Judiciary 3/5 HOLD
13	HB2062 (Kavanagh-R)	<b>Animal Fighting Paraphernalia; Offence</b> It is a class 1 (highest) misdemeanor for a person to knowingly own, possess, purchase, sell, transfer or manufacture "animal fighting paraphernalia" (defined) for the purpose of engaging in, promoting or facilitating animal fighting or cockfighting.	Judiciary Land and Agriculture	Judiciary DO PASS 1/22 10Y-0N-0NV Land and Agriculture DO PASS AMENDED 2/6 7Y-0N-0NV Rules-OKAY 2/17 8Y-0N-0NV COW AMEND APPROVED #4123 2/20 Ready for Senate 2/27 51-8 Referred to Senate Commerce

41	HB2069 (Blackman-R)	<b>Corrections Oversight Committee; Ombudsman; Duties</b> Establishes a 10-member Corrections Oversight Committee to monitor, study and make efforts to improve transparency, fairness, impartiality and accountability in correctional institutions and facilities in Arizona. The Committee is required to appoint a Corrections Ombudsman and specifies the duties of the Ombudsman. It is a class 1 (highest) misdemeanor to obstruct an investigation being conducted by the Corrections Ombudsman. Session law provides for initial terms of Committee members.	Public Safety	Introduced
13	HB2070 (Blackman-R)	<b>Pre-Arrest Diversion Programs; Civil Citation</b> Counties, municipalities and other political subdivisions are authorized to establish a prearrest diversion program within a law enforcement agency. A law enforcement officer is authorized to issue a civil citation to a person who commits a "nonviolent misdemeanor offense" (defined) if specified conditions are met, including that the person does not have a previous arrest and the victim, if any, does not object. A person who receives a civil citation is required to report to the local prearrest diversion program for intake. The entity establishing the program is required to establish a committee to develop the program's policies and procedures.		Introduced
13	HB2087 (Blackman-R)	<b>Probation; Technical Violations; Reinstatement</b> The court is required to reinstate a defendant's probation if the court determines that the defendant has violated a condition of probation, except for a violation based on an additional criminal offense or failing to pay court-ordered victim restitution, and that the defendant has not previously been found in violation of probation on three separate occasions. The court is authorized to require that a defendant who is reinstated on probation be imprisoned in the county jail at whatever time or intervals, consecutive or nonconsecutive, the court determines, within the period of probation, as long as the time actually spent in confinement does not exceed 30 days for a first violation, 90 days for a second violation, and 180 days for a third violation.	Judiciary	2/19 DO PASS AMENDED 6Y-4N-0NV Rules-OKAY 2/24 8Y-0N-0NV COW AMEND APPROVED #4349 2/25 Ready for Senate 41-19 2/25 Referred to Senate Appropriations
15, 41	HB2089 (Kavanagh – R)	<b>Schools; Safety; Threat Assessment Teams</b> School district governing boards are required to adopt policies to establish threat assessment teams. The policies must include procedures for assessing individuals whose	Education and Public Safety	Education DO PASS AMENDED 2/3 8Y-5N-0NV

		behavior may pose a threat to the safety of school staff or students and intervening when necessary, and referring those individuals to community services boards or health care providers to be evaluated and treated, when appropriate. The superintendent of each school district is required to establish a threat assessment team for each school, which must include persons with expertise in counseling, instruction, school administration and law enforcement. Threat assessment teams are required to provide guidance to students and school staff on recognizing behavior that may threaten the community, the school or self. After a threat assessment team determines that an individual poses a threat of violence to self or others or exhibits significantly disruptive behavior or a need for assistance, the law enforcement officer on the team is permitted to request any case information relating to an individual and to conduct a check of the individual's criminal history records. Each threat assessment team is required to collect and semiannually report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Arizona Counter Terrorism Information Center in the Department of Public Safety data on its activities using a form provided by the Center.		Public Safety DO PASS AMENDED 2/12 4Y-1N-0NV Rules-OKAY 2/17 8Y-0N-0NV COW AMEND APPROVED #4069 AND #4204 2/20 Ready for Senate 2/26 31-29 Referred to Senate Education
1	HB2093 (Biasiucci-R)	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment; Unenforceable Federal Laws</b> Pursuant to the sovereign authority of the state of Arizona and the state constitution, an act, law, treaty, order, rule or regulation of the U.S. government that violates amendment II of the U.S. Constitution is null, void and unenforceable in Arizona. This state and all political subdivisions are prohibited from using any personnel or financial resources to enforce, administer or cooperate with any act, law, treaty, order, rule or regulation of the U.S. government that violates amendment II of the U.S. Constitution.		Introduced
38	HB2114 (Allen-R)	<b>Law Enforcement Officers; Database; Rules</b> A "prosecuting agency" (defined) is prohibited from placing a law enforcement officer's name in a "rule 15.1 database" (defined) unless the officer is given at least 10 days prior written notice. Information that must be included in the written notice is listed, including information on the right to appeal the allegations and placement. If an officer submits an appeal, the agency is prohibited from placing the name in the database until after the appeal is concluded. A prosecuting agency that maintains a rule 15.1 database is	Public Safety	HOLD 2/12 2/19 DO PASS AMENDED 6Y-1N-0NV Rules-OKAY 2/24 5Y3N-0NV COW AMEND APPROVED #4338 AND FLOOR AMENDS 4469 & 4471 2/25 3/5 Ready for Senate 31-28

		required to adopt a policy that includes specified provisions. A law enforcement agency is prohibited from using the placement of an officer's name in a rule 15.1 database as the sole reason for taking a list of employment actions against the officer.		
12	HB2136 (Lawrence-R)	<b>Firearm Manufacturers; Civil Liability</b> Any person, instead of only a political subdivision, is expressly prohibited from bringing a civil action against a manufacturer or seller of a nondefective firearm or nondefective ammunition or a component part of a firearm or ammunition, or against a trade association, for damages resulting from the criminal or unlawful misuse of that product by a third party.	Judiciary	Introduced
16	HB2137 (Lawrence-R)	<b>Polling Places; Law Enforcement Officers</b> The county recorder or other officer in charge of elections is required to provide for a law enforcement officer to be posted at or inside each polling place or other voting location for the primary and general elections.		Introduced
12	HB2140 (Kern-R)	<b>Prisoner Injuries; Monetary Judgements; Reimbursement</b> A monetary judgment in any civil action against the state, a political subdivision, any prison, jail or correctional facility or any officer or agent of a correctional facility must first be used to pay any outstanding "medical care costs" (defined as the costs the state incurs for a person's medical care while incarcerated), in addition to restitution and incarceration costs, before being paid to a person who is or was previously incarcerated in the Department of Corrections.	Public Safety	HOLD 1/29 DO PASS 2/5 4Y-3N-0NV Rules-OKAY 2/17 8Y-0N-0NV COW APPROVED 2/25 Ready for Senate 2/25 31-29 Referred to Senate Trans and public safety
41	HB2146 (Thorpe-R)	<b>Pretrial Intervention; Monies; Authorized Uses</b> Monies appropriated in FY2017-18 to the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission for distribution to county attorney offices for pretrial intervention programs may be used for misdemeanor pretrial intervention programs, for prearrest intervention if the result is diversion from prosecution, and for researching, designing and implementing a pretrial intervention program.	Judiciary and Appropriations	MONITOR- LISTS ACJC
*13	HB2148 (Thorpe-R)	<b>Anti-Racketeering Revolving Funds; Reports; Penalty</b> Establishes a civil penalty of \$500 or one quarter of forfeiture proceeds received, whichever is greater, for a department, agency or political subdivision that receives	Judiciary	Directly affects ACJC DO PASS 2/21 9Y-1N-0NV Rules-OKAY 2/25 7Y-0N-1NV

		Anti-Racketeering Revolving Fund monies and fails to file a report within 45 days after the report is due and there is no good cause.		<b>FAILED House 2/27 27-33</b>
11 13	HB2149 (Thorpe-R)	<b>Forfeiture; Criminal Conviction; Property Rights</b> Numerous changes to statutes related to forfeiture. The definition of "racketeering" is modified to limit the offenses to criminal acts that result in a conviction, instead of acts that are chargeable or indictable. Following a person's conviction for a criminal offense that provides for forfeiture, the court is authorized to order the person to forfeit property acquired through the commission of the offense, property that is directly traceable to property acquired through the commission of the offense, and any instrumentality the person used in the commission of the offense. The property exempt from forfeiture is expanded to include homesteaded real property, vehicles with a value of less than \$2,500, and U.S. currency totaling \$500 or less. Does not prevent property from being forfeited by plea agreement. Forfeiture proceedings are added to the list of proceedings and circumstances under which a public defender is required to defend any person who is entitled to counsel and who is not financially able to employ counsel. A peace officer, sheriff or other law enforcement officer is prohibited from requesting, requiring or inducing in any manner a person to execute a document that purports to waive the right to contest a forfeiture. Statute governing uncontested forfeiture is repealed. If property is seized, the defendant or any other person with an ownership interest in the property is authorized to request a pretrial hearing to determine the validity of the seizure and whether the court should grant a writ of replevin or another remedy. A claimant may petition the court to determine whether a forfeiture is excessive, and factors the court may consider is determining whether the forfeiture is disproportional to the seriousness of the offense are listed. More.	Judiciary	<b>MONITOR - LISTS ACJC</b>
13	HB2154 (Blackman-R)	<b>Recidivism Reduction; Evidence-Based Policies; Reports</b> Agencies that supervise persons on probation, parole or community supervision and that receive state funding (Agencies) are required to adopt policies and rules that within four years after the effective date of this legislation result in all supervised persons being supervised in accordance with "evidence-based practices" (defined) that	Judiciary	<b>Introduced</b>

		<p>reduce recidivism. Provisions that must be included in the policies and rules are listed, including an objective risk and needs assessment tool, the development of a case plan, and caseload size guidelines. Agencies are also required to adopt policies and rules that improve crime victim satisfaction with the criminal justice system, and provisions that must be included in those policies and rules are specified. Agencies are required to provide employees with intensive initial and ongoing training and professional development services to support the implementation of these policies. The Department of Corrections is required to allocate at least 40 percent of the Dept's operating budget to support data collection, analysis and research on the effectiveness of offender supervision. Beginning March 1, 2022, and by March 1 of each year after, Agencies are required to submit to the Governor and the Legislature a comprehensive report on efforts to implement this legislation, and information that must be included in the report is established.</p>		
41	<p>HB2156                  (Blackman-R)</p>	<p><b>CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA; REPORTING REQUIREMENTS</b>                  Beginning six months after the effective date of this legislation and every six months thereafter, the Attorney General and each county attorney is required to make a report that includes a list of specified information about felony and misdemeanor cases charged by the respective prosecutor's office. Beginning six months after the effective date of this legislation and every six months thereafter, the Attorney General and each county attorney that prosecutes any of a list of drug-related charges is required to make a report for each applicable individual charge, including any preparatory offenses, that includes the drug type and weight in grams or pounds of the drugs involved. Beginning January 1, 2021 and every six months thereafter, each county attorney is required to transmit the reports required by this legislation to the Attorney General, and the Attorney General is required to publish the reports on the Attorney General's website in an electronic format that is machine-readable, machine-searchable and readily accessible to the public. Beginning January 1, 2021, each county attorney and public defender's office is required to annually publish a list of information about the office's staff on the office's website. Contains a legislative intent section.</p>		<p><b>MONITOR-LISTS ACJC</b></p>

41	HB2191 (Jermaine-D)	<b>Crime Reporting; Gender; Age; Homelessness</b> The information on criminal offenses that criminal justice agencies are required to provide to the Department of Public Safety and that the Dept is required to collect in the central state repository is modified to include criminal offenses that manifest evidence of prejudice based on "homeless status" (defined), gender identity or expression, and age.		Introduced
*41	HB2227 (Allen-R)	<b>Criminal Justice Commission; Data Collection</b> Arizona Criminal Justice Commission is authorized, unless prohibited by federal or state law, to require any state or local criminal justice agency to submit any necessary "information" (defined) that is available to the criminal justice agency or that can be collected without imposing a significant burden on or cost to the criminal justice agency. The Commission is also authorized to establish guidelines for submitting and retaining criminal justice information and includes procedures for data transfer, data privacy and security, and conditions for the release of data.	Judiciary	HOLD 2/5
13	HB2228 (Allen-R)	<b>Theft by Extortion; Defense</b> It is a defense to prosecution to theft by extortion by knowingly obtaining or seeking to obtain property or services by means of a threat to bring criminal charges, expose a secret or take or withhold action as a public servant that the property or services obtained or sought to be obtained was a reasonable claim, instead of was lawfully claimed as compensation, restitution or indemnification.	Judiciary	HOLD 2/5, 2/12, 2/20 DO PASS 2/24 10Y-0N-0NV Rules-OKAY 2/25 7Y-0N-1NV Ready for Senate 2/27 60-0 Referred to Senate Judiciary
22	HB2230 (Allen-R)	<b>Justice Court; Jurisdiction; Crimes</b> For the purpose of determining jurisdiction, an offense is committed within the precinct of a justice court if the conduct constituting any element of the offense or a result of the conduct occurs on the boundary of two or more precincts or within one mile of the boundary.	Judiciary	HOLD 1/29 DO PASS AMENDED 2/5 8Y-0N-2NV Rules-OKAY 2/11 8Y-0N-0NV COW approved with amend #4097 2/11 Ready for Senate 2/17 60-0 senate judiciary: do pass 6Y-0N-1NV 3/5
*41	HB2231 (Allen-R)	<b>Arizona Criminal Justice Commission; Members</b> Increases the number of members of the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission to 16 members by adding one public	Judiciary	HOLD 2/5

		defender and one victim advocate, both of whom are appointed by the Governor.		
13	HB2232 (Allen-R)	<b>Competency Examination; Records; Appointments</b> If the court determines that reasonable grounds exist for a competency examination and the defendant is charged with only a misdemeanor, the court is required to appoint one or more mental health experts to examine the defendant, reduced from two or more experts. Deletes the requirement for the parties to provide all available medical and criminal history records to the court within three working days after a motion for a competency examination.	Judiciary	DO PASS 1/29 10Y-0N-0NV Rules-OKAY 2/10 8Y-0N-0NV Ready for Senate 59-0 2/13 senate judiciary: DO PASS 7Y-0N-0NV 3/5
13	HB2234 (Allen-R)	<b>Sentencing; Aggravating Circumstances</b> The list of aggravating circumstances for the purpose of determining the sentence for a felony is modified so that any other factor that the state alleges is relevant to the defendant's character or background or to the nature or circumstances of the crime may only be considered if the trier of fact or the court has already determined that at least two of the other aggravating circumstances are true.	Judiciary	DO PASS 2/5 9Y-0N-1NV Rules-OKAY 2/10 8Y-0N-0NV Ready for Senate 59-0 2/13 Referred to senate judiciary
11	HB2236 (Allen-R)	<b>Deferred Prosecution Program; Definition</b> The county attorney is no longer prohibited from diverting or deferring the prosecution of a person who has been previously convicted of serious offense, a sexual offense, a dangerous offense, or a dangerous crime against children, or a person who has been convicted three or more times of personal possession of a controlled substance or drug paraphernalia.	Judiciary	DO PASS 2/12 10Y-0N-0NV Rules-OKAY 2/17 8Y-0N-0NV Ready for Senate 60-0 2/25 Referred to Senate Judiciary
13	HB2239 (Kern-R)	<b>Arrest Warrant; Affidavit; Issuance</b> A magistrate is required to issue an "arrest warrant" (defined) after reviewing an affidavit that is sworn to or affirmed before the magistrate and that outlines the facts sufficient to establish probable cause that a specific offense has been committed and that a particular person committed that offense. The arrest warrant is required to be in substantially a specified form.	Judiciary	DO PASS AMENDED 2/19 6Y-4N-0NV Rules-OKAY 2/24 8Y-0N-0NV COW AMEND APPROVED #4339 2/25 Ready for Senate 31-29 2/25 Referred to Senate Judiciary
13	HB2248 (Bolick-R)	<b>Electronic Communication; Emergency; Location Information</b> The Attorney General or a county attorney may designate in writing any peace officer, instead of a prosecuting attorney, to specially authorize a peace officer or law enforcement	Technology Public Safety	Technology DO PASS 2/5 7Y-0N-0NV

		agency to intercept a wire, electronic or oral communication during an emergency situation.		
31	HB2255 (Blackman-R)	<b>Prisoners; Health; Training; Visitation; Rules</b> On request of a female inmate, the Department of Corrections is required to provide female inmates with a sufficient supply of "feminine hygiene products" (defined) and is prohibited from charging female inmates for feminine hygiene products.		Introduced
13	HB2257 (Roberts-R)	<b>Arrest Procedures; Magistrates</b> If the offense a person is arrested for was committed in another county, the arrested person may be taken before either the nearest or most accessible magistrate in the county in which the arrest occurs or the county where the offense was committed.	Judiciary	DO PASS 2/12 9Y-0N-1NV Rules-OKAY 2/17 8Y-0N-0NV Ready for Senate 2/25 60-0 Senate Judiciary: DO PASS 7Y-0N-0NV 3/5
97	HB2273 (Thorpe- R)	<b>Appropriation; Pretrial Intervention Procedures</b> Monies appropriated in FY2017-18 to the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission for distribution to county attorney offices for pretrial intervention programs may be used for misdemeanor pretrial intervention programs, including for prearrest programs that result in diversion from prosecution, and for researching, designing and implementing a pretrial intervention program.	Judiciary and Appropriations	MONITOR - LISTS ACJC
15	HB2275 (Hernandez-D)	<b>School Safety; School Resource Officers</b> School resource officers and juvenile probation officers are authorized to respond any suspected crime against a person or property that is a serious offense or that involves a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument or serious physical injury and any conduct that poses a threat of death or serious physical injury to employees, students or anyone on school property according to protocols established by their law enforcement agency.	Public Safety and Appropriations	Public Safety DO PASS AMENDED 2/12 5Y-0N-2NV
★ 13	HB2321 (Friese-D)	<b>Severe Threat Order of Protection</b> A petitioner is authorized to file a verified petition in the superior court or a municipal court requesting the court to issue a severe threat order of protection (STOP order). The petition for a STOP order must include a list of specified information, including a specific statement of either a credible threat of death or serious physical injury or an act of violence that resulted in or was intended to cause death or physical injury that occurred within the preceding 6		Introduced

		months, or a specific behavior or act that justifies the reasonable belief that the respondent is a danger to self or others...		
13	HB2322 (Friese-D)	<b>Firearm Sales; Transfers; Background</b> If neither party to a prospective firearms sale or transfer is a licensed firearms dealer, the parties must complete the transaction through a licensed firearms dealer. Some exceptions. The dealer must process the sale or transfer and comply with all requirements of federal, state and local law as if the dealer were a party to the transaction, including a background check on both parties. If the dealer cannot legally deliver the weapon to the purchaser, the dealer must return the weapon to the seller. If the dealer cannot legally return the weapon to the seller, the dealer must deliver the weapon to law enforcement. The dealer may charge a fee of up to \$20 for the costs incurred in facilitating the sale or transfer. Violations are a class 5 (second-lowest) felony.		Introduced
32 36	HB2323 (Friese-D)	<b>Patient Information; Gun Safety; Appropriation</b> A licensed physician or nurse practitioner who provides well-baby and pediatric services is required to inform the parent or guardian of a child during an office visit for those services of gun safety measures that may be implemented in the home, including proper gun storage, and the risks to children who find a gun in the home. By January 1, 2021, the Department of Health Services is required to prepare a pamphlet that includes information regarding gun safety measures that parents and guardians may implement in the home and to distribute the pamphlet free of charge to physicians, nurse practitioners and health care institutions. Appropriates \$150,000 from the general fund in FY2020-21 to the Dept to prepare the pamphlet.		Introduced
13	HB2324 (Friese-D)	<b>Prohibited Weapon; Bump-Fire Device; Accessory</b> For the purposes of the criminal code, the definition of "prohibited weapon" is expanded to include a trigger crank, a bump-fire device, or any part, combination of parts, or accessory that is designed or functions to accelerate the rate of fire of a "semiautomatic rifle" (defined) but that does not convert the rifle into a "machine gun" (defined).		Introduced
13	HB2325 (Friese-D)	<b>Firearm Sales; Permit Verification; Requirements</b> The Department of Public Safety's computerized concealed weapon permit record system must be accessible to		Introduced – Similar to our CCW language

		federally licensed firearms dealers for the purpose of confirming the permit status of a person who presents a permit to purchase a firearm. If a person who is purchasing or receiving a firearm in Arizona presents a concealed weapons permit to a federally licensed firearms dealer, the dealer is required to confirm the validity of the permit by checking the system.		
41	HB2333 (Andrade-D)	<b>Private Prison Security Officers; Certification</b> Security officers employed by a private prison contractor are required to be certified by the Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training (AZPOST) Board by completing the same basic training course, physical examinations and criminal background investigations as correctional officers employed by the Department of Corrections. A contract for adult incarceration cannot be entered into unless the private prison contractor only uses security officers who are AZPOST certified. A security officer employed by a private prison has no authority or jurisdiction outside of the grounds of a private prison facility. A person who exercises the authority or performs the duties of a peace officer and who is not AZPOST certified as a peace officer is guilty of a class 1 (highest) misdemeanor.		Introduced
41	HB2334 (Andrade-D)	<b>Private Prison Contractors; Public Records</b> Private prisons that contract with any governmental entity must make public all records relating to costs, operations, staff and inmates to the same extent required of publicly operated prisons or jails.		Introduced
41	HB2359 (Toma-R)	<b>License Denial Prohibited; Drug Convictions</b> State agencies are prohibited from denying a regular or provisional "occupational license" (defined) to an otherwise qualified applicant who has been convicted of a drug offense.	Regulatory Affairs	2/3 DO PASS AMENDED 7Y-0N-0NV Rules-OKAY 2/11 8Y-0N-0NV Retained on COW calendar 2/13 COW AMEND APPROVED 4064 AND FLOOR AMEND 4435 2/24 Ready for Senate 60-0 2/24 Referred to senate commerce
*13	HB2376 (Rivero-R)	<b>Mandatory Minimum Sentences; Judicial Discretion</b> When sentencing a defendant who is convicted of an offense that requires a mandatory prison sentence, the court is authorized to impose a shorter prison sentence or suspend the sentence and impose a term of probation if the court	Judiciary	Directly affects ACJC

		finds that the imposition of the mandatory prison sentence would result in an injustice to the defendant and is not necessary for the protection of the public. Does not apply to a conviction for a list of specified crimes. The Administrative Office of the Courts is required to annually report to the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission on each case in which the court departed from a mandatory prison sentence, and the Commission is required to annually determine the cost savings realized as a result.		
13	HB2382 (Blackman-R)	<b>Sentencing; Mitigating Circumstances; Repetitive Offenders</b> The list of mitigating factors that the court must consider during sentencing for a felony offense is expanded to include the defendant has not previously received services through the Department of Corrections or probation services for a felony offense in any state. For the purpose of sentencing for repetitive felony offenders, the requirements for classification as a category two and category three repetitive offender are modified to include that the historical prior felony conviction or convictions occurred before the date on which the present offense was committed, unless the person has another pending information or indictment for a felony offense. Before sentencing a person as a category one repetitive offender, the court is authorized to suspend the sentence and place the person on probation if the imposition of the sentence would result in an injustice to the defendant and is not necessary for the protection of the public.	Judiciary	Introduced
13	HB2383 (Blackman-R)	<b>Sentencing Ranges; Minimum; Maximum; Repeal</b> The sentencing ranges for various criminal offenses are modified. The "minimum" and "maximum" sentencing guidelines are deleted. The guidelines formerly called "mitigated" are renamed as "minimum" guidelines and the guidelines formerly called "aggravated" are renamed as "maximum" guidelines. Sentencing guidelines on the use of mitigated and aggravated sentences for repetitive offenders are also deleted.	Judiciary	DO PASS AMENDED 2/19 10Y-0N-0NV Rules-OKAY 2/24 8Y-0N-0NV COW AMEND APPROVED #4353 2/26 Ready for Senate 59-0 2/26 Referred to Senate Judiciary

13	HB2389 (Townsend-R)	<p><b>Public Nuisance; Noise; Evidence</b>                  A prosecution for a public nuisance violation that involves noise is required to include an accurate recording and measurement of the noise made by a peace officer. Measurement standards are specified. Applies to all cases in which the defendant did not plead guilty or no contest and that, as of the effective date of this legislation, have not been submitted to the fact finder to render a verdict. Emergency clause.</p>	Regulatory Affairs	<p>DO PASS 2/3                  5Y-1N-0NV                  Rules-OKAY 2/24 8Y-0N-0NV  <b>RETAINED ON COW CALENDAR 2/25</b>                  COW APPROVED FLOOR AMEND #4672 3/2                  Ready for Senate 3/2 31-25                  Referred to Senate Judiciary</p>
41	HB2392 (Teller-D)	<p><b>AZPOST; Membership</b>                  Increases the number of members of the Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training Board to 15 by adding one chief of police and one certified law enforcement officer from the police department of a federally recognized Native American tribe.</p>		<p>Introduced</p>
13	HB2402 (Roberts- R)	<p><b>Criminal Conviction; Set Aside; Applicability</b>                  If the court grants an application to set aside the judgment of guilt, the court's order is required to include a certificate of second chance if the person has not previously received a certificate and the person was convicted of a misdemeanor, of a class 4, 5, or 6 (three lowest) felony and at least two years have elapsed since the person fulfilled the conditions of probation or sentence, or of a class 2 (second highest) or 3 (upper mid-level) felony and at least five years have elapsed since the person fulfilled the conditions of probation or sentence. A certificate of second chance releases the person from all barriers to obtain an occupational license if the person is otherwise qualified, with some exceptions, and releases an employer from liability for negligently hiring the person and a person or entity from liability for providing housing to the person if the liability is based on the existence of the person's prior criminal offense.</p>	Judiciary	<p>DO PASS AMENDED 2/19 9Y-0N-1NV                  Rules-OKAY 2/24 8Y-0N-0NV                  COW AMEND APPROVED #4354 2/26                  Ready for Senate 59-0 2/26                  Referred to Senate Judiciary</p>
*41	HB2411 (Allen-R)	<p><b>Convictions; Penalties; Surcharge Distribution</b>                  Beginning June 1, 2020, on the first day of each month, for offenses committed before January 1, 2019, the distribution list for monies in the Criminal Justice Enhancement Fund is modified to require 7.68 percent to be deposited in the Victims' Rights Fund and 4.6 percent to be deposited in the Victim Compensation and Assistance Fund, and to reduce the</p>	Judiciary	<p>Directly affects ACJC 2/5 HOLD                  2/19 DO PASS AMENDED 10Y-0N-0NV                  Rules-OKAY 2/24 8Y-0N-0NV</p>

		percentages received by each Department and Fund on the current distribution list. The current distribution list applies for offenses committed beginning January 1, 2019. Emergency clause.		<b>COW AMEND APPROVED 2/27 #4343</b> <b>Ready for Senate 2/27 60-0</b> <b>Referred to Senate Judiciary</b>
13	HB2412 (Allen-R)	<b>Conviction Set-Aside; Traffic Violations</b> Traffic violations are no longer excluded from statute allowing a person convicted of a criminal offense to apply to the court to have the judgment of guilt set aside on fulfillment of the conditions of probation or sentence and discharge by the court.	Judiciary	<b>DO PASS 2/5</b> <b>9Y-0N-1NV</b> <b>Rules-OKAY 2/17 8Y-0N-0NV</b> <b>Ready for Senate 2/25 60-0</b> <b>Senate Judiciary: 6Y-0N-1NV 3/5</b>
8, 41	HB2413 (Allen-R)	<b>Juvenile Court; Dispositions</b> Modifies statute governing when the juvenile court retains jurisdiction over a juvenile who is 17 years of age until the juvenile's 19th birthday. The notice of intent to retain jurisdiction must be filed at any time before an adjudication hearing or proceeding in which a juvenile is admitting to an allegation. The juvenile court's jurisdiction is retained on the filing of the notice of intent. The purposes for which the juvenile court retains jurisdiction after the juvenile's 18th birthday are expanded to include modifying an outstanding monetary obligation imposed by the juvenile court, except for victim restitution.	Judiciary	<b>DO PASS AMENDED 2/5</b> <b>10Y-0N-0NV</b> <b>Rules-OKAY 2/11 8Y-0N-0NV</b> <b>COW approved with amend #4101 2/13</b> <b>2/19 Ready for Senate 60-0</b> <b>Referred to Senate Judiciary</b>
*	HB2414 (Allen-R)	<b>Appropriations; Alternative Prosecution; Diversion Programs</b> Appropriates \$17,056,851 from the general fund in each of FY2020-21, FY2021-22 and FY2022-23 to the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission for alternative prosecution and diversion programs. Specifies amounts that must be allocated each fiscal year to each county attorney's office. Monies may be used only to establish and operate alternative prosecution and diversion programs, and to explore, develop, apply and evaluate evidence-based best practices for alternative prosecution and diversion programs. By September 30 of 2021, 2022 and 2023, the Commission is required to report to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee on the use of the monies during the previous fiscal year.	Judiciary Appropriations	<b>Directly affects ACJC</b> <b>Judiciary DO PASS AMENDED 2/5</b> <b>10Y-0N-0NV</b> <b>Appropriations DO PASS</b> <b>AMENDED 2/12</b> <b>11Y-0N-0NV</b> <b>Rules-OKAY 2/17 8Y-0N-0NV</b> <b>COW AMEND APPROVED 2/20</b> <b>#4199</b> <b>Ready for Senate 60-0</b> <b>Referred to Senate Judiciary and</b> <b>Appropriations</b>
*11	HB2422 (Barto-R)	<b>Coordinated Reentry Planning Services Program</b> Counties are authorized to establish a coordinated reentry planning services program within a county jail for the purpose	Public Safety	<b>Directly affects ACJC</b> <b>Public Safety</b>

		of screening and assessing persons who are booked into the jail and connecting those persons with behavioral health and substance use disorder treatment providers at the earliest possible stage in the criminal justice process. Elements that must be included in the program are specified. The county is required to establish a committee to develop the program's policies and procedures, and stakeholders that must be represented on the committee are listed. Appropriates \$8 million from the general fund in FY2020-21 and \$7 million from the general fund in each of FY2021-22 and FY2022-23 to the newly established Coordinated Reentry Planning Services Program Fund for the program. Appropriates \$8 million from the Fund in FY2020-21 and \$7 million from the Fund in each of FY2021-22 and FY2022-23 to a county with a population of up to 1.5 million persons (any county but Maricopa) to establish and operate a coordinated reentry planning services program. Each eligible county is required to receive a proportional share of the monies based on the county's population.	and Appropriations	DO PASS AMENDED 2/5 6Y-0N-1NV Appropriations DO PASS AMENDED 2/12 11Y-0N-0NV Rules-OKAY 2/17 8Y-0N-0NV Ready for Senate 2/25 60-0 Referred to Senate Trans-Public Safety
*13	HB2437 (Allen-R)	<b>Concealed Weapons Permit; Validity Check</b> The Department of Public Safety's computerized concealed weapon permit record system must be accessible to federal firearms licensees for the purpose of confirming the permit status of a permit that is presented to the licensee in the course of purchasing a firearm. If a federal firearms licensee is presented a concealed weapons permit, the federal firearms licensee is required to confirm the validity of the permit by checking the system before accepting the permit for any purpose. A permit that is suspended or revoked is not valid. If a permit is not valid, the federal firearms licensee must require the requesting party to follow and pass any other existing background check process that is established by the national instant criminal background check system.	Judiciary	Directly affects ACJC
38	HB2467 (Payne-R)	<b>ADOT Peace Officers; Rifles</b> A peace officer designated by the Department of Transportation is authorized to carry a rifle.		Introduced
23, 38	HB2469 (Payne-R)	<b>Law Enforcement Officers; Additional Benefits</b> If a law enforcement officer was killed in the line of duty, the surviving spouse continues to receive workers' compensation death benefits until the surviving spouse's death regardless of whether the surviving spouse remarries. If a surviving	Public Safety	HOLD 2/5 DO PASS AMENDED 2/12 7Y-0N-0NV Rules-OKAY 2/17 8Y-0N-0NV

		spouse of a deceased law enforcement officer who was killed in the line of duty is receiving payment for health insurance premiums from the officer's employer and the surviving spouse remarries, the health insurance premium payments are no longer discontinued, and family coverage is required to include coverage for the additional new family members. In addition to any other death benefits, a surviving spouse, or a dependent if there is not a surviving spouse, of a deceased member of the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (PSPRS) or Corrections Officer Retirement Plan (CORP) must receive payment for all of the deceased member's unused sick leave...		
12	HB2471 (Payne-R)	<b>Assessment; Peace Officer Training Equipment</b> The \$4 assessment levied on civil penalties and deposited in the Peace Officer Training Equipment Fund is levied on every fine, penalty and forfeiture imposed and collected by the courts for criminal offenses and any civil penalty imposed and collected. The assessment cannot be waived and is not subject to a surcharge.	Public Safety	DO PASS 1/29 4Y-3N-0NV Rules-OKAY 2/25 7Y-0N-1NV COW AMEND APPROVED #4537 2/26 Ready for Senate 2/26 40-19 Referred to Senate Transportation and Public Safety
12	HB2476 (Payne-R)	<b>Penalty Assessment; Driving School Fees</b> Levies a penalty assessment of \$13 on every fine, penalty and forfeiture imposed and collected by the courts for criminal offenses and any civil penalty imposed and collected. The court is required to transmit the first \$13 collected from a person for the assessment. Assessment monies are deposited in the Department of Public Safety Forensics Fund. The surcharge for attending defensive driving school is reduced to \$13, from \$45.	Public Safety and Appropriations	Introduced

*41	HB2479 (Biasiucci-R)	<p><b>Juvenile Dependency; State Aid; Appropriation</b>                  Establishes the State Aid for Juvenile Dependency Proceedings Fund (SAJDP Fund), to be administered by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission and used to provide state aid to county public defenders, legal defenders and contract indigent defense counsel for the processing of juvenile dependency cases. On or before September 1 of each fiscal year, the Commission is required to distribute monies in the State Aid to Indigent Defense Fund to each county in which the three-year average of the total juvenile dependency case filings in the superior court in the county exceeds the three-year average juvenile dependency case filings in the superior court of the county for fiscal years 2011-2012, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 based on the proportion that the population of each qualifying county bears to the total qualifying county population. Each county board of supervisors is required to separately account for these monies and may spend these monies only to provide state aid to county public defenders, legal defenders and contract indigent defense counsel for the processing of juvenile dependency cases. Appropriates \$2 million from the general fund in FY2020-21 to the SAJDP Fund.</p>	Judiciary and Appropriations	<p><b>MONITOR- LISTS ACJC</b>  <b>Judiciary</b>  <b>2/19 DO PASS 10Y-0N-0NV</b>  <b>Appropriations</b>  <b>2/24 DO PASS 10Y-1N-0NV</b>  <b>Rules-OKAY 2/27 7Y-0N-1NV</b>  <b>COW APPROVED 3/5</b>  <b>Ready for Senate 56-4 3/5</b></p>
13	HB2519 (Lieberman-D)	<p><b>Undesignated Felony; Misdemeanor Designation</b>                  An undesignated felony offense must be treated as a misdemeanor until the court enters an order designating it a misdemeanor or felony, instead of being required to be treated as a felony until the court enters an order designating it a misdemeanor. Before final designation by the court, the person or the state is permitted to petition the court to designate the offense either a misdemeanor or felony. On the person's "successful" (defined) fulfillment of the conditions of probation and discharge by the court, the court is required to designate an undesignated offense a misdemeanor and to convert all outstanding monetary obligations to a criminal restitution order. Does not apply to a person who owes victim restitution or who wilfully fails to pay a monetary obligation ordered by the court. For the purposes of sentencing and imprisonment and restitution and fines, an undesignated offense that is treated as a misdemeanor is required to be treated as a class 1 (highest) misdemeanor.</p>		Introduced

★12, 13	HB2543 (Longdon- D)	<p><b>Firearm Transfers; Domestic Violence Offenses</b></p> <p>For the purpose of the criminal code, the definition of "prohibited possessor" of a firearm is expanded to include any person who has been convicted of either a domestic violence offense that involved another of a specified list of offenses, or any other offense that involves the use or attempted use of physical force or the threatened use of a deadly weapon if the victim and the defendant have a domestic relationship (as defined elsewhere in statute), and to include any person who is subject to an order of protection that was issued after the person received notice and had an opportunity to participate in the proceedings.</p>	Judiciary	Introduced
44	HB2545 (Longdon- D)	<p><b>Firearm Dealers; Firearm Transfers; Requirements</b></p> <p>A "firearms dealer" (defined) that transfers firearms to persons in Arizona is required to take reasonable measures to prevent the transfer of firearms to straw purchasers or firearms traffickers, including screening for indicators, prohibiting dealer personnel from directing a customer on how to answer questions on forms that must be completed in connection with the sale, and limiting purchases of firearms to one purchase per 30 days per civilian, non-law enforcement customer...</p>	Public Safety and Judiciary	Introduced
13	HB2546 (Bolding- D)	<p><b>Firearm Sales; Transfers; Background Checks</b></p> <p>If neither party to a prospective firearms sale or transfer is a licensed firearms dealer, the parties must complete the transaction through a licensed firearms dealer. Some exceptions. The dealer must process the sale or transfer and comply with all requirements of federal, state and local law as if the dealer were a party to the transaction, including a background check on both parties. Some exceptions. If the dealer cannot legally deliver the weapon to the purchaser, the dealer must return the weapon to the seller. If the dealer cannot legally return the weapon to the seller, the dealer must deliver the weapon to law enforcement. The dealer is prohibited from charging a fee for facilitating the transfer of a firearm. Violations are a class 5 (second-lowest) felony.</p>		Introduced

31	HB2556 (Engel- D)	<b>Prisoner Labor; Minimum Wage</b> Establishes a minimum wage of \$3 per hour for prisoners engaged in productive work in any state prison or institution under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections or a private prison under contract with the Dept as a part of the prison industries program.		Introduced
*41	HB2557 (Engel-D)	<b>CRIMINAL CASE STATISTICS; REPORT; APPROPRIATION</b> Beginning January 1, 2021, on the first day of each month for 24 consecutive months, each county attorney is required to submit a report to the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission that contains specified criminal case information for the previous month. The Commission is required to post the reports on the Commission's public website. This requirement self-repeals July 1, 2023. Appropriates \$150,000 from the Drug and Gang Enforcement Resource Center Fund in each of FY2020-21 and FY2021-22 to the Commission to distribute to each county attorney's office to cover the cost of preparing the report.	Judiciary and Appropriations	Directly affects ACJC
*41	HB2559 (Engel- D)	<b>Arizona Criminal Justice Commission; Membership</b> Increases the number of members of the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission to 17 members by adding one person who leads an indigent defense agency, one person who leads a private nonprofit juvenile justice organization and one licensed psychiatrist or psychologist who has experience working in the criminal justice system, all of whom are appointed by the Governor. Session law provides for the initial terms of the new members.	Judiciary	Directly affects ACJC 2/5 HOLD
31	HB2580 (Allen- R)	<b>Prisoners; Discharge; Transition Program</b> The statutory termination date for the Department of Corrections Transition Program is extended ten years to July 1, 2030. Beginning July 1, 2020 and each year thereafter, the Dept is required to release at least 3,500 eligible inmates to enter the Transition Program, except that if the Legislature does not review and determine the minimum number of inmates to be released to enter the Transition Program at least once every five years, at the end of the five-year period the Director of the Dept is required to determine the number of eligible inmates to be released to enter the Transition Program each year during the following five-year period. Additionally, the Dept is required to	Judiciary	DO PASS 2/5 10Y-0N-0NV Rules-OKAY 2/11 8Y-0N-0NV Ready for Senate 59-0 2/13 Senate Judiciary: DO PASS AMENDED 7Y-0N-0NV 3/5

		designate one day each week as the discharge day for all prisoners who are scheduled to be discharged during that week. The Dept is required to inform a prisoner at least one month before the prisoner's discharge of the discharge date. Transition Program provisions are retroactive to July 1, 2020.		
13	HB2581 (Allen- R)	<b>Dangerous; Incompetent Person; Evaluation; Commitment</b> Establishes a new chapter in Title 36 (Public Health and Safety) governing procedures for dangerous and incompetent persons who are committed. Requires an annual examination of such persons, and requires the court to hold a hearing on an examination report that indicates the person is no longer dangerous or incompetent. A committed incompetent is allowed to petition the court for conditional release or discharge under certain circumstances, and requirements for hearings and determinations on the petition are established...	Judiciary	<b>HOLD 2/12</b> <b>DO PASS AMENDED 2/19 6Y-4N-ONV</b> <b>Rules-OKAY 2/24 8Y-0N-ONV</b> <b>RETAINED ON COW CALENDAR 2/26, 3/3</b> <b>COW AMEND APPROVED #4344 AND FLOOR AMEND 4758 3/5</b> <b>Ready for Senate 55-0 3/5</b>
11	HB2598 (Roberts- R)	<b>Sanctuary Jurisdiction; Liability; Civil Action</b> State officials and agencies, counties, municipalities, and other political subdivisions, including law enforcement officers, are required to comply with a valid immigration detainer that is requested by the federal government or an authorized agent of the federal government. An official, an agency, or a law enforcement officer that intentionally or knowingly fails to comply with a valid immigration detainer that is issued for a person who is detained or incarcerated by the official, agency or law enforcement officer is subject to a civil penalty...	Government	<b>DO PASS AMENDED 6Y-5N-ONV 2/24</b> <b>Rules-OKAY 2/26 5Y-3N-ONV</b>

*41	HB2634 (Blackman- R)	<p><b>Criminal Justice Case Information; Reporting</b> Beginning six months after the effective date of this legislation and every six months thereafter, the Attorney General and each county attorney is required to make a report that includes a list of specified information about felony and misdemeanor cases charged by the respective prosecutor's office. Beginning six months after the effective date of this legislation and every six months thereafter, the Attorney General and each county attorney that prosecutes any of a list of drug-related charges is required to make a report for each applicable individual charge, including any preparatory offenses, that includes the drug type and weight in grams or pounds of the drugs involved. Beginning January 1, 2021 and every six months thereafter, each county attorney is required to transmit the reports required by this legislation to the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission, and the Commission is required to publish the reports on the Commission's website in an electronic format that is machine-readable, machine-searchable and readily accessible to the public. Beginning January 1, 2021, each county attorney and public defender's office is required to annually publish a list of information about the office's staff on the office's website. Contains a legislative intent section.</p>	Judiciary	Directly affects ACJC
13	HB2638 (Blackman- R)	<p><b>Prearrest Deflection Program; Procedures</b> Counties, municipalities, other political subdivisions, and law enforcement agencies are authorized to establish a prearrest deflection program within a law enforcement agency. The law enforcement agency may partner with treatment providers, case management providers and community members or organizations to establish a local deflection program plan that includes protocols and procedures for identifying participants, screening, assessing, treatment facilitating, reporting and ongoing monitoring of program participants. A law enforcement agency, peace officer, treatment provider, case management provider or community member or organization that is acting in good faith is not liable for civil damages for acts or omissions in providing services under the program unless the acts or omissions constitute willful and wanton misconduct.</p>	Judiciary	Introduced

13	HB2642 (Weninger-R)	<p><b>Civil Rights; Amendments</b></p> <p>For the purpose of employment discrimination statutes, the terms "because of sex" and "on the basis of sex" includes because of or on the basis of pregnancy or childbirth or related medical conditions. Women who are affected by pregnancy or childbirth or related medical conditions must be treated the same for all employment-related purposes, including receipt of benefits under fringe benefit programs, as other persons not so affected but similar in their ability or inability to work.</p>	Commerce	<p>DO PASS 2/4 9Y-0N-0NV Rules-OKAY 2/11 8Y-0N-0NV Ready for Senate 2/25 60-0 Senate commerce:</p>
31	HB2649	<p><b>Prisoners; Mental Health Transition Program</b></p> <p>The Department of Corrections is required to establish a mental health transition pilot program that provides eligible inmates with transition services in the community. The Dept is required to contract with private or nonprofit entities to provide eligible inmates with mental health transition services, and is required to place at least 500 eligible inmates in the pilot program each year. The Dept is required to adopt rules to implement the program, and required provisions are listed. The Dept is required to conduct an annual study on recidivism of program participants and submit a report to the Governor and the Legislature by July 31 of each year. The pilot program self-repeals January 1, 2025. Appropriates \$1.3 million from the general fund in each of FY2020-21, FY2021-22 and FY2022-23 to the Dept for the pilot program.</p>	Public Safety and Appropriations	<p>Public Safety DO PASS AMENDED 2/12 7Y-0N-0NV Appropriations DO PASS AMENDED 11Y-0N-0NV 2/19 Rules-OKAY 2/25 7Y-0N-1NV COW AMEND APPROVED #4210 2/26 Ready for Senate 59-0 2/26 Referred to Senate Trans-public safety and Appropriations</p>
11, 23	HB2655 (Thorpe- R)	<p><b>Enforcement; Immigration Laws; Employer Sanctions</b></p> <p>An official of the state, a county, municipality, or other political subdivision who intentionally or knowingly violates statute prohibiting the limitation or restriction of enforcement of federal immigration law is guilty of a class 1 (highest) misdemeanor, must be removed from office by judgment of the court, and is required to pay a fine of at least \$2,500. On a finding that an employer intentionally or knowingly employed an unauthorized alien, the court is required to order the appropriate agencies to permanently revoke all licenses held by the employer specific to the business location where the unauthorized alien performed work. Previously, licenses were suspended for a first</p>		Introduced

		violation and revoked for a second violation. An employer who violates the requirement to verify the employment eligibility of an employee through the e-verify program is guilty of a class 1 (highest) misdemeanor and is required to pay a fine of at least \$2,500.		
13	HB2708 (Chavez- D)	<b>Wrongful Arrest; Record Clearance</b> If a law enforcement officer, party in a criminal case or court has grounds to believe that a person might have been wrongfully arrested, indicted or otherwise charged for a crime, the officer, party or court is required to notify the person of the right to file a petition for entry on all records of a notation that the person has been cleared. The clerk of the court is prohibited from imposing a fee for filing the petition. A person whose record is cleared is authorized to deny that the arrest, indictment or charges ever occurred.	Judiciary	HOLD 2/12, 2/19 DO PASS AMENDED 2/20 10Y-0N-0NV Rules-OKAY 2/25 7Y-0N-1NV
13	HB2721 (Thorpe- R)	<b>Possession of Firearms; Buildings; Liability</b> A person who is not prohibited from possessing a firearm under federal or state law is allowed to possess a firearm in any "building or structure that is a public accommodation" (defined) unless the owner or tenant, or his/her agent, specifically prohibits firearms in the building or structure or if firearms are prohibited under specified state law. Unless prohibited by law, the person may carry the firearm either concealed or in a visible manner. A person is not subject to civil liability for engaging in conduct that is otherwise justified under statute governing justification. The owner or tenant of a building or structure that is a public accommodation is not liable for the acts of a person who is otherwise justified in using deadly physical force under statute governing justification.	Judiciary	Introduced
11, 12, 13, 36, 41	HB2735 (Barto- R)	<b>Guilty Except Insane; Court Jurisdiction</b> Repeals the Psychiatric Security Review Board. Beginning from and after the effective date of this act, the superior court has exclusive supervisory jurisdiction over all persons who are under the supervision of the Board on the effective date of this legislation. The superior court is vested with the powers and duties of the Board as they existed before the effective date of this legislation. Various sections of statute are repealed and replaced or transferred to a different section of statute. Impossible to determine new provisions without a line by line comparison. Retroactive to July 1, 2020.	Judiciary	DO PASS AMENDED 2/12 6Y-4N-0NV Rules-OKAY 2/25 7Y-0N-1NV COW AMEND APPROVED #4212 AND FLOOR AMEND 4540 2/26 Ready for Senate 34-25 2/26 Referred to Senate Judiciary

31	HB2753 (Rodriguez-D)	<p><b>Earned Release; Good Time Credits</b></p> <p>Except for those prisoners who are sentenced to serve the full term of imprisonment imposed by the court, every prisoner who is not serving a sentence for a dangerous crime against children, who has not had a serious infraction of the Department of Corrections' regulations or policies, who has not violated any state law while incarcerated and who has performed any duties assigned to the prisoner is allowed a good time credit of 5 days for every 20 days served if the prisoner was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for a dangerous offense, 13 days for every 20 days served if the prisoner was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for the possession or use of marijuana, a dangerous drug, a narcotic drug or drug paraphernalia, and 10 days for every 20 days if the prisoner was sentenced for any other offense. For prisoners who are in the eligible earned release credit class and who are not sentenced to a term of imprisonment for a dangerous crime against children, the earned release credit is increased to one day for every three days served, from one day for every six days served, except for prisoners sentenced to a term of imprisonment for a dangerous offense, in which case it is increased to three days for every seven days served. Repeals statue prohibiting a prisoner who fails to achieve functional literacy from being released to begin community supervision until either the prisoner achieves an eighth grade functional literacy level or serves the full term of imprisonment imposed by the court. Deletes the requirement for the Dept to annually report the recidivism rate of prisoners released with earned release credits.</p>	Public Safety	Introduced
13	HB2756 (Rodriguez-D)	<p><b>Sentencing; Historical Prior Felony Convictions</b></p> <p>Possession or use of marijuana, a dangerous drug, a narcotic drug or drug paraphernalia are excluded from the definition of "historical prior felony conviction" for the purpose of the criminal code. For the purpose of sentencing repetitive offenders and dangerous offenders, a conviction for a violation of aggravated driving under the influence is not a historical prior felony conviction unless the person was previously convicted of a homicide or assault involving the use of a motor vehicle or was convicted of a driving under the influence violation within 72 months before the date that the person committed the current offense.</p>	Judiciary	Introduced

13	HB2759 (Engel-D)	<p><b>Sentencing; Mandatory Minimum; Exception</b>                  The court is authorized to impose a sentence that is below a mandatory minimum sentence if the court finds that it is necessary to comply with a list of specified sentencing factors. Before imposing a sentence that is below the mandatory minimum, the court is required to provide the parties notice of the court's intent and provide an opportunity to respond. The court is required to include in the defendant's sentencing record the reasons that the specific factors listed require the imposition of a sentence that is below the statutory minimum.</p>	Judiciary	Introduced
41	HB2760 (Shah-D)	<p><b>Appropriation; DPS; Body Cameras</b>                  Appropriates \$4.83 million from the general fund in FY2020-21 to the Department of Public Safety to purchase and deploy 1,267 body cameras for Dept personnel and task force members, and hire video management personnel and supervisors.</p>	Public Safety and Appropriations	Public Safety DO PASS 2/12 6Y-1N-0NV Appropriations DO PASS 2/19 11Y-0N-0NV Rules-OKAY 2/25 7Y-0N-1NV Ready for Senate 2/27 60-0 Referred to Senate Appropriations
41	HB2785 (Payne-R)	<p><b>Appropriations; DPS; School Safety Program</b>                  The Public Safety Interoperability Fund is renamed the Arizona School Safety Fund, and monies in the Fund may be used only for school safety programs instead of interoperable communication systems. Appropriates the following amounts from the general fund to the Arizona School Safety Fund: \$1.5 million in FY2020-21, \$3 million in FY2021-22 and \$3 million in FY2022-23. Appropriates \$3 million from the Arizona School Safety Fund in each of FY2020-21, FY2021-22 and FY2022-23 to the Department of Public Safety to establish a School Safety Program that meets a list of specified criteria.</p>	Public Safety and Appropriations	Public Safety DO PASS 2/12 4Y-2N-1NV Appropriations DO PASS 2/19 9Y-2N-0NV Rules-OKAY 2/25 7Y-0N-1NV COW AMEND APPROVED 2/27 #4599 Ready for Senate 2/27 42-18 Referred to Senate Trans-Public Safety and Appropriations
13	HB2807 (Bowers-R)	<p><b>Sex Offender Registration; Termination</b>                  For the purpose of a petition filed by a defendant for an order to terminate any duty to register as a sex offender, the list of circumstances that a defendant is required to avow, under penalty of perjury, is modified, including to allow the victim to be a peace officer posing as a 15, 16 or 17 year old or a fictitious minor purported to be 15, 16 or 17 years of age, and to exclude defendants that were convicted</p>	Rules only	Introduced

		of more than one offense involving more than one victim or that were convicted of specified offenses.		
31, 41	HB2808 (Blackman-R)	<b>Prisoners; Release Credits</b> For prisoners who are in the eligible earned release credit class, the earned release credit is decreased to 1 day for every 6 days served, from 3 days for every 7 days served. Establishes an additional earned release credit of 1.5 days for every 6 days served if the prisoner is not serving a sentence for or has not been previously convicted of a violent or aggravated felony and has successfully completed a drug treatment program or other major self-improvement program. Effective January 1, 2021.	Judiciary	2/19 DO PASS AMENDED 9Y-0N-1NV 2/25 Rules-OKAY 7Y-0N-1NV COW AMEND APPROVED #4605 2/27 Ready for Senate 60-0 2/27 Referred to Senate Judiciary
99	HCR2002 (Powers Hannley-D)	<b>Ratification; Equal Rights Amendment</b> Ratifies the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. The Secretary of State is directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the U.S. Senate and the Speaker of the U.S. House.		Introduced
36	SB1010 (Borrelli-R)	<b>Medical Marijuana Dispensaries; Inspections</b> The Department of Health Services is authorized to inspect a medical marijuana dispensary during normal business hours, and the requirement for the Dept to give reasonable notice of an inspection is deleted. Due to voter protection, this legislation requires the affirmative vote of at least 3/4 of the members of each house of the Legislature for passage. Emergency clause.	Health and Human Services	DO PASS 2/20 7Y-0N-1NV Rules-OKAY 2/25 Ready for House 2/27 30-0 House Health and Human Services
38	SB1012 (Borrelli-R)	<b>Executive Session; School Safety Plans</b> The list of purposes for which a public body is authorized to hold an executive session is expanded to include discussion or consideration of matters relating to school safety operations or school safety plans or programs. Emergency clause.	Government	DO PASS 2/3 7Y-0N-0NV Rules-OKAY 2/11 Ready for House 29-0 2/13 Referred to House Government
8	SB1013 (D. Farnsworth-R)	<b>DCS; Missing Children; Report</b> The Department of Child Safety is required to provide a monthly, confidential report to the Governor, the Legislature, and the Supreme Court concerning all missing children. Information that must be contained in the report is specified.	Judiciary	DO PASS AMENDED 7Y-0N-0NV 2/13 Rules-OKAY 2/18 COW AMEND APPROVED #4234 AND FLOOR AMEND 4572 2/27 Ready for House 29-0 3/2

36	SB1015 (Borrelli-R)	<b>Medical Marijuana; Pesticide Use</b> Only pesticide products that are exempt from federal regulation under the minimum risk exemption in specified federal code may be used in cultivating marijuana for medical use. Due to voter protection, this legislation requires the affirmative vote of at least 3/4 of the members of each house of the Legislature for passage.	Health and Human Services	DO PASS 2/5 5Y-3N-0NV Rules-OKAY 2/11 <b>FAILED TO PASS SENATE 20-10 REQUIRED ¾ VOTE 2/13</b>
36 42	SB1016 (Borrelli-R)	<b>TPT; Medical Marijuana</b> Establishes the medical marijuana classification of transaction privilege taxes and levies a tax of five percent of the tax base on that classification. The tax base of the medical marijuana classification is the gross proceeds of sales derived from the business of selling marijuana by a nonprofit medical marijuana dispensary. Due to voter protection, this legislation requires the affirmative vote of at least 3/4 of the members of each house of the Legislature for passage.	Finance	Introduced
36	SB1017 (Borrelli- R)	<b>Medical Marijuana; Dispensaries; Info Sharing</b> On request, the Department of Health Services (DHS) is required to share with the Department of Revenue specified information regarding a registered nonprofit medical marijuana dispensary. DHS is prohibited from sharing any specific information regarding registered qualifying patients. Due to voter protection, this legislation requires the affirmative vote of at least 3/4 of the members of each house of the Legislature for passage. Emergency clause.	Finance	Introduced
9, 11	SB1019 (Borrelli-R)	<b>Prohibition; Regulation; Industrial Hemp Sites</b> Counties and municipalities are prohibited from imposing any regulation or restriction on an industrial hemp site.	Government	DO PASS 2/3 6Y-1N-0NV Rules-OKAY 2/18 <b>Retained on COW Calendar 3/2</b>
42	SB1021 (Ugenti-Rita –R)	<b>Department of Revenue; Electronic Signatures</b> An "electronic signature" (defined elsewhere in statute) is permitted to be used to sign a writing on a document that is submitted to the Department of Revenue, and has the same force and effect as a written signature.	Finance	-DO PASS 1/16 9Y-0N-1NV -Rules:OKAY 1/21 -COW approved with amend #4047 1/30 -Ready for House 29-0 2/3

				Referred to House Ways and Means
1	SB1026 (Peshlakai-D)	<b>Indigenous Peoples; Civil Rights Holidays</b> The list of official holidays is modified to change the name of June 2 to "Native American Civil Rights Day" instead of "Native American Day" and to change the name of the second Monday in October to "Indigenous Peoples' Day" instead of "Columbus Day."	Government	Introduced
36	SB1037 (Allen-R)	<b>Public Fireworks Displays; Permits</b> Authority to issue permits for public fireworks displays in a location that is more than 50 miles from the county seat and not within an incorporated municipality is transferred to the fire district chief or fire district board in that locality, instead of the justice of the peace of that precinct.	Government	-DO PASS AMEND 1/27 6Y-1N-0NV -Rules:OKAY 2/4 -COW AMENDED #4019 2/6 -Ready for House 24-5 2/10 Referred to House Public Safety
44	SB1063 (Quezada-D)	<b>Electronic Smoking Devices; Billboards</b> A person is prohibited from advertising or causing to be advertised a tobacco product, including an electronic smoking device, on an outdoor billboard that is located within 1,000 feet of a school or public playground. Does not preempt or otherwise prohibit the adoption of a local standard that imposes a more restrictive or complete ban on billboard advertising or on billboard advertising relating to tobacco products, including electronic smoking devices.	Commerce	Introduced
13	SB1064 (Quezada-D)	<b>Criminal Law; Purpose</b> The list of declared general purposes of the criminal code are expanded to include to make the victim and community whole through the application of restorative justice principles while holding the offender accountable through rehabilitative means, which fosters reconciliation and ensures the safety of the community. Also declares that it is a fundamental purpose of criminal law to ensure that the government's response to criminal conduct is focused on effective means to ensure public safety, including the application of restorative justice principles whenever possible.	Judiciary	Introduced

*41	SB1065 (Quezada-D)	<b>Criminal Justice Commission; Membership</b> Increases the number of members of the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission to 17 members by adding one person who leads an indigent defense agency, one person who leads a private nonprofit juvenile justice organization and one licensed psychiatrist or psychologist who has experience working in the criminal justice system, all of whom are appointed by the Governor. Session law provides for the initial terms of the new members.	Judiciary	Directly affects ACJC
13	SB1066 (Quezada-D)	<b>Historical Prior Felony Conviction; Definition</b> For the purpose of the criminal code, the definition of "historical prior felony conviction" is modified to exclude any class 2 or 3 felony committed more than 6 years immediately prior to the date of the present offense. Previously, any class 2 or 3 felony committed within the 10 years immediately preceding the date of the present offense were included.	Judiciary	Introduced
13	SB1067 (Quezada-D)	<b>Voting Rights; Felonies; Automatic Restoration</b> A person's right to vote is automatically restored on completion of probation or absolute discharge from imprisonment, and a person is no longer required to pay any fine or restitution before the person's right to vote is restored.	Judiciary	Introduced
12, 13, 23, 28, 41	SB1071 (Andrade-D)	<b>Immigration; Law Enforcement; Repeal</b> Repeals the following statutes established by Laws 2010, Chapter 113 (S1070): the prohibition on state and local government agencies or governing bodies restricting the enforcement of federal immigration law; the requirement for law enforcement officials to determine the immigration status of a person at any lawful stop or arrest where reasonable suspicion exists that the person is unlawfully present in the U.S.; provisions allowing law enforcement to arrest without warrant any person the officer has probable cause to believe has committed a public offense that makes the person removable from the U.S.; the defense of entrapment for employers found to be employing unauthorized aliens; the establishment of willful failure to	Judiciary	Introduced

		complete or carry an alien registration document, unlawful stopping to hire and pick up passengers for work, and unlawful application for employment or employment by an unauthorized alien as class 1 misdemeanors; the requirement that a vehicle driven in furtherance of the illegal presence of an alien in the U.S. and in violation of a criminal offense be immobilized or impounded; and the establishment of the Gang and Immigration Intelligence Team Enforcement Mission (GIITEM) Fund.		
13, 21	SB1132 (Gray-R)	<b>Vulnerable Adults; Theft Inferences; Jurisdiction</b> The acts that may give rise to an inference that a person intended to deprive a vulnerable adult of property, which intent is part of the commission of theft, is expanded to include any inter vivos transfer of money or property valued in excess of \$10,000 at the time of the transfer by a vulnerable adult to a nonrelative whom the transferor knew for less than two years and for which the transferor did not receive the reasonably equivalent financial value in goods or services. Some exceptions. The list of offenses that state grand jury is required to investigate and return indictments for is expanded to include any violation of Title 13 (Criminal Code) or Title 46 (Welfare) if the victim is a vulnerable adult.	Judiciary	Introduced
13	SB1141 (Livingston-R)	<b>Detention Officers; Arrest Warrant; Custody</b> A detention officer who is acting in the officer's official capacity pursuant to a warrant is authorized to arrest a person who is at a hospital facility or a superior, justice or municipal court facility, or a person who is within a jail facility as a visitor and who is found to have an outstanding warrant. A detention officer who is acting in the officer's official capacity is authorized to take custody of a person whom a judicial officer remands into custody during a court proceeding.	Judiciary	-1/23 DO PASS 7Y-0N-0NV -Rules:OKAY 1/27 -Ready for House 17-13 1/30 House Public Safety
41	SB1143 (Fann-R)	<b>Anti-Semitism; Crime Reporting; Aggravating Factors</b> The Department of Public Safety is required to collect information concerning criminal offenses that manifest evidence of prejudice based on "anti-semitism" (defined). Criminal justice agencies of the state or political subdivisions are required to provide the Dept with information concerning these crimes.	Transportation and Public Safety	DO PASS 1/29 7Y-1N-0NV
★12	SB1164 (Brophy McGee- R)	<b>Severe Threat Order of Protection</b>	Judiciary	Introduced

		In counties with a population of 150,000 persons or more, the presiding judge of the superior court, during the hours that the courts are closed, is required to make available on a rotating basis a judge or commissioner who may issue a severe threat order of protection (STOP order) by telephone. In counties with a population of less than 150,000 persons, a superior court judge or commissioner may issue a STOP order by telephone. The judge or commissioner may issue a written or oral STOP order if a peace officer attests to having probable cause to believe that a person poses a threat of death or serious physical injury to self or others or has committed an act or attempted act of violence that resulted in or is intended to result in death or serious physical injury to self or others within the preceding 14 days.		
★12, 13	SB1165 (Brophy McGee- R)	<b>Firearm Transfers; Domestic Violence Offenses</b> For the purpose of the criminal code, the definition of "prohibited possessor" of a firearm is expanded to include any person who has been convicted of either a domestic violence offense that involved another of a specified list of offenses, or any other offense that involves the use or attempted use of physical force or the threatened use of a deadly weapon if the victim and the defendant have a domestic relationship (as defined elsewhere in statute), and to include any person who is subject to an order of protection that was issued after the person received notice and had an opportunity to participate in the proceedings.	Judiciary	Introduced

*41	SB1171 (Mesnard- R)	<p><b>Criminal Justice Case Information; Reporting</b> Beginning six months after the effective date of this legislation and every six months thereafter, the Attorney General and each county attorney is required to make a report that includes a list of specified information about felony and misdemeanor cases charged by the respective prosecutor's office. Beginning six months after the effective date of this legislation and every six months thereafter, the Attorney General and each county attorney that prosecutes any of a list of drug-related charges is required to make a report for each applicable individual charge, including any preparatory offenses, that includes the drug type and weight in grams or pounds of the drugs involved. Beginning January 1, 2021 and every six months thereafter, each county attorney is required to transmit the reports required by this legislation to the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission, and the Commission is required to publish the reports on the Commission's website in an electronic format that is machine-readable, machine-searchable and readily accessible to the public. Beginning January 1, 2021, each county attorney and public defender's office is required to annually publish a list of information about the office's staff on the office's website. Contains a legislative intent section.</p>	Judiciary	<p>Directly affects ACJC DO PASS AMENDED 2/20 6Y-0N-1NV Rules-OKAY 3/3 COW AMEND APPROVED \$4393 AND FLOOR AMEND 4730 3/4 Ready for Senate 29-0 3/5</p>
13	SB1172 (Livingston- R)	<p><b>Sex Offender Registration; Requirements; Vehicles</b> If a person who is required to register as a sex offender owns or operates a motor vehicle, the person is required to include on the statement of registration the make, model, color, vehicle identification number and license plate number of the motor vehicle, and is required to notify the sheriff either in person or electronically within 72 hours after the person makes any change to that information. If a person who is required to register as a sex offender has more than one residence, the person is required to register in person and in writing every residence and address at least every 90 days with the sheriff in whose jurisdiction the person is physically present. A person who is required to register as a sex offender and who transitions from a permanent residence to a temporary residence or transient status is required to notify the sheriff in person and in writing within 72 hours. For a juvenile who is required to register as a sex offender, the duty to register no longer terminates automatically when the person reaches 25 years of age, and the person is required to submit a</p>	Judiciary	<p>DO PASS AMENDED 2/13 4Y-3N-0NV Rules-OKAY 2/18 COW AMEND APPROVED 4236 AND FLOOR AMEND 4453 /24</p>

		termination request to the sheriff in the jurisdiction in which the person resides to terminate the duty to register.		
13	SB1276 (Boyer- R)	<b>Sexual Assault Survivors; Rights</b> Establishes a list of rights that a survivor of a sexual assault has, including the right to consult with a sexual assault victim advocate, the right to not be charged for a medical evidentiary examination, the right to a prompt analysis of sexual assault kit evidence, the right to be reasonably protected from the defendant, and the right to not be required to submit to a polygraph examination.	Judiciary	Introduced
13	SB1278 (Boyer- R)	<b>Victims’ Privacy; Criminal Case Information</b> A victim's identifying and locating information that is obtained, compiled or reported by a law enforcement agency or prosecution agency must be redacted from records pertaining to the criminal case involving the victim, including discovery disclosed to the defendant's attorney or any of the attorney's staff.	Judiciary	DO PASS 2/20 6Y-0N-1NV Rules-OKAY 2/25 Ready for House 30-0 2/27
13	SB1286 (Dalessandro- D)	<b>Prohibited Weapon; Bump-Fire Device; Accessory</b> For the purposes of the criminal code, the definition of "prohibited weapon" is expanded to include a trigger crank, a bump-fire device, or any part, combination of parts, or accessory that is designed or functions to accelerate the rate of fire of a "semiautomatic rifle" (defined) but that does not convert the rifle into a "machine gun" (defined).	Judiciary	Introduced
38	SB1333 (Livingston- R)	<b>Peace Officer Rights; Due Process</b> Various changes to statutes relating to disciplinary action for law enforcement officers. Unless the officer waives the right to written notice or immediate action is necessary to preserve evidence, an employer is required to provide the law enforcement officer with a written notice of the intent to interview the officer at least one calendar day before the interview. The notice must include the specific alleged policy violations and the officer's right to have a representative at the interview. In an interview during an administrative investigation, an employer is allowed to ask the law enforcement officer only questions that are material and relevant to the alleged misconduct described in the notice of investigation, and the employer is prohibited from intentionally misrepresenting that direct evidence of the officer's misconduct exists when the evidence does not exist. If allowed by the employer, a law enforcement officer's	Transportation and Public Safety	HOLD 2/5 DO PASS AMENDED 2/12 5Y-0N-3NV Rules-OKAY 2/18 COW AMEND APPROVED #4183 2/24 FAILED Senate 12-17 3/4

		representative may be on duty during the interview. The employer is not obligated to compensate the representative for overtime pay during the interview. A hearing officer, an administrative law judge and members of an appeals board or a commission that hears an appeal of a disciplinary action by a law enforcement officer are public officials and have the authority to subpoena a witness. More.		
*41	SB1360 (Alston-D)	<b>Criminal Justice Commission; Legislative Recommendations</b> The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission is required to review and make recommendations to the Legislature on changing the calculation of earned release credits to allow nonviolent offenders to obtain earned release credits at a rate of one day for every three days served, reducing mandatory minimum sentence requirements and removing the ability of a judge or the Board of Executive Clemency to order a person's reincarceration for violation only a technical term of the person's release conditions.	Judiciary	Directly affects ACJC
13	SB1361 (Mendez-D)	<b>Weapons; Misconduct; Firearm Storage</b> The list of acts constituting misconduct involving weapons is expanded to include storing a firearm without using a lock and key or combination on the trigger of the firearm or placing the firearm in a securely locked box or other container. Misconduct involving weapons for these actions is a class 1 (highest) misdemeanor.	Judiciary	Introduced
31	SB1362 (Mendez-D)	<b>Erroneous Conviction; Damages; Tuition Assistance</b> A person who was erroneously convicted of a felony offense and subsequently imprisoned is permitted to bring an action in superior court seeking damages from the state. The person has the burden of proving a list of circumstances relating to the erroneous conviction by a preponderance of the evidence. The person is required to bring the claim within two years after either the criminal charges are dismissed or the person is found not guilty on retrial, or after the person is pardoned. A person who was convicted before July 1, 2020 must file a civil action no later than July 1, 2022. If the court enters a judgment, the court is required to award damages of \$65,000 for each year of imprisonment and at least \$25,000 for each year of parole or community supervision, subject to specified limitations. In addition to damages, the person is entitled to receive reasonable attorney fees and costs, may be awarded other nonmonetary relief, is entitled to receive a waiver of	Judiciary	Introduced

		tuition and required fees for attendance at a "postsecondary educational institution" (defined) for up to 130 credit hours, and is entitled to participate in the state's employee health insurance benefits program with the state paying 100 percent of the costs.		
*41	SB1377 (Mendez-D)	<b>Criminal Justice Records; Reporting; Publishing</b> Law enforcement agencies are required to determine and report to the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission the number of individuals who are "arrested but released without being charged" (defined) and the "race and ethnicity" (defined) of each of those individuals. Each prosecutor is required to determine and report to the Commission the number of individuals for whom formal charges were dismissed and the race and ethnicity of each of those individuals. Each clerk of the court is required to determine and report to the Commission the number of individuals who were admitted into a program for "diversion from prosecution" (defined), the race and ethnicity of each of those individuals and the type of diversion program in which the individual participated. The Commission is required to annually publish on the Commission's public website the information required to be reported by this section for the previous calendar year aggregated by county, race, ethnicity and type of diversion program, along with an assessment of the quality of the information received.	Judiciary	Directly affects ACJC
★13	SB1441 (E. Farnsworth-R)	<b>Protection Orders; Modification; Resource Possession</b> While an order of protection is in effect, if a party was granted the use and exclusive possession of the parties' residence and subsequently moves out of the house, the party is required to notify the court within five days after moving out of the residence. The court is authorized to hold additional order of protection hearings at any time if there is a change in circumstances related to the primary residence.	Judiciary	DO PASS AMENDED 2/6 6Y-1N-0NV Rules- OKAY 2/11 COW APPROVED AMEND #4108 AND FLOOR AMEND #4256 2/17 Ready for House 28-2 2/18 House Judiciary:

*12, 13, 41	SB1447 (Boyer-R)	<b>Victims’ Rights; Assessment; Restitution; Reporting</b> Increases to \$3, from \$2, the assessment on every fine, penalty and forfeiture imposed and collected by the courts for criminal offenses and any civil penalty imposed and collected for a civil traffic violation that is deposited in the Victims' Rights Enforcement Fund. The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission is required to track and maintain statistics on statewide restitution orders and collections and submit an annual restitution collection report to the Governor, the Legislature and the Supreme Court. Information that must be included in the report is specified.	Judiciary	Directly affects ACJC
13	SB1462 (Steele-D)	<b>Aggravated Assault; Strangulation; Sentencing</b> A person who is convicted of aggravated assault for strangulation is not eligible for suspension of sentence, commutation or release on any basis until the sentence imposed is served.	Judiciary	Introduced
*41	SB1496 (Steele-D)	<b>Appropriation; Domestic Violence; Strangulation; Examination</b> Appropriates \$500,000 from the general fund in FY2020-21 to the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission to distribute to counties with a population of less than 500,000 persons for domestic violence nonfatal strangulation forensic examinations.	Judiciary and Appropriations	Directly affects ACJC
31	SB1502 (Dalessandro-D)	<b>Executive Clemency; Decisions; Time Limits</b> If the State Department of Corrections receives an application for commutation involving a prisoner who is in "imminent danger of death" (defined), the Dept is required to notify and submit the application to the Board of Executive Clemency within 30 days and the Board is required to hold a hearing on the application within 14 fourteen days after receipt, unless the Board continues the hearing on a showing of good cause. The Board is required to submit a recommendation for commutation involving imminent danger of death to the Governor within 5 calendar days, and a recommendation involving imminent danger of death automatically becomes effective if the Governor fails to act within 14 days after receiving the recommendation from the Board.	Judiciary	Introduced

<p>★*36 , 41</p>	<p>SB1504 (Brophy McGee-R)</p>	<p><b>Fingerprinting; Vital Records; Child Care</b> Employee or contractors of the Department of Health Services who are employed or contracted in an information technology position or who have access to vital records systems, county employees or contractors who have access to vital records systems, and Dept employees who inspect facilities with children or vulnerable adults as part of regular duties are required to have a valid fingerprint clearance card. Child care personnel, including volunteers, are required to have valid fingerprint clearance cards before starting employment or volunteer work or before being certified by the Department of Economic Security as a child care home provider. The Department of Economic Security and the Department of Health Services are authorized to conduct background checks pursuant to the requirements of the federal Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014 that are not included in the fingerprint clearance card process for child care providers, child care personnel, employees and volunteers of child care providers, and anyone 18 years of age or older who works or resides in the home of a child care home provider.</p>	<p>Health and Human Services</p>	<p>DO PASS 2/19 8Y-0N-0NV Rules-OKAY 2/25 Ready for House 2/27 30-0</p>
<p>23, 38</p>	<p>SB1508 (Livingston-R)</p>	<p><b>Law Enforcement Officers; Additional Benefits</b> If a law enforcement officer was killed in the line of duty, the surviving spouse continues to receive workers' compensation death benefits until the surviving spouse's death regardless of whether the surviving spouse remarries. If a surviving spouse of a deceased law enforcement officer who was killed in the line of duty is receiving payment for health insurance premiums from the officer's employer and the surviving spouse remarries, the health insurance premium payments are no longer discontinued, and family coverage is required to include coverage for the additional new family members. In addition to any other death benefits, a surviving spouse, or a dependent if there is not a surviving spouse, of a deceased member of the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System or Corrections Officer Retirement Plan must receive payment for all of the deceased member's unused sick leave.</p>	<p>Transportation and public Safety and Appropriations</p>	<p>Transportation and Public Safety HOLD 2/12 FAILED 4-4-0 2/19</p>

*13	SB1556 (E. Farnsworth-R)	<p><b>Civil Asset Forfeiture; Conviction; Procedures</b></p> <p>The list of property subject to seizure and forfeiture is modified to require the proceeds to be traceable to an offense that resulted in a criminal conviction. Property is subject to forfeiture only if the owner is convicted of an offense to which forfeiture applies and the state establishes by clear and convincing evidence that the property is subject to forfeiture. The state is prohibited from initiating forfeiture proceedings before a criminal conviction for an offense to which forfeiture applies. After a person is convicted of an offense for which forfeiture applies, the court may order the person to forfeit property acquired through the commission of the offense, property directly traceable to property acquired through the commission of the offense, and property the person used in the commission of the offense or to facilitate the offense. Establishes circumstances under which the court is allowed to waive the conviction requirement. Does not prevent property from being forfeited by the terms of a plea agreement. The property of an innocent owner cannot be forfeited.</p>	Judiciary	DO PASS AMENDED 2/13 7Y-0N-0NV Rules-OKAY 2/18
*41	SB1558 (Gonzales-D)	<p><b>Victim Compensation; Assistance Fund; Rules</b></p> <p>The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission cannot adopt rules for the allocation of monies from the Victim Compensation and Assistance Fund that require that a victim report the crime to a law enforcement agency within 30 days, or within 180 days for an offense including domestic violence, to be eligible for compensation.</p>	Judiciary	Introduced
31, 41	SB1615 (Navarrete-D)	<p><b>Earned Release; Good Time Credits</b></p> <p>Except for those prisoners who are sentenced to serve the full term of imprisonment imposed by the court, every prisoner who is not serving a sentence for a dangerous crime against children, who has not had a serious infraction of the Department of Corrections' regulations or policies, who has not violated any state law while incarcerated and who has performed any duties assigned to the prisoner is allowed a good time credit of 5 days for every 20 days served if the prisoner was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for a dangerous offense, 13 days for every 20 days served if the prisoner was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for the possession or use of marijuana, a dangerous drug, a narcotic drug or drug paraphernalia, and 10 days for every 20 days if the prisoner was sentenced for any other offense. For</p>	Judiciary	Introduced

		<p>prisoners who are in the eligible earned release credit class and who are not sentenced to a term of imprisonment for a dangerous crime against children, the earned release credit is increased to one day for every three days served, from one day for every six days served, except for prisoners sentenced to a term of imprisonment for a dangerous offense, in which case it is increased to three days for every seven days served. Repeals statute prohibiting a prisoner who fails to achieve functional literacy from being released to begin community supervision until either the prisoner achieves an eighth grade functional literacy level or serves the full term of imprisonment imposed by the court. Deletes the requirement for the Dept to annually report the recidivism rate of prisoners released with earned release credits.</p>		
*41	<p>SB1618 (Quezada-D)</p>	<p><b>Criminal Justice Information; Reporting; Collection</b>                      The Attorney General, in consultation with the judicial branch and the State Department of Corrections, is required to collect a list of specified data on criminal cases, charges, defendants, and sentencing. By July 1, 2021 and once every two weeks thereafter, the Attorney General is required to provide the data collected to the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission. By July 1, 2021 an annually thereafter, the Commission is required to make a presentation to the Legislature on prosecutorial data relating to the previous calendar year and to make the presentation publicly available on the Commission's website. By January 1, 2021 and once every two weeks thereafter, the Board of Executive Clemency is required to report to the Commission and make available on the Board's website a list of information related to parole and community supervision violations. An entity that fails to collect and transmit data as required by this legislation is not eligible to receive monies from the Commission or any state grant program for five years after the date of the entity's noncompliance.</p>	<p>Judiciary</p>	<p>Introduced</p>
13	<p>SB1624 (Navarrete-D)</p>	<p><b>Firearm Sales; Transfers; Background Checks</b>                      If neither party to a prospective firearms sale or transfer is a licensed firearms dealer, the parties must complete the transaction through a licensed firearms dealer. Some exceptions. The dealer must process the sale or transfer and comply with all requirements of federal, state and local law as if the dealer were a party to the transaction, including a background check on both parties. If the dealer cannot legally</p>	<p>Judiciary</p>	<p>Introduced</p>

		deliver the weapon to the purchaser, the dealer must return the weapon to the seller. If the dealer cannot legally return the weapon to the seller, the dealer must deliver the weapon to law enforcement. The dealer may charge a fee of up to \$20 for the costs incurred in facilitating the sale or transfer. Violations are a class 5 (second-lowest) felony.		
13	SB1625 (Rios-D)	<p><b>Assault Weapons; Magazines; Prohibition; Registration</b></p> <p>A person, corporation or other entity is prohibited from manufacturing, importing, possessing, purchasing, selling or transferring any "assault weapon" or "large capacity magazine" (both defined). Some exceptions. A person who was legally in possession of an assault weapon or large capacity magazine on the effective date of this legislation and who removes it from Arizona, surrenders it to appropriate law enforcement, renders the assault weapon permanently inoperable, or registers the assault weapon within 90 days after the effective date of this legislation is not subject to prosecution. Establishes requirements to register an assault weapon. If a registered assault weapon is used in the commission of a crime, the registered owner is civilly liable for any damages resulting from that crime unless the assault weapon was stolen and the registered owner reported the theft to a law enforcement agency. Registered assault weapons cannot be purchased, sold or transferred, except for repair or surrendering. Assault weapons possessed in violation may be destroyed by a court. A first violation of only the possession of an assault weapon or large capacity magazine is a class 1 (highest) misdemeanor subject to a fine of at least \$750, and a second or subsequent violation is a class 5 (second-lowest) felony subject to a fine of at least \$2,500. A violation involving more than only the possession of an assault weapon or large capacity magazine is a class 4 (lower mid-level) felony, subject to a fine of at least \$5,000.</p>	Judiciary	Introduced

★12	SB1626 (Gonzales-D)	<p><b>Order of Protection; Firearm Possession</b></p> <p>A person who is at least 18 years of age and who is either a law enforcement officer, a “family or household member” (defined), a school administrator or teacher or a licensed behavioral health professional who has personal knowledge that the respondent is a danger to self or others is permitted to file a verified petition in the superior court for a one-year Severe Threat Order of Protection (STOP order), which prohibits the respondent from owning, purchasing, possessing or receiving or having in the respondent’s custody or control a firearm or ammunition for up to one year. The petitioner is also permitted to request that the court issue an Ex Parte STOP order, which prohibits the respondent from owning, purchasing, possessing or receiving or having in the respondent’s custody or control a firearm or ammunition until a court-scheduled hearing on the one-year STOP order. Establishes required timelines for hearings on STOP orders. Factors the court must consider in determining whether grounds for an Ex Parte STOP order or one-year STOP order exist are listed. Statements that must be included on a STOP order are specified, including that the respondent has the right to request one hearing to terminate a one-year STOP order at any time during the order’s effective period. On issuance of an Ex Parte STOP order or one-year STOP order, the court is required to order the respondent to relinquish to a local law enforcement agency all firearms and ammunition in the respondent’s custody or control or that the respondent possesses or owns. A peace officer who takes possession of a firearm or ammunition is required to issue a receipt that identifies all firearms and ammunition that have been relinquished or removed and file the receipt with the court that issued the Ex Parte STOP order or one-year STOP order. Establishes a process for the return or disposal of relinquished firearms and ammunition.</p>	Judiciary	Introduced
13	SB1647 (Quezada-D)	<p><b>Pretrial Diversion Program; primary Caregiver</b></p> <p>The presiding judge of the superior court, in consultation with the presiding juvenile court judge and criminal court judges, and together with the prosecuting attorney and the public defender, are authorized to agree in writing to establish and conduct a pretrial diversion program for primary caregivers, and components that may be included in the diversion program are listed. While a defendant is in the primary</p>	Judiciary	Introduced

		caregiver diversion program, criminal proceedings are suspended without a plea of guilty for a period of 6 to 24 months. The court is authorized to grant pretrial diversion to a defendant who is charged with a misdemeanor or felony offense if a list of specified conditions apply, including that the defendant is a custodial parent or legal guardian of a minor child and the defendant's absence in the minor child's life would be detrimental to the minor child. If the defendant has substantially complied with the requirements of diversion and has avoided significant new violations of law, the court is required to dismiss the defendant's criminal charges at the end of the diversion.		
8, 13, 15, 41	SB1660 (Boyer-R)	<b>Child Sex Trafficking; Omnibus</b> Various changes to statutes relating to child sex trafficking. Taking a child for "prostitution" in various statutes is replaced with taking a child for "child sex trafficking." For the purpose of sexual offenses, the definition of "position of trust" is expanded to include persons with specified types of relationships with a minor, including the minor's employer, youth pastor, and any school employee who is 18 years of age or older. The court is permitted to order that a pro se defendant in a prosecution for a violation of sexual abuse or child sex trafficking is prohibited from directly questioning the minor victim if the court determines that direct questioning by the pro se defendant would prevent the minor victim from being able to reasonably communicate. The State Board of Education is required to establish best practices for social media and cellular telephone use between students and school personnel, and encourage school district governing boards and charter school governing bodies to adopt policies that implement these best practices. The Department of Education is required to develop a statewide training curriculum on the mandatory reporting laws of Arizona for public school personnel, and each public school must require its personnel to complete the training.	Judiciary	DO PASS 2/20 6Y-0N-1NV Rules-OKAY 2/25
13	SB1664 (Gowan-R)	<b>Civil Liability; Gun Free Zones</b> A government entity that establishes a "gun-free zone" (defined) is liable for any damages claimed by a person who was harmed by criminal conduct in the gun-free zone if a reasonable person would believe that possession of a firearm could have helped the person defend against the criminal conduct. The court is authorized to award treble damages to	Judiciary	DO PASS AMENDED 2/13 4Y-3N-0NV Rules-OKAY 2/18 COW AMEND APPROVED #4235 AND FLOOR AMEND 4726 3/4 FAILED SENATE 13-16 3/5

		the person who was harmed if the criminal conduct is found to be a terrorist attack or the person harmed is disabled, a member of a minority group, or over 65 years of age at the time of the criminal conduct.		
13	SB1665 (Gowan-R)	<b>Misconduct Involving Weapons; Classification</b> The criminal classifications for misconduct involving weapons for entering any public establishment or attending any public event and carrying a deadly weapon after a reasonable request by the operator of the establishment or sponsor of the event to remove the weapon and place it in temporary secure storage and for misconduct involving weapons for entering an election polling place on election day carrying a deadly weapon are reduced to a class 3 (lowest) misdemeanor, from a class 1 (highest) misdemeanor.	Judiciary	Introduced
28	SB1669 (Gowan-R)	<b>Vehicle Speed Limits</b> The definition of excessive speeding, a class 3 (lowest) misdemeanor is modified to include exceeding the posted speed limit by more than 20 miles per hour, instead of exceeding 85 miles per hour. If the maximum speed limit on a public highway in Arizona is 65 miles per hour, a person is prohibited from driving a motor vehicle at a speed in excess of 65 miles per hour on that highway. If the speed at which the person is alleged to have driven or the speed at which the court finds the person drove is 75 miles per hour or less, the offense is designated as the waste of a finite resource and is a civil traffic violation. If the maximum speed limit on a public highway in Arizona is 75 miles per hour, a person is prohibited from driving a motor vehicle at a speed in excess of 75 miles per hour on that highway. If the speed at which the person is alleged to have driven or the speed at which the court finds the person drove is 85 miles per hour or less, the offense is designated as the waste of a finite resource and is a civil traffic violation.	Transportation and Public Safety	DO PASS 2/19 5Y-3N-0NV Rules-OKAY 2/25 COW APPROVED 2/26 Ready for House 2/27 17-13

13	SB1675 (D. Farnsworth-R)	<p><b>Child Sex Trafficking; Offense; Penalty</b></p> <p>A person commits child sex trafficking by knowingly failing to report an alleged violation of another action constituting child sex trafficking to a peace officer. Child sex trafficking in this circumstance is a class 1 (highest) misdemeanor. The state will pay a reward of \$10,000 to any person who provides information to a peace officer that leads to the arrest and conviction of a person for a violation of child sex trafficking. The state is prohibited from dismissing a charge alleging a violation of child sex trafficking unless there is an insufficient legal or factual basis to pursue that charge.</p>	Judiciary	<p>DO PASS AMENDED 2/20 5Y-0N-2NV</p> <p>Rules-OKAY 2/25</p> <p>COW AMEND APPROVED #4372 2/27</p> <p>Ready for House 2/27 30-0</p> <p>House judiciary:</p>
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