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Attorneys

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BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE	SUMMARY	SPONSORS	POSTED HEARINGS & CALENDARS	LAST ACTION
H2001: INDIGENT DEFENSE FUND; DISTRIBUTION; PURPOSE	The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission is required to distribute monies in the State Aid to Indigent Defense Fund each fiscal year to each county for the sole purpose of providing state aid to the county public defender, legal defender and contract indigent defense counsel for the processing of criminal cases.	First sponsor: Rep. Cardenas		2/27 referred to Senate jud, appro.
H2007 (Chapter 61): DISGUISE; AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES	For the purpose of sentencing for a felony, the list of aggravating circumstances the court is required to consider is expanded to include that during or immediately following the commission of the offense, the defendant used a mask or other disguise to obscure the defendant's face to avoid identification. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.	First sponsor: Rep. Lawrence		3/23 signed by governor. Chap. 61, Laws 2018.
H2014: MARIJUANA: CIVIL PENALTY	Possession, use, production, or transporting for sale an amount of marijuana weighing less than one ounce is subject to a civil penalty of up to \$100, instead of being classified as a class 6 (lowest) felony.	First sponsor: Rep. Cardenas		1/9 referred to House jud-pub safety, hel.
H2020 (Chapter 264): NONDISCLOSURE AGREEMENTS; SEXUAL ASSAULT; HARASSMENT	The terms of a "nondisclosure agreement" (defined as a confidentiality agreement or contract provision that prohibits the disclosure of information by a party) cannot be used to prohibit a party, in relation to a violation or alleged violation of sexual offenses or obscenity offenses, from responding to a peace officer's or prosecutor's inquiry or from making a statement not initiated by that party in a criminal proceeding . These permissible acts cannot be used to avoid or invalidate a party's right to consideration under the contract or to require the return of consideration that has already been provided to the party. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.	First sponsor: Rep. Syms		4/25 signed by governor. Chap. 264, Laws 2018
H2023: PROHIBITED WEAPON: BUMP-FIRE DEVICE: ACCESSORY	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).	First sponsor: Rep. Hernandez		1/9 referred to House jud-pub safety.

<p>H2024: FIREARM SALES; TRANSFERS; BACKGROUND CHECKS</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. 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.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Hernandez</p>		<p>1/9 referred to House jud-pub safety.</p>
<p>H2033: DRUG OVERDOSE; GOOD SAMARITAN; EVIDENCE</p>	<p>A person who, in good faith, seeks medical assistance for someone experiencing a drug-related overdose and a person who experiences a drug-related overdose and who is in need of medical assistance cannot be charged with or prosecuted for the possession or use of a controlled substance or drug paraphernalia if the evidence for the violation was gained as a result of seeking medical assistance.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Lawrence</p>		<p>2/7 referred to House hel.</p>
<p>H2053 (Chapter 76): SEXUAL EXTORTION</p>	<p>Establishes the crime of sexual extortion, defined as knowingly "communicating a threat" (defined) with the intent to coerce another person to engage in specified sexual acts. Classifies sexual extortion as a class 3 (mid-level) felony, unless the victim is under 15 years of age in which case it is a class 2 (second-highest) felony punishable as a dangerous crime against children. A person convicted of sexual extortion where the victim is under 15 year of age is required to register as a sex offender. A person who is at least 18 years of age or who has been tried as an adult and is convicted of a dangerous crime against children involving sexual extortion is subject to specified sentencing provisions, including a presumptive sentence of 10 years and ineligibility for release from confinement on any basis. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Syms</p>		<p>3/27 signed by governor. Chap. 76, Laws 2018.</p>
<p>H2062: PERMITS; LICENSES; DENIALS; AGENCY HEARINGS</p>	<p>In any case in which a license is required before a person engages in any constitutionally protected activity, an agency or political subdivision is required to specify in clear and unambiguous language the criteria for approval of a license unless the criteria is established by federal law. The applicant for a license is entitled to a review and determination of the approval or denial of the license application by the appropriate agency or political subdivision within 30 days after the application is submitted unless another period of time is specified by law or rule. Unless knowingly and voluntarily waived by the parties, all agency hearings are required to comply with either the uniform administrative hearing procedures prescribed by statute or the rules of procedure and rules of evidence required in judicial proceedings. The burden of proof in all agency hearings is the preponderance of the evidence. AS PASSED HOUSE.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Shope</p>		<p>5/3 from Senate rules okay. Senate COW approved with amend #4762 and floor amend #5187. Passed Senate 27-1; ready for House action on Senate amendments. House concurred in Senate amendments and passed on final reading 50-9; ready for governor.</p>

<p>H2063: DUI; OUI; DRUGS; METABOLITES</p>	<p>For the purposes of driving under the influence and operating a motorized watercraft under the influence, an offense occurs while there is any drug or any of the drug's active or inactive metabolites in the person's body, except as provided in the Arizona Medical Marijuana Act. Previously, an offense occurred while there was any drug or its metabolites in the person's body.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Leach</p>		<p>1/9 referred to House jud-pub safety.</p>
<p>H2064: MEDICAL MARIJUANA; PACKAGING; LABELING</p>	<p>Nonprofit medical marijuana dispensaries are prohibited from acquiring, possessing, manufacturing or selling a marijuana product that is packaged or labeled in a manner that is "attractive to minors" (defined). The definition of "debilitating medical condition" (for which medical marijuana may be used) is expanded to include opioid use disorder. Effective January 1, 2019. 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. AS PASSED HOUSE.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Leach</p>		<p>4/2 from Senate rules okay.</p>
<p>H2065 (Chapter 229): PUBLIC MEETINGS; DEFINITION; PENALTIES</p>	<p>For the purpose of open meeting laws, the definition of "meeting" is expanded to include a one-way communication by one member of a public body that is sent to a quorum of the members of a public body and that proposes legal action, and an exchange of electronic communications among a quorum of the members of a public body that involves a discussion, deliberation or the taking of legal action by the public body concerning a matter that may likely come before the public body for action. The Attorney General is authorized to commence a suit in the superior court against an individual member of a public body for a knowing violation of open meeting law. The maximum civil penalty for a third and subsequent violation of open meeting law is increased to \$2,500, from \$500, and the civil penalty for a first offense is eliminated. If a court imposes a civil penalty against an individual member of a public body for a knowing violation of open meeting law, the public body is prohibited from indemnifying or paying the civil penalty on behalf of the individual. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Leach</p>		<p>4/17 signed by governor. Chap. 229, Laws 2018.</p>
<p>H2066: MEDICAL MARIJUANA FUND; USES</p>	<p>The Department of Health Services may spend monies in the Medical Marijuana Fund for education, awareness and prevention messaging. 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.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Leach</p>		<p>2/22 FAILED to pass House on reconsideration <u>35-22</u> (required 3/4 vote).</p>
<p>H2067: UNLAWFUL MEDICAL MARIJUANA RECOMMENDATION</p>	<p>It is an act of unprofessional conduct for a licensed health professional to intentionally or knowingly make a false statement in a written certification provided to the Department of Health Services after making a diagnosis of a patient's debilitating medical condition for medical marijuana. AS PASSED SENATE.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Leach</p>		<p>4/3 passed Senate <u>17-13</u>; ready for House action on Senate amendments.</p>

<p>H2068: PROBATION; PAROLE; MEDICAL MARIJUANA USE</p>	<p>A registered qualifying medical marijuana patient who is serving a term of probation, community supervision or parole for a juvenile offense, drug offense, or driving under the influence offense may be prohibited from possessing or using medical marijuana as a condition of the person's probation, community supervision or parole. 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.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Leach</p>		<p>2/22 FAILED to pass House <u>34-22 (required 3/4 vote).</u></p>
<p>H2069: PRIVATE PRISONS; CONTRACTS; TERMINATION</p>	<p>Authorization for the Department of Corrections to contract with private institutions for prison facilities or the operation of prison facilities is deleted. Statutes regulating the establishment of private prison facilities and regulating adult incarceration private contractors are repealed. The Director of the Dept is required to provide written notice to each private prison contractor that has a contract to house prisoners that the state is exercising its right to terminate the contract within 90 days written notice, terminate all contracts with private prison facilities at the earliest possible date after the effective date of this legislation, and relocate all prisoners to a state prison facility. By January 1, 2019, the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission is required to research and provide a report to the Governor and the Legislature on the prisoner capacity of state prison facilities and make recommendations for state prison facilities expansion, if necessary.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Bolding</p>		<p>1/9 referred to House jud-pub safety.</p>
<p>H2072: CRIMINAL; ARREST RECORDS; ERASURE</p>	<p>If a person is arrested for, charged with or indicted for a violation of a criminal law and the court or a prosecutor dismisses or does not file a criminal charge against the person for at least 13 months after the arrest or dismissal, all law enforcement, grand jury, prosecuting agency and court records that pertain to the arrest or charge must be erased. Some exceptions. If a judgment of guilt is set aside, the person may request that the court seal the person's arrest and conviction records. The court or a law enforcement agency is prohibited from publicly disclosing an arrest and conviction record that is sealed. A person whose arrest record is sealed is authorized to deny under all circumstances that the arrest and conviction ever occurred.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Bolding</p>		<p>1/9 referred to House jud-pub safety.</p>
<p>H2073: JUVENILE; COURT JURISDICTION; AGE</p>	<p>Increases the age at the time of the commission of an alleged offense which allows a juvenile to be prosecuted as an adult for certain felony offenses to 17, from 15, for a list of violent felony offenses and to 16, from 14, for other felony offenses.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Bolding</p>		<p>1/9 referred to House jud-pub safety.</p>
<p>H2074: JUVENILES; NATURAL LIFE SENTENCE; REPEAL</p>	<p>Eliminates the sentencing option of natural life for defendants who were under 18 years of age at the time of the commission of various offenses.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Bolding</p>		<p>1/9 referred to House jud-pub safety.</p>
<p>H2075: ORDER OF PROTECTION; EXTENSION; HEARING</p>	<p>Before the expiration of a protective order, a petitioner is permitted to file a written motion requesting a hearing to extend the order's expiration date. Any proceeding to extend a protective order must be given precedence on the docket of the court. The court is authorized to extend the protective order for up to two years.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Bolding</p>		<p>1/9 referred to House jud-pub safety.</p>

<p>H2090: PRE-ARREST DIVERSION; PRECOMPLAINT EDUCATION PROGRAM</p>	<p>Statute establishing the offense of shoplifting does not preclude a merchant from offering a person who is suspected of shoplifting an opportunity to complete a precomplaint education program in lieu of making or filing a report of theft with a law enforcement agency, informing the person of relevant criminal and civil remedies that are available to the state and the merchant, and reducing or waiving the fee for a precomplaint education program based on the person's ability to pay. A merchant who offers precomplaint education programs is prohibited from receiving remuneration for offering a program and from offering the program to a person who the merchant knows has a previous shoplifting conviction. AS PASSED SENATE.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. John</p>		<p>5/3 House concurred in Senate amendments and FAILED to pass on final reading <u>26-34</u>.</p>
<p>H2094: PRIVATE PRISON STUDY COMMITTEE</p>	<p>Establishes a 19-member Private Prison Study Committee to research and report on the impact of private prisons on the safety of the public and prisoners, the economic efficiency of housing prisoners in private facilities, and the provision of constitutionally appropriate services for prisoners at private prisons. The Committee must submit a report to the Governor and the Legislature by December 31, 2018 and self-repeals October 1, 2019.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Andrade</p>		<p>5/3 referred to House rules only.</p>
<p>H2095: PRIVATE PRISON CONTRACTORS; PUBLIC RECORDS</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Andrade</p>		<p>1/9 referred to House mil-vet-reg.</p>
<p>H2100: MEDICAL MARIJUANA; IDENTIFICATION CARDS; EXPIRATION</p>	<p>Medical marijuana registry identification cards for registered qualifying patients expire five years, increased from one year, after the date of issue. 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.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Powers Hannley</p>		<p>1/16 referred to House hel.</p>
<p>H2101: MEDICAL ASSISTANCE REQUESTS; EVIDENCE; MITIGATION</p>	<p>A person who, in good faith, seeks medical assistance for someone experiencing a drug related overdose and a person who experiences a drug related overdose and is in need of medical assistance cannot be charged or prosecuted for the possession or use of a controlled substance or drug paraphernalia if the evidence for the violation was gained as a result of seeking medical assistance.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Powers Hannley</p>		<p>1/11 referred to House jud-pub safety.</p>
<p>H2102: END-OF-LIFE DECISIONS; TERMINALLY ILL</p>	<p>A "qualified patient" (defined) is permitted to make a written request for medication to end the patient's life. Establishes a process for the request, including a requirement for it to be signed and witnessed by at least two persons who meet specified requirements. Also establishes required procedures for the attending physician and a consulting physician. Requires a 15-day waiting period and provides for effect on construction of wills and contracts. Specifies immunities and civil penalties for violations.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Powers Hannley</p>		<p>1/16 referred to House hel.</p>

<p>H2104: CLEAN ELECTIONS; COUNTY CANDIDATES</p>	<p>Applies clean elections laws to candidates for county board of supervisors, county assessor, county attorney, county recorder, county school superintendent, county sheriff and county treasurer. Establishes primary election spending limits for candidates for county offices based on county population. Due to voter protection, this bill requires a 3/4 vote of each house of the Legislature for enactment.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Powers Hannley</p>		<p>1/11 referred to House gov.</p>
<p>H2109: TOBACCO POSSESSION; SALE; AGE; SIGNAGE</p>	<p>For the purpose of statute prohibiting furnishing a tobacco product to an underage person, a petty offense, tobacco products may not be furnished to a person who is under 21 years of age, instead of to a minor, and the required mental state of doing so knowingly is eliminated. The definition of "tobacco product" is expanded to include "electronic smoking devices" (defined). The crimes of a retail tobacco vendor selling, furnishing or giving beedies or bidis, of selling tobacco products through a vending machine except in specified circumstances, and of delivering or causing unsolicited tobacco products to be delivered to a residence are all modified to apply to products sold or given to an individual who is under 21 years of age, instead of to a minor. Retail tobacco vendors are prohibited from selling or permitting the sale of tobacco products unless a sign with specified dimensions is posted at the location stating that a person who is under 21 years of age cannot purchase tobacco products. Violations are an unlawful practice and a petty offense.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Boyer</p>		<p>2/5 from House hel do pass.</p>
<p>H2118: PUBLIC RECORDS; DENIAL OF ACCESS</p>	<p>The court is required, instead of allowed, to award attorney fees and other legal costs to a person who is denied access to public records and who appeals the denial through a special action in the superior court and substantially prevails. Any award for attorney fees and costs must be assessed against either the individual department responsible for denying access to the public records or against the public body that directly employs the custodian of the public records. AS PASSED HOUSE.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Kern</p>		<p>3/21 FAILED Senate gov 2-5.</p>
<p>H2119: ATTORNEY REGULATION; ASSESSMENTS; MEMBERSHIP DUES</p>	<p>All regulatory functions relating to the practice of law in Arizona, including the regulation of attorneys, are within the authority of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court is authorized to collect a mandatory assessment from each attorney as a condition of practicing law in Arizona, to support the Court's regulatory functions, and may use the monies only for specified regulatory functions. The State Bar of Arizona is permitted to establish, collect and use voluntary membership dues from an attorney for any lawful use that is not included in the Court's regulatory functions. If the State Bar accepts any mandatory assessment monies collected by the Court to carry out a regulatory function, the State Bar is required to disclose and make available records and other matters in the same manner as is required of a public body under public records statutes, annually make available to the public a list of all expenditures made with the mandatory assessment monies, and annually provide an independent audit of the expenditures to ensure they were in furtherance of the regulatory functions. Any person may request to</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Kern</p>		<p>1/25 from House jud-pub safety do pass.</p>

	<p>examine or be furnished copies of any "record" (defined) not otherwise available on the State Bar's website. The State Bar is required to promptly furnish, and is authorized to charge a fee for, the copies. Any person who is wrongfully denied access to records has a cause of action against the State Bar for any damages resulting from the denial.</p>			
<p>H2138: SHORT TITLE; AGGRAVATED ASSAULT; REPEAL</p>	<p>Repeals the short title of "Blue Lives Matter Law" on Laws 2017, Chapter 162, which expanded the list of aggravating circumstances for the purpose of aggravated assault sentencing to include evidence that the defendant committed the crime out of malice toward a victim because of the victim's employment as a peace officer, and specified that an assault offense becomes aggravated assault if the person commits the assault knowing or having reason to know that the victim is a peace officer.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Clark</p>		<p>1/11 referred to House jud-pub safety, fed-policy.</p>
<p>H2140: MENTAL HEALTH; INJUNCTION; FIREARM POSSESSION</p>	<p>An immediate family member or a peace officer is authorized to file a verified petition with a magistrate, justice of the peace or superior court judge for an injunction that prohibits a person from possessing, controlling, owning or receiving a firearm. Any court may issue or enforce a mental health injunction against firearm possession, regardless of the location of the person. Information that must be included in the petition is specified. If the court finds that there is clear and convincing evidence to issue a mental health injunction against firearm possession, the court must issue the injunction. Information that must be included in the injunction is specified. Provides for enforcement. More.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Friese</p>		<p>1/11 referred to House jud-pub safety.</p>
<p>H2143: SCHOOL RESOURCES; RELIGIOUS PURPOSE; PROHIBITION</p>	<p>A person acting on behalf of a school district or charter school is prohibited from spending or using school district or charter school resources for a "religious purpose" (defined) and from giving students written religious materials while acting in an official capacity. The Attorney General or the county attorney may initiate a suit in the superior court in the county in which an alleged violation occurs.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Cardenas</p>		<p>1/16 referred to House educ, fed-policy.</p>
<p>H2144: ASSISTING FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT; PROHIBITION</p>	<p>The state, political subdivisions, "law enforcement agencies" (defined) and their employees or agents acting in an official capacity are prohibited from knowingly assisting a federal law enforcement agency or officer in the investigation, detention or prosecution of a person for a violation of federal law that prohibits the person from using, possessing or cultivating medical marijuana if the person is authorized to do so under state law.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Cardenas</p>		<p>1/16 referred to House jud-pub safety.</p>
<p>H2169 (Chapter 113): DRIVING VIOLATIONS; RESTRICTED LICENSES; PENALTIES</p>	<p>A restriction on a person's driver license or permit to drive as a result of a conviction for a violation of Title 28 (Transportation) may limit the person's privilege to drive to and from specified locations during specified periods of time. The sentencing options for various transportation-related violations are expanded to include that the court may order that the person's driving privilege be restricted. A person who was convicted of driving on a suspended class D or M license before January 1,</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Boyer</p>		<p>4/3 signed by governor. Chap. 113, Laws 2018.</p>

	<p>2011 may apply for a restricted privilege to drive if the person meets specified requirements. A judge is authorized to mitigate any civil penalty required by Title 28 (Transportation) if the person ordered to pay the penalty demonstrates that the payment would be a hardship on the person or his/her immediate family. Factors the court is permitted to consider when determining whether to mitigate a civil penalty are listed. Applies to all cases in which, as of the effective date of this legislation, the defendant or violator has not been sentenced or assessed a civil penalty, and applies to any offense committed on or after the effective date of this legislation. Effective January 1, 2019. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.</p>			
<p>H2193: JUVENILES; MAXIMUM SENTENCE; COMMUTATION</p>	<p>A person who is sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment, including consecutive sentences, of at least 25 calendar years for an offense that was committed before the person attained 18 years of age is eligible for parole on completion of service of 25 calendar years. A person convicted of first degree murder who was under 18 years of age at the time of the commission of the offense can no longer be sentenced to natural life, and statute declaring such a person ineligible for commutation, parole or release from confinement on any basis is deleted. Session law requires the Supreme Court to remand to the original sentencing court each case in which a person was sentenced before the effective date of this act to natural life or to a term of imprisonment, including consecutive sentences, of at least 25 calendar years for an offense that was committed before the person attained 18 years of age. The original sentencing court is required to strike the sentence and enter in its place a sentence of either life with the possibility for parole after serving twenty-five calendars years, if the sentence was for natural life, or a sentence with parole eligibility on completion of the service of 25 calendar years, if the original sentence, including consecutive sentences, was for a term of at least 25 calendar years.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Carter</p>		<p>1/18 referred to House jud-pub safety.</p>
<p>H2203: WILDLAND FUEL LOADS; WATERSHED PROTECTION</p>	<p>A municipal mayor or a chairman of a county board of supervisors is authorized to determine that a "catastrophic wildland fuel load" (defined) exists on state or federal land located within the municipal or county boundaries. Factors the mayor or chairman may consider in evaluating whether a catastrophic wildland fuel load exists are listed. On determining that a catastrophic wildland fuel load exists, the mayor or chairman is required to take a list of actions, including notifying the federal or state agency that manages the land. Information that must be included in the notice is specified. The mayor or chairman is authorized to enter into a plan with the federal or state agency to abate the catastrophic wildland fuel load. If the federal or state agency does not respond within 30 days after notice or indicates that the agency will not abate the catastrophic wildland fuel load, the mayor or chairman is required to notify and consult with the municipal or county attorney and the Attorney General. If the mayor or chairman determines that a catastrophic wildland fuel load exists on federally managed land and adversely affects or constitutes</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Finchem</p>		<p>3/20 from Senate nat res-energy with amend <u>#4817</u>.</p>

	<p>an immediate threat to the public health, safety and welfare of the municipal or county residents, the mayor or chairman is required to pursue all remedies allowed by law. Additionally, the powers and duties of the State Forester are expanded to include providing for watershed protection and enhancement, in consultation with the Director of the Department of Water Resources. The State Forester is authorized to take specified actions for the purposes of watershed protection and enhancement, including removing certain woody biomass or entering into cooperative agreements with municipalities or counties to do so.</p>			
H2219: CRIME STATISTIC REPORTING; REQUIREMENTS	<p>Specifies that the timing required for chief officers of criminal justice agencies of the state and political subdivisions to report information to the Department of Public Safety concerning crimes that manifest evidence of prejudice based on a list of factors is annually. Requires the information reported to include the number of crimes that manifest evidence of prejudice for the year.</p>	First sponsor: Rep. Salman		1/17 referred to House jud-pub safety.
H2234: VETERANS; MENTAL HEALTH COURTS; ESTABLISHMENT	<p>The presiding judge of the superior court in each county is required to establish a veterans court and a mental health court, and to establish eligibility criteria for referral to the veterans court or mental health court. The eligibility criteria must include a mandatory referral requirement for specified cases, and a judge with jurisdiction over a case that meets that criteria is required to refer the case to the veterans court or mental health court. When a person is under the jurisdiction of the veterans court or mental health court, the prosecution against the person is suspended for 24 months to allow the person to participate in a deferred prosecution program.</p>	First sponsor: Rep. Martinez		1/18 referred to House jud-pub safety.
H2238 (Chapter 180): ADMIN DECISIONS; REVIEW; SCOPE	<p>In a proceeding to review any final administrative decision of an agency brought by or against the regulated party, the court is required to decide all questions of law, without deference to any previous determination that may have been made on the question by the agency. Some exceptions. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.</p>	First sponsor: Rep. E. Farnsworth		4/11 signed by governor. Chap. 180, Laws 2018.
H2240 (Chapter 36): JUDGMENT RENEWAL; TIME PERIOD	<p>The party in whose favor a judgment is given may have a writ of execution or other process issued for its enforcement at any time within 10 years, increased from 5 years, after entry or renewal of the judgment. A judgment may be renewed by action thereon at any time within 10 years, increased from 5 years, after the date of the judgment. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.</p>	First sponsor: Rep. E. Farnsworth		3/20 signed by governor. Chap. 36, Laws 2018.
H2241: HEROIN; FENTANYL; SALES; MANDATORY PRISON	<p>If a person is convicted of a violation of possession or use, possession or use for sale, manufacture or transport for sale of heroin, fentanyl, 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</p>	First sponsor: Rep. E. Farnsworth		2/26 referred to Senate jud.

	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.			
H2243 (Chapter 81): WRONG-WAY DRIVING; VIOLATION; DUI	A person who drives the "wrong way" (defined) on a controlled access highway commits wrong-way driving, is subject to a civil penalty of \$500, and is required to attend and successfully complete approved traffic survival school educational sessions. A person who commits a violation of driving under the influence (DUI) while driving the wrong way on a highway is guilty of aggravated DUI. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.	First sponsor: Rep. E. Farnsworth		3/27 signed by governor. Chap. 81, Laws 2018.
H2244 (Chapter 181): DANGEROUS CRIMES; CHILDREN; FICTITIOUS AGE	It is not a defense to a dangerous crime against children that the minor victim is a person posing as a minor or is otherwise fictitious if the defendant knew or had reason to know the purported minor was under 15 years of age. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.	First sponsor: Rep. E. Farnsworth		4/11 signed by governor. Chap. 181, Laws 2018.
H2245 (Chapter 115): PROHIBITED BAIL; SEXUAL CONDUCT; MOLESTATION	A person who is in custody is prohibited from being admitted to bail if the proof is evident or the presumption great that the person is guilty of sexual conduct with a minor or molestation of a child where, at the time of the offense, the arrested person was at least 18 years of age and the victim was under 13 years of age, or the victim was 13 or 14 years of age and the arrested person was at least 10 years older than the victim. Previously, this prohibition applied if the offense charged was sexual conduct with a minor under 15 years of age or molestation of a child under 15 years of age. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.	First sponsor: Rep. E. Farnsworth		4/3 signed by governor. Chap. 115, Laws 2018.
H2246 (Chapter 202): JAIL; PROHIBITED ITEMS; DRUGS	It is a class 5 (second-lowest) felony to knowingly take into a jail or the ground belonging to the jail any "marijuana," "narcotic drug" or "dangerous drug" (all defined elsewhere in statute), instead of to take any opium, morphine, cocaine or other narcotic into a jail or the ground belonging to or adjacent to the jail. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.	First sponsor: Rep. E. Farnsworth		4/12 signed by governor. Chap. 202, Laws 2018.
H2247 (Chapter 82): CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION; REPORTING REQUIREMENTS	The Department of Public Safety is required to electronically provide data extract from the Arizona computerized criminal history system of all records relating to sexual assaults twice a year to the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission. Previously, the Dept was required to provide a copy of each applicable disposition reporting form relating to sexual assaults to the Commission. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.	First sponsor: Rep. E. Farnsworth		3/27 signed by governor. Chap. 82, Laws 2018.
H2248 (Chapter 135): INCOMPETENCY; SCREENING; SEXUALLY VIOLENT PERSONS	If the county attorney receives a report that determines a defendant is incompetent to stand trial, the circumstances under which the county attorney may request that the defendant be screened to determine if the defendant may be a sexually violent person are modified to include if the defendant has ever been convicted of or found guilty except insane for a sexually violent offense, instead of only if the defendant is charged with a sexually violent offense. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.	First sponsor: Rep. E. Farnsworth		4/5 signed by governor. Chap. 135, Laws 2018.

<p>H2249 (Chapter 232): PROTECTIVE ORDERS; FILING REQUIREMENTS</p>	<p>Various changes to statutes relating to protective orders and injunctions against harassment. After granting an order of protection, the court is required to provide the order to a law enforcement agency or constable for service, or to an entity that is authorized to serve process. Establishes which agency or entity can serve the defendant based on which court issued the order of protection. The agency or entity serving the order is required to provide confirmation of service to the plaintiff as soon as practicable. For an order of protection or an injunction prohibiting harassment or workplace harassment, each affidavit, declaration, acceptance or return of service is required to be filed no later than 72 hours, excluding weekends and holidays, with the clerk of the issuing court or as otherwise required by court rule. After filing, the court is required to register the injunction with the National Crime Information Center, instead of with the county sheriff. The Supreme Court, instead of the county sheriff, is required to maintain a central repository for orders of protection and injunctions. Effective January 1, 2020. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. E. Farnsworth</p>		<p>4/17 signed by governor. Chap. 232, Laws 2018.</p>
<p>H2251: SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS; DUAL DIAGNOSIS</p>	<p>For the purpose of eligibility for behavioral health services, an applicant who meets the eligibility criteria for an individual with a serious mental illness and who has a dual diagnosis of substance use, substance abuse or an alcohol disability is required to be determined eligible for services as an individual with a serious mental illness.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Carter</p>		<p>1/17 referred to House hel.</p>
<p>H2259 (Chapter 136): JUVENILE COURT FACILITIES; SHELTERS; USE</p>	<p>If appropriate facilities are available to the juvenile court, the presiding judge of the superior court is permitted to authorize juvenile court staff to provide services within the facilities. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Carter</p>		<p>4/5 signed by governor. Chap. 136, Laws 2018.</p>
<p>H2265: PUBLIC RECORDS; NONGOVERNMENTAL DEVICES; EXCEPTIONS</p>	<p>For the purpose of public records statutes, public record does not include any communication, data or other form of content that is created, stored or received on any electronic device or digital network, including a social media or e-mail account or network, that a public body has not established as a system for conducting governmental activity or that is not supported by monies from the state or political subdivisions for the purpose of conducting governmental activity.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Thorpe</p>		<p>1/24 referred to House gov.</p>
<p>H2276: MISREPRESENTATION; SERVICE ANIMALS</p>	<p>A person is prohibited from fraudulently misrepresenting an animal as a service animal or service animal in training to a person or entity that operates a public place. A court or duly appointed hearing officer may impose a minimum civil penalty of \$50 on a person in violation.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Thorpe</p>		<p>1/18 referred to House fed-policy.</p>
<p>H2283 (Chapter 266): SEXUAL OFFENSES; DEFINITION; DEFENSES</p>	<p>For the purpose of sexual offenses, the definition of "sexual contact" is modified to exclude direct or indirect touching or manipulating during caretaking responsibilities, or interactions with a minor or vulnerable adult that an objective, reasonable person would recognize as normal and reasonable under the circumstances. The defense to a prosecution of certain sexual offenses that the defendant was not motivated by a sexual interest</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Kern</p>		<p>4/25 signed by governor. Chap. 266, Laws 2018</p>

	is deleted. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.			
H2299: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENDERS; FIREARMS; SEIZURE	The court is required to order a person placed on probation for a domestic violence offense to transfer, for the duration of the probation, any firearms the person owns or possesses to the appropriate law enforcement agency within 24 hours after sentencing, or to provide the agency with an affidavit certifying that the person does not own or possess a firearm. The court must provide a copy of the order to the appropriate law enforcement agency, and if the agency has not received an affidavit or any firearms from the person within 24 hours, the agency must notify the court and request a search warrant for the person's home and vehicle, if appropriate. If a court orders a defendant who is subject to an order of protection to transfer a firearm to the appropriate law enforcement agency and the firearm is not transferred to the agency within 24 hours, the agency must notify the court and request a search warrant for the person's home and vehicle, if appropriate, to retrieve the firearm.	First sponsor: Rep. Friese		1/18 referred to House jud-pub safety.
H2303: SENTENCING; DRUG OFFENSES; REPETITIVE OFFENDERS	Various changes relating to sentencing for drug offenses. For the purpose of the criminal code, the definition of "historical prior felony conviction" is modified to exclude certain drug offenses involving a drug below the threshold amount. For the purpose of the criminal code for drug offenses, the definition of "threshold amount" is modified to mean 10 grams of heroin, increased from 1 gram, 100 grams of cocaine, increased from 9 grams, 8 grams or 100 milliliters of PCP, increased from 4 grams or 50 milliliters, 28 grams of methamphetamine or amphetamine, increased from 9 grams, 5 pounds of marijuana, increased from 2 pounds, and to add 5 milligrams of fentanyl. For the purpose of determining the additional sentence for various drug offenses, the trier of fact is required to determine and the court is required to consider a list of factors, including whether the offense involved more or less than the statutory amount of the drug. The list of mitigating circumstances the court is required to consider when determining sentencing is expanded to include if the defendant's participation in the offense was motivated or substantially attributable to a documented or diagnosed pattern of mental illness, addiction, trauma resulting from active duty military service in a combat zone, or victimization. Repeals statute establishing sentencing for multiple drug offenses not committed on the same occasion. More.	First sponsor: Rep. Stringer		1/17 referred to House jud-pub safety.
H2309: SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION; TERMINATION	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 to allow the victim to be a peace officer posing as a 15, 16 or 17 year old, and to state that the conduct did not involve the use of threats or force, instead of that the sexual conduct was consensual.	First sponsor: Rep. Bowers		3/27 from Senate rules okay.

<p>H2312 (Chapter 83): SETTING ASIDE CONVICTION; REQUIREMENTS</p>	<p>The clerk of the court is prohibited from charging a filing fee for an application to have a judgment of guilt set aside. Establishes a list of factors the court must consider when determining whether to set aside a conviction. A conviction that is set aside may be alleged as an element of an offense or used as a prior conviction. The clerk of the court is required to notify the Department of Public Safety if a conviction is set aside, and the Dept is required to update the person's criminal record with an annotation that the conviction has been set aside. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. E. Farnsworth</p>		<p>3/27 signed by governor. Chap. 83, Laws 2018.</p>
<p>H2313 (Chapter 237): SENTENCING; MONETARY OBLIGATIONS; FINE MITIGATION</p>	<p>Decreases the surcharge levied on every fine, penalty, forfeiture and civil penalty imposed to 42 percent, from 47 percent. Levies an additional penalty assessment of \$9 on every fine, penalty, forfeiture and civil penalty imposed. Of the assessment collected, 62.4 percent is deposited in the Victims' Rights Fund and 37.6 percent is deposited in the Victim Compensation and Assistance Fund. Modifies the distributions from the Criminal Justice Enhancement Fund to eliminate the distributions to the Victims' Rights Fund and the Victim Compensation and Assistance Fund and to raise the percentage distributions to all other beneficiaries accordingly. Statutory consequences, including wage garnishment, for nonpayment of fines and fees are applied to surcharges and assessments. If the court or Board of Executive Clemency finds that a defendant has willfully failed to pay a fine, surcharge, fee, assessment, restitution or incarceration costs or finds that a defendant has intentionally refused to make a good faith effort to obtain the monies required for payment, the court is authorized to revoke the defendant's probation and sentence the defendant to prison. Judges are authorized to mitigate a fine that is not mandatory if the defendant demonstrates that the payment would work a hardship on the defendant or the defendant's immediate family. Factors the court must consider in determining whether to mitigate a fine are listed. Judges are authorized to mitigate specified surcharges imposed on a fine if the fine is mandatory. Effective January 1, 2019. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. E. Farnsworth</p>		<p>4/17 signed by governor. Chap. 237, Laws 2018.</p>
<p>H2314 (Chapter 203): MISDEMEANOR SENTENCE; AUTHORIZED DISPOSITION</p>	<p>If a person is convicted of a misdemeanor and not granted a period of probation, the court may impose a sentence to a term of community restitution or education or treatment. If the court imposes a sentence to perform community restitution for a misdemeanor, the court is required to determine or fix the number of hours required. If the court imposes a sentence for a term of education or treatment for a misdemeanor, the term cannot exceed the term of probation as determined by statute. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. E. Farnsworth</p>		<p>4/12 signed by governor. Chap. 203, Laws 2018.</p>

<p>H2315 (Chapter 204): INTENSIVE PROBATION; EMPLOYMENT WAGES; MONITORING</p>	<p>A probation officer is required to monitor a person on intensive probation's wages to ensure the collection of restitution, probation fees, fines and other payments. Previously, the person on intensive probation's wages were required to be paid directly to an account established by the probation officer, and the probation officer was required to make payments for restitution, probation fees, fines and other payments. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. E. Farnsworth</p>		<p>4/12 signed by governor. Chap. 204, Laws 2018.</p>
<p>H2356: JUVENILE COURT; JURISDICTION; AGE</p>	<p>If the state files a notice of delinquency and incorrigibility when proceedings are commenced, the juvenile court is required to retain jurisdiction over an adjudicated delinquent juvenile who is at least 17 years of age until the juvenile reaches 19 years of age, unless terminated by court order. If jurisdiction is extended, the juvenile court must order continued probation supervision and treatment services until the person reaches 19 years of age or until otherwise terminated by the court. The court is permitted to terminate probation supervision or treatment services before the person's 19th birthday if the court determines that continued treatment is not required or is not in the best interests of the juvenile or the state or the juvenile commits a new offense after reaching 18 years of age. AS PASSED SENATE.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Bowers</p>		<p>4/30 House concurred in Senate amendments and passed on final reading <u>57-0</u>; ready for governor.</p>
<p>H2360: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY; MINIMUM AGE</p>	<p>The minimum age at which a child against whom a complaint has been filed citing the commission of a delinquent act is required to appear at the juvenile court is increased to 14 years of age, from 10 years of age. The definition of "delinquent act" is modified to require the act to be committed by a juvenile who is fourteen years of age or older.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Blanc</p>		<p>1/18 referred to House jud-pub safety.</p>
<p>H2386: NOTICE OF CLAIM; REQUIREMENTS</p>	<p>A claim filed against a public entity, public school or public employee is required to contain a specific amount and the facts supporting that amount. Payment in full of the amount releases the public entity, public school or public employee from any further liability for the claim. A cause of action accrues when the damaged party realizes he or she has been damaged by a final official act of the public entity, public school or public employee. Applies to claims filed against a public entity, public school or public employee after July 1, 2016. Retroactive to April 1, 2018.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Rivero</p>		<p>2/12 retained on House COW calendar.</p>
<p>H2389: SYRINGE ACCESS PROGRAMS; AUTHORIZATION</p>	<p>The Director of the Department of Health Services is authorized to declare a public health emergency to address a possible outbreak of an infectious disease that is being spread by the sharing of needles. "Qualified entities" (defined as county health departments, municipalities, and nonprofit organizations that meet specified requirements) are authorized to establish and operate a needle and hypodermic syringe access program in a jurisdiction where the Director of the Dept has declared a public health emergency. A program is required to offer a list of specified services, including disposal of used needles and hypodermic syringes, injection supplies at no cost, access to kits that contain an opioid antagonist or referrals to programs that provide access to an opioid antaagonist. and personal consultations concerning</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Rivero</p>		<p>4/11 Petersen replaces Brophy McGee on the FREE Conference Committee. Members now: Sens. Borrelli, Petersen and Mendez; Reps. Rivero, Udall and Navarrete.</p>

	<p>mental health or addiction treatment. An employee, volunteer or participant in the program cannot be charged with or prosecuted for possession of a needle, hypodermic syringe or other injection supply item obtained from or returned to a program or possession of a residual amount of a controlled substance contained in a used needle, hypodermic syringe or injection supply item obtained from or returned to a program, if the person claiming immunity provides written verification that the item was obtained from a program. AS PASSED SENATE.</p>			
<p>H2395: SERVICE ANIMALS; ID CARDS</p>	<p>The Department of Transportation is required to issue service animal identification cards that contain a list of specified information about the service animal on receipt of an application from the handler of the service animal. Application requirements are specified. The Dept is required to adopt rules for the issuance of service animal identification cards, including a fee for issuance. A service animal identification card is not required for a service animal to enter a public place, and the absence of a service animal identification card does not create a presumption that the animal is not a service animal.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Thorpe</p>		<p>2/20 House COW approved. FAILED to pass House <u>12-47</u>.</p>
<p>H2415: JUVENILE DEPENDENCY PROCEEDINGS FUND</p>	<p>Establishes the State Aid for Juvenile Dependency Proceedings Fund, to be administered by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission. Monies in the Fund must be used to provide state aid to county public defenders, legal defenders and contract indigent defense counsel for the processing of juvenile dependency cases. The Commission is required to distribute monies in the Fund to each county according to the three-year average of the total juvenile dependency case filings in the superior court in the county divided by the statewide three-year average of the total juvenile dependency case filings in the superior courts of all 15 counties. Appropriates \$1.5 million from the general fund in FY2018-19 to the Fund.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Cobb</p>		<p>3/29 from Senate appro do pass.</p>
<p>H2427: RELEASE CONDITIONS; PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM</p>	<p>The Supreme Court is required to establish and maintain a statewide Pretrial Services Program to conduct a risk assessment and make a recommendation to the judicial officer concerning an appropriate pretrial release decision. Requirements for the risk assessment are specified. The Program terminates on July 1, 2028. The list of factors the judicial officer is required to consider when determining the method of release or the amount of bail is expanded to include the risk assessment and release recommendation from the Program.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Cardenas</p>		<p>1/23 referred to House jud-pub safety.</p>
<p>H2430: RELEASE AFTER ACQUITTAL; DISMISSED CHARGES</p>	<p>A person must be released from the custody of a county or city jail within four hours after the charges against the person are dismissed or the person is acquitted at trial.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Cardenas</p>		<p>1/23 referred to House jud-pub safety.</p>

<p>H2438: DRUG ADDICTION TREATMENT; COUNTY PROGRAMS</p>	<p>Each county is required to establish an angel initiative program that allows persons to surrender controlled substances or drug paraphernalia to a local police precinct and seek drug addiction treatment. The county, in collaboration with local law enforcement agencies, is required to prescribe standards for the program. Eligibility criteria for program participation is listed. A person who, in good faith, seeks drug addiction treatment at a program cannot be charged with or prosecuted for the possession or use of a controlled substance or drug paraphernalia if the evidence for the violation was gained as a result of seeking treatment at the program.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Bolding</p>		<p>1/23 referred to House jud-pub safety.</p>
<p>H2489: SCHOOLS; ANONYMOUS REPORTING; DANGEROUS ACTIVITY</p>	<p>The Department of Education is required to establish the Safe-To-Tell Program to enable any person to anonymously report any dangerous, violent or unlawful activity being conducted or threatened to be conducted on school property. The Program must include specified methods and procedures, including keeping the identity of a person who reports information confidential and promptly forwarding reported information to the appropriate law enforcement agencies and school officials. The Program terminates on July 1, 2028. Appropriates \$400,000 from the general fund in FY2018-19 to the Dept for the Program.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Boyer</p>		<p>3/20 from Senate rules with a technical amendment.</p>
<p>H2497: COUNTY ATTORNEY; COUNTY SHERIFF; SALARIES</p>	<p>In any county with a population of 500,000 or more persons, the county board of supervisors is authorized to adjust the annual salary of the county attorney and/or the county sheriff above the statutory salary amount up to a maximum of 10 percent above the incumbent chief deputy county attorney's salary or the incumbent chief deputy county sheriff's salary, respectively. Effective January 1, 2019.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Boyer</p>		<p>3/27 Senate appro FAILED 2-6.</p>
<p>H2508: MEDICAL MARIJUANA; OPIOID USE DISORDER</p>	<p>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. 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.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Espinoza</p>		<p>2/6 referred to House hel.</p>
<p>H2511: CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION; MEMBERSHIP; REPORT</p>	<p>Increases the number of members of the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission to 18 members, from 14 members, by adding two public defenders, one crime victim advocate, and one former prison inmate who advocates for prisoner rights. Session law requires the Commission to conduct a comprehensive review of Arizona's sentencing and corrections data and submit a report to the Legislature by December 31, 2018 that includes data-based policy recommendations to accomplish a list of stated goals, including to reduce prisoner recidivism, revise sentencing laws, and improve probation and parole supervision.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Navarrete</p>		<p>2/6 referred to House jud-pub safety.</p>
<p>H2518: TECH CORRECTION; PRISONERS</p>	<p>Minor change in Title 31 (Prisons & Prisoners) related to prisoners. Apparent striker bus. AS PASSED HOUSE.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Kern</p>		<p>3/22 from Senate gov with amend <u>#4868</u>.</p>

H2562: CRIME; EMERGENCY SERVICES; SUMMARIES; WEBSITES	Each month, municipalities are required to post on their websites a crime and emergency services summary, which must include a list of specified information on crime, police department response times, fire department calls and responses, municipal emergency medical services responses, and emergency personnel counts. AS PASSED HOUSE.	First sponsor: Rep. Grantham		3/15 from Senate gov with amend <u>#4794</u> .
H2570: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE; HOUSEHOLDS; TREATMENT PROGRAMS	The list of relationships between persons that cause specified acts to be classified as domestic violence is modified to require that if the relationship is of persons residing or having resided in the same household, the persons are or were in a familial, sexual or romantic relationship. A judge is required to order a person convicted of a misdemeanor domestic violence offense to complete a "domestic violence offender treatment program" (defined) only if the relationship between the victim and the defendant is one of a list of specified relationships, and if the relationship is not on the list, the judge is permitted, instead of required, to order the convicted person to complete a treatment program other than a domestic violence offender treatment program.	First sponsor: Rep. Benally		2/6 referred to House jud-pub safety.
H2580: RESISTING DETENTION; OFFENSE	The crime of resisting arrest, a class 6 (lowest) felony or a class 1 (highest) misdemeanor depending on specified circumstances, is expanded to include resisting detention.	First sponsor: Rep. Gabaldon		2/6 referred to House jud-pub safety.
H2597: MARIJUANA VIOLATION; CLASSIFICATION	Possession or use of less than 3.5 grams of marijuana that is not possessed for sale is a class 1 (highest) misdemeanor, instead of a class 6 (lowest) felony.	First sponsor: Rep. Mosley		2/6 referred to House jud-pub safety.
H2605: CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS; PUBLIC INFO	Beginning January 1, 2019, on the first day of each month, the Attorney General, each county attorney and each municipal prosecutor is required to post a list of specified criminal justice information on his/her public website or on the public website of an affiliated association.	First sponsor: Rep. Stringer		2/6 referred to House jud-pub safety.
H2606: LAW ENFORCEMENT; DEADLY FORCE; INVESTIGATIONS	If a law enforcement officer uses deadly physical force in the performance of official duties and that use causes the death of another person, an investigator or law enforcement officer who is not from the same law enforcement agency or the county attorney from another county is required to conduct the investigation into the officer's use of deadly physical force and provide the results of the investigation to the county attorney of the county in which the use of force occurred.	First sponsor: Rep. Bolding		2/7 referred to House jud-pub safety.
H2621: CRIMINAL CONVICTION; ARREST; EXPUNGEMENT	A person convicted of a misdemeanor or a class 4 (lower mid-level), class 5 (second-lowest), or class 6 (lowest) felony is permitted to petition the court that pronounced sentence to vacate the judgment of conviction and expunge any records related to that conviction. The person may file the petition no less than three years after the date the person completes the conditions of probation or sentence. Information that must be included in the petition is listed. Does not apply to a person convicted of a list of specified criminal offenses or a person who has two or more felony convictions.	First sponsor: Rep. Rivero		2/6 referred to House jud-pub safety.

<p>H2628: CRIMINAL NUISANCE; COMMERCIAL PROPERTY; PENALTY</p>	<p>The criminal classification for criminal nuisance is increased to a class 1 (highest) misdemeanor, from a class 3 (lowest) misdemeanor if the violation occurs on "commercial property" (defined) and the person is the owner or operator of the property.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Blanc</p>		<p>2/6 referred to House jud-pub safety.</p>
<p>H2630: DEFINITIONS; CANNABIS; MARIJUANA</p>	<p>For the purpose of the criminal code relating to drug offenses, the definition of "cannabis" is modified to include all parts of any plant of the genus cannabis and all products that are manufactured primarily from plant material from the genus cannabis that do not involve introducing an additional controlled substance, and the definition of "marijuana" is modified to remove the exclusion of any plant of the genus cannabis from which the resin has been extracted. Retroactive to January 1, 2011, for the purpose of the Arizona Medical Marijuana Act, the definition of "usable marijuana" includes any extract or tincture derived from the plant. 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.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Powers Hannley</p>		<p>2/6 referred to House jud-pub safety.</p>
<p>H2633 (Chapter 87): PHARMACISTS; CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES</p>	<p>An initial prescription for a schedule II controlled substance that is an opioid that is written for more than a five-day supply or more than 90 morphine milligram equivalents per day is deemed to meet the requirements of a statutory exemption from the applicable limit when the initial prescription is presented to the dispenser, and a pharmacist is not required to verify with the prescriber whether the initial prescription complies with the applicable statutory limit. The Board of Pharmacy is authorized to waive the red cap requirement for containers of schedule II controlled substances that are opioids if implementing the requirement is not feasible because of the specific dosage form or packaging type. Retroactive to April 26, 2018. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Cobb</p>		<p>3/27 signed by governor. Chap. 87, Laws 2018.</p>
<p>H2635: DRUG OVERDOSE; IMMUNITY; LIMITATIONS</p>	<p>Immunity from being charged or prosecuted for a person who, in good faith, seeks medical assistance for someone experiencing a drug-related overdose or who is in need of medical assistance for a drug-related overdose does not apply to a person who was granted immunity twice before, and does not apply to a person who was granted immunity once before unless the person, within 30 days after the current drug-related overdose, seeks and obtains a screening and a referral for treatment from a community addiction services provider or addiction treatment professional.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Syms</p>		<p>2/14 House jud-pub safety FAILED 4-4-0-1.</p>
<p>H2636: INTERFERING; JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS; VICTIMS; CHILDREN</p>	<p>A commission of interfering with judicial proceedings by knowingly disobeying or resisting the lawful order, process or other mandate of a court that results in serious physical injury to or death of a minor is a class 5 (second-lowest) felony, instead of a class 1 (highest) misdemeanor.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Syms</p>		<p>2/6 referred to House jud-pub safety.</p>

<p>H2643: VETERANS COURT; ESTABLISHMENT; REQUIREMENTS</p>	<p>The presiding judge of the superior court in each county is required to establish a veterans court to adjudicate cases filed in the superior court, a justice court, or a municipal court. The judge must establish the eligibility criteria for referral to the court. The criteria must include a mandatory referral requirement for any case that is filed against a veteran and that alleges only a violation of aggravated driving under the influence. When a person is under the jurisdiction of the veterans court, the prosecution against the person is suspended for 24 months to allow the person to participate in a deferred prosecution program. The court is prohibited from incarcerating the person during the term of the deferred prosecution. On successful completion of a deferred prosecution program, the court is required to dismiss all charges against the person.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Martinez</p>		<p>2/6 referred to House jud-pub safety.</p>
<p>HCR2001: FIREARM SALES; TRANSFERS; BACKGROUND CHECKS</p>	<p>The 2018 general election ballot is to carry the question of whether to amend state statute to require parties to a prospective firearms sale or transfer to complete the transaction through a licensed firearms dealer if neither party is 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.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Friese</p>		<p>1/18 referred to House jud-pub safety, fed-policy.</p>
<p>HCR2037: MARIJUANA; REGULATION; TAXATION</p>	<p>The 2018 general election ballot is to carry the question of whether to amend state statute to allow the personal possession and use of marijuana in limited amounts by persons who are at least 21 years of age and establish regulations for marijuana establishments. Levies an excise tax on the sale or transfer of marijuana by a marijuana cultivation facility to a retail marijuana store or marijuana product manufacturing facility at a rate of \$50 per ounce, and provides for payment and administration of the tax. Of the net revenues generated by the tax, 40 percent must be used for a public safety grant program, 40 percent must be used for a public education grant program, and 20 percent must be used for a drug treatment and rehabilitation program.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Rep. Clodfelter</p>		<p>2/7 referred to House jud-pub safety, ways-means.</p>
<p>S1010: TOBACCO POSSESSION; SALE; AGE; SIGNAGE</p>	<p>For the purpose of statute prohibiting furnishing a tobacco product to an underage person, a petty offense, tobacco products may not be furnished to a person who is under 21 years of age, instead of to a minor, and the required mental state of doing so knowingly is eliminated. The definition of "tobacco product" is expanded to include "electronic smoking devices" (defined). The crimes of a retail tobacco vendor selling, furnishing or giving beedies or bidis, of selling tobacco products through a vending machine except in specified circumstances, and of delivering or causing</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. D. Farnsworth</p>		<p>1/8 referred to Senate com-pub safety, health-hu ser.</p>

	<p>unsolicited tobacco products to be delivered to a residence are all modified to apply to products sold or given to an individual who is under 21 years of age, instead of to a minor. Retail tobacco vendors are prohibited from selling or permitting the sale of tobacco products unless a sign with specified dimensions is posted at the location stating that a person who is under 21 years of age cannot purchase tobacco products. Violations are an unlawful practice and a petty offense.</p>			
<p>S1011: COMPUTER TAMPERING; UNAUTHORIZED HUMAN IMPERSONATION</p>	<p>The list of acts constituting the crime of computer tampering, a class 6 (lowest) felony, is expanded to include knowingly using or deploying any computer or computer software that conceals the computer or computer software's real identity to simulate or impersonate the actions of a human.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. Kavanagh</p>		<p>5/4 referred to Senate rules only.</p>
<p>S1018: SENTENCING; INCREASED PUNISHMENT: FENTANYL</p>	<p>Increases the criminal classification of possession or use of fentanyl to a class 3 (mid-level) felony, from a class 4 (lower mid-level) felony. A person convicted of possession of fentanyl for sale, possession of equipment or chemicals to manufacture fentanyl, administering fentanyl to another person, obtaining fentanyl by fraud, or transporting or offering to sell or transfer fentanyl 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.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. Kavanagh</p>		<p>1/8 referred to Senate jud.</p>
<p>S1029: VULNERABLE USERS OF PUBLIC WAYS</p>	<p>An operator of a motor vehicle is prohibited from knowingly, intentionally or recklessly operating the vehicle within three feet of a "vulnerable user of a public way" (defined as a law enforcement officer, emergency responder or a worker in a state highway work zone while in the course of official duties or a pedestrian, person riding an animal or a person operating a farm tractor, skateboard, skates, scooter, wheelchair or bicycle in a crosswalk or on a shoulder of the highway). An operator of a motor vehicle is prohibited from knowingly, intentionally or recklessly distracting or attempting to distract a vulnerable user of a public way for the purpose of causing violence or injury, or forcing or attempting to force a vulnerable user of a public way off of a public way, crosswalk or shoulder of the highway except as necessary for public safety. A violation is a class 2 (mid-level) misdemeanor, except that if a violation resulted in serious physical injury to or death of a vulnerable user of a public way, the court is required to impose specified penalties.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. Farley</p>		<p>1/8 referred to Senate trans-tech, jud.</p>
<p>S1033: UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY; RIOT; IDENTITY; CLASSIFICATION</p>	<p>If a person obscures or hides their identity with a mask, disguise, makeup or other device during the commission of unlawful assembly, the criminal classification is increased to a class 6 (lowest) felony, from a class 1 (highest) misdemeanor. If a person obscures or hides their identity with a mask, disguise, makeup or other device during the commission of riot, the criminal classification is increased to a class 4 (mid-level) felony, from a class 5 (second-lowest) felony. It is an affirmative defense to an allegation that the person's identity was obscured or hidden during the commission of either offense if the mask, disguise, makeup or</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. Kavanagh</p>		<p>1/8 referred to Senate jud.</p>

	other device was worn for a medical or religious purpose.			
S1040: SERVICE ANIMALS; MISREPRESENTATION	A person is prohibited from fraudulently misrepresenting an animal as a service animal or service animal in training to a person or entity that operates a public place. A court or duly appointed hearing officer may impose on a person in violation a civil penalty of \$250.	First sponsor: Sen. Kavanagh		1/18 from Senate gov do pass.
S1041 (Chapter 186): RESIDENCY RESTRICTIONS; SEX OFFENDERS; VICTIMS	It is unlawful for a person who is required to register as a sex offender to knowingly establish a residence within 1,000 feet of the real property on which the person's former victim resides. Some exceptions. Violations are a class 1 (highest) misdemeanor, and second or subsequent violations are a class 6 (lowest) felony. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.	First sponsor: Sen. Kavanagh		4/11 signed by governor. Chap. 186, Laws 2018.
S1044: TELECOMMUNICATIONS FUND; REPORT; WEBSITE	The Department of Administration is required to post the annual report on the Telecommunications Fund on the Dept's website.	First sponsor: Sen. Kavanagh		3/22 from House gov with amend <u>#4879</u> .
S1060: UNLAWFUL MEDICAL MARIJUANA INFORMATION	It is a class 6 (lowest) felony for a "listing or menu service" (defined) to display the contact information for or product lines of a nonprofit medical marijuana dispensary without verifying that the dispensary has a registration certificate or to display a physical address for a dispensary that is different than the address on the dispensary's registration certificate. Violations are subject to a fine of at least \$10,000.	First sponsor: Sen. D. Farnsworth		1/9 referred to Senate jud.
S1061: MEDICAL MARIJUANA FUND; APPROPRIATION	The Department of Health Services is required to adopt rules to address registered nonprofit medical marijuana dispensaries that relocated outside of their original community health analysis area and the labeling and testing of edible medical marijuana products. The Dept is also required to review current application and renewal fees for dispensaries and dispensary agents and adopt rules to modify the fees if necessary. Appropriates \$5 million from the Medical Marijuana Fund in FY2018-19 to the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission to provide grants to law enforcement agencies in Arizona to enforce crimes relating to drug trafficking and distribution. 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.	First sponsor: Sen. D. Farnsworth		1/9 referred to Senate com-pub safety.
S1074: IMMIGRATION; LAW ENFORCEMENT; REPEAL	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	First sponsor: Sen. Quezada		1/9 referred to Senate jud.

	of willful failure to 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.			
S1076 (Chapter 22): ASSAULT; PUBLIC SAFETY CONTRACTORS; WORKERS	For the purpose of statute allowing public safety employees or volunteers to petition the court for an order authorizing testing of another person for certain diseases if there is probable cause to believe that the person bit, scratched, spat or transferred blood or other bodily fluid on or through the skin of the employee or volunteer who was performing an official duty, the definition of "public safety employee or volunteer" is expanded to include a contractor of a state or local law enforcement agency or correctional facility, any employee or volunteer of a correctional facility, and any other person who is authorized to perform official duties or be present within a correctional facility. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.	First sponsor: Sen. Barto		3/16 signed by governor. Chap. 22, Laws 2018.
S1078: ARIZONA CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION; MEMBERSHIP	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 with experience working in the criminal justice system. Session law provides for the initial terms of the new members.	First sponsor: Sen. Barto		1/9 referred to Senate jud.
S1092: CLAIM; NOTICE; PUBLIC ENTITY; EXCEPTION	An action against a public entity or public employee does not apply to any claim alleging medical malpractice that resulted in the death of a person who was being treated for a mental health illness must be brought within 18 months after the cause of action accrues, instead of within 1 year.	First sponsor: Sen. Cajero Bedford		2/13 stricken from Senate consent calendar by Yarbrough.
S1094: CRIMINAL CASES; ARRESTS; RECORDS; ERASURE	In any criminal case commenced beginning October 2, 1969 or after, if the accused is found not guilty by a final judgment or the charge is dismissed, all law enforcement, prosecuting agency and court records that pertain to the charge must be erased when the time to file a notice of appeal expires. Some exceptions. In any criminal case commenced before October 1, 1969, if the accused is found not guilty by a final judgment or the charge is dismissed, all law enforcement, prosecuting agency and court records that pertain to the charge must be erased by operation of law. Some exceptions. If a person is arrested or charged with violating a criminal law and the prosecutor dismisses or does not file a criminal charge against the person for at least 13 months after the arrest or dismissal, all law enforcement, grand jury, prosecuting agency and court records that pertain to the arrest or charge must be erased. Some exceptions. If a judgment of guilt is set aside, the person may request that the court seal the person's arrest and conviction records. The court or a law enforcement agency is prohibited	First sponsor: Sen. Quezada		1/10 referred to Senate jud.

	from publicly disclosing an arrest and conviction record that is sealed. A person whose arrest record is sealed is authorized to deny under all circumstances that the arrest and conviction ever occurred.			
S1096: LENGTH OF PAROLE; JUVENILE OFFENDERS	The Board of Executive Clemency is required to determine the length of parole for a juvenile offender who is sentenced to life imprisonment with the possibility of release and who is granted parole.	First sponsor: Sen. Quezada		2/1 from Senate jud do pass.
S1098: INDUSTRIAL HEMP; LICENSING	Adds a new article to Title 3 (Agriculture) regulating industrial hemp production, processing, manufacturing, distribution and commerce under the authority of the Department of Agriculture. The Dept is required to adopt rules to oversee the licensing, production and management of industrial hemp, including adopting fees by rule. Industrial hemp growers and processors are required to obtain a license from the Dept, and licensing requirements are established. Licensing fees are deposited in the newly created Industrial Hemp Trust Fund, to be used by the Dept for administering and enforcing these regulations. Establishes requirements for recordkeeping, inspection, transportation and distribution of industrial hemp, and penalties for violations. The Dept is required to establish by rule or order a 5-member Industrial Hemp Advisory Council to assist and make recommendations regarding the administration and implementation of these regulations. Appropriates \$250,000 and 3 FTE positions from the general fund in FY2019-20 to the Dept's Plant Services Division and appropriates \$500,000 from the general fund in FY2019-20 to the Dept for the purposes of this legislation. Effective one year from and after the general effective date of the 53rd Legislature, 2nd Regular Session. AS PASSED SENATE.	First sponsor: Sen. Borrelli		5/3 passed House <u>56-3</u> ; ready for governor.
S1110 (Chapter 123): PHOTO RADAR; REVIEW; PENALTY	Before a citation is issued, a law enforcement agency is required to review evidence that is recorded by a photo enforcement system to determine whether a violation of failure to obey a traffic control device or speed restrictions occurred. A photo enforcement company is prohibited from determining whether a violation occurred for the purpose of issuing a citation. Violations of these requirements are a class 1 (highest) misdemeanor. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.	First sponsor: Sen. Borrelli		4/3 signed by governor. Chap. 123, Laws 2018.
S1116: DRIVING; ANIMAL ON LAP; PROHIBITION	A person is prohibited from operating a vehicle while an "animal" (defined) is on the person's lap. Violations are subject to a civil penalty of \$100.	First sponsor: Sen. Kavanagh		1/23 Senate trans-tech held.
S1121: CRIMES; CULPABLE MENTAL STATE; REQUIREMENT	Beginning January 1, 2019, if a new statute classifies an offense as a misdemeanor or felony and does not expressly prescribe a culpable mental state that is sufficient for commission of the offense, the culpable mental state is intentional, except for drug offenses in which case the culpable mental state required is knowingly. Some exceptions, including for sexual offenses, driving under the influence offenses, a moving traffic violation or a violation involving public health and	First sponsor: Sen. Kavanagh		1/11 referred to Senate jud.

	<p>safety included in Title 36 (Public Health and Safety). Beginning January 1, 2019, if a municipality adopts a new ordinance defining a strict liability offense, the ordinance must expressly prescribe that it is a strict liability offense. If the ordinance does not express prescribe that it is a strict liability offense, the culpable mental state is intentional, except for misdemeanor drug offenses in which case the culpable mental state required is knowingly. Does not apply to a municipal ordinance that involves a traffic violation, a building code violation or a food or health and safety code violation.</p>			
<p>S1180: INCORRECT ARREST; RECORD CLEARANCE</p>	<p>If a law enforcement agency determines that a person was incorrectly arrested and is factually innocent of the offense that was the basis of the arrest either because of identity theft or a "mistaken identification" (defined), the court is required to order the person's criminal record to be cleared and notify the person of the clearing. A person whose arrest record is cleared is authorized to deny under all circumstances that the arrest ever occurred.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. Miranda</p>		<p>1/16 referred to Senate jud.</p>
<p>S1186: PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS; LIMITATION</p>	<p>For the purposes of injunctions against harassment, the definition of "harassment" is changed to "three or more distinct acts that occur within one calendar year that are clearly directed at a specific person and that would cause a reasonable person to be seriously in fear for the person's physical safety and the conduct in fact seriously threatens the physical safety of the person." A petition for an injunction against harassment is required to include a statement articulating at least three specific and distinct events and dates of the acts constituting the alleged harassment. When the court makes a determination on the petition, the court may only consider an allegation that was included in the petition, and the court is prohibited from finding that good cause exists if the irreparable harm that would result to the plaintiff is based only on an unfounded fear on the part of the plaintiff. The burden of proof at a hearing is clear and convincing evidence of harassment.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. Kavanagh</p>		<p>3/1 FAILED to pass Senate <u>18-12 (required 3/4 vote).</u></p>
<p>S1210: ACCIDENTS; DEATH; INJURY; IMPLIED CONSENT</p>	<p>After a person was involved in a traffic accident resulting in death and the officer has probably cause to believe that the person caused the accident, the officer must require, instead of may request, the person to submit to and successfully complete a test or tests of the person's blood, breath, urine or other bodily substance for the purposes of determining alcohol concentration or drug content.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. Burges</p>		<p>3/22 from House jud-pub safety with amend <u>#4851.</u></p>
<p>S1211 (Chapter 269): SENTENCE; LIFE IMPRISONMENT; PAROLE ELIGIBILITY</p>	<p>A person who was convicted of first degree murder and who was sentenced to life with the possibility of parole after serving a minimum number of calendar years pursuant to a plea agreement that contained a stipulation to parole eligibility is eligible for parole after serving the minimum number of calendar years that is specified in the sentence. If granted parole, the person is required to remain on parole for the remainder of the person's life. except that the person's parole mav</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. Burges</p>		<p>4/30 signed by governor. Chap. 269, Laws 2018. <u>message</u></p>

	<p>be revoked. Applies to a defendant who entered into a plea agreement that stipulated to parole eligibility and who was sentenced at any time beginning January 2, 1994 and on or before the effective date of this legislation. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR. In his signing statement, the Governor asked the Board of Executive Clemency and prosecutors in Arizona for vigilance as these cases move through parole proceedings and ensure that criminals who should remain behind bars.</p>			
<p>S1214: COUNTY OFFICIALS; SALARIES</p>	<p>Beginning January 1, 2021, the annual salaries of county officers are increased by 15.6 percent. Effective January 1, 2019, the annual salary of the clerk of the superior court is increased 22 percent.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. Kavanagh</p>		<p>1/18 referred to Senate gov.</p>
<p>S1222: END-OF-LIFE DECISIONS; TERMINALLY ILL</p>	<p>A "qualified patient" (defined) is permitted to make a written request for medication to end the patient's life. Establishes a process for the request, including a requirement for it to be signed and witnessed by at least two persons who meet specified requirements. Also establishes required procedures for the attending physician and a consulting physician. Requires a 15-day waiting period and provides for effect on construction of wills and contracts. Specifies immunities and civil penalties for violations.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. Bradley</p>		<p>1/18 referred to Senate health-hu ser.</p>
<p>S1224: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENDERS; FIREARMS; SEIZURE</p>	<p>The court is required to order a person placed on probation for a domestic violence offense to transfer, for the duration of the probation, any firearms the person owns or possesses to the appropriate law enforcement agency within 24 hours after sentencing, or to provide the agency with an affidavit certifying that the person does not own or possess a firearm. The court must provide a copy of the order to the appropriate law enforcement agency, and if the agency has not received an affidavit or any firearms from the person within 24 hours, the agency must notify the court and request a search warrant for the person's home and vehicle, if appropriate. If a court orders a defendant who is subject to an order of protection to transfer a firearm to the appropriate law enforcement agency and the firearm is not transferred to the agency within 24 hours, the agency must notify the court and request a search warrant for the person's home and vehicle, if appropriate, to retrieve the firearm.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. Bradley</p>		<p>1/18 referred to Senate jud.</p>
<p>S1231: JUSTIFICATION; DEADLY PHYSICAL FORCE; EXCEPTIONS</p>	<p>A person is not justified in threatening or using deadly physical force against another person if the person either leaves a place of safety and actively pursues the other person who is engaged in a lawful activity or pursues the other person after a law enforcement officer requests that the person retreat to a place of safety.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. Mendez</p>		<p>1/18 referred to Senate jud.</p>
<p>S1233: DEATH PENALTY; REPEAL</p>	<p>Repeals the death penalty, the Capital Postconviction Public Defender Office, and all related statutes. Crimes currently punishable by death are punishable by natural life imprisonment. If the court imposes a natural life sentence, the court is required to order that the defendant not be released on any basis for the remainder of the defendant's natural life. As session law, the</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. Mendez</p>		<p>1/18 referred to Senate jud.</p>

	Supreme Court is required to remand each case in which a sentence of death was imposed before the effective date of this legislation to the court in the appropriate county, where that court must strike the death sentence and enter in its place a sentence of natural life, which is not subject to commutation, parole, community supervision, work furlough or work release.			
S1242: SALARY HISTORY INFO; EMPLOYERS	Employers are prohibited from relying on the salary history information of an applicant for employment as a factor in determining whether to offer employment to an applicant or what salary to offer an applicant, and from seeking salary history information about an applicant for employment. On reasonable request, an employer is required to provide the pay scale for a position to an applicant for employment. Applies to all employers, including state and local government employers and the Legislature.	First sponsor: Sen. Quezada		1/18 referred to Senate com-pub safety.
S1244: MEMBERSHIP; ARIZONA CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION	Increases the number of members of the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission to 19 members by adding an attorney who practices primarily in the area of criminal defense and a representative of a Native American Tribe or Nation who has experience in the criminal justice or indigent defense field, both of whom are appointed by the Governor. Session law provides for the initial terms of the new members.	First sponsor: Sen. Quezada		1/18 referred to Senate jud.
S1249 (Chapter 56): CAMPAIGN FINANCE VIOLATIONS; APPEALS	The imposition of a penalty for campaign finance violations may be appealed to the superior court, instead of to the Office of Administrative Hearings as an appealable agency action. At the hearing on an appeal, the superior court is required to conduct a trial de novo (a new trial) and the enforcement officer has the burden of proving any alleged violation by a preponderance of the evidence. Effective January 1, 2019. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.	First sponsor: Sen. Burges		3/23 signed by governor. Chap. 56, Laws 2018.
S1258: ERRONEOUS CONVICTIONS; CIVIL ACTION	A person who has been erroneously convicted is permitted to apply to a court for compensation. The person claiming to have been erroneously convicted has the burden of proving the erroneous conviction. If the court determines that the person did not commit the offense by clear and convincing evidence, the court must enter a judgment for damages against the agency that prosecuted the person. Damages that the court is permitted to award are specified. A person who was convicted before the effective date of this legislation may file a civil action within two years after the effective date.	First sponsor: Sen. Cajero Bedford		1/22 referred to Senate jud.
S1261: TEXTING WHILE DRIVING; PROHIBITION	A motor vehicle operator is prohibited from using a portable wireless communication device to read, write or send an electronic message while operating a motor vehicle unless the vehicle is stopped. Establishes a list of circumstances that constitute an affirmative defense to a prosecution of this prohibition. Violations are subject to a civil penalty of \$100 for a first violation, \$300 for a second or subsequent violation, or \$500 if the person is involved in a motor vehicle accident.	First sponsor: Sen. Farley		2/19 stricken from Senate consent calendar by Yarbrough.

	Violations are a petty offense subject to a fine of \$25-\$99 for a first offense, and \$100-\$200 for a second or subsequent offense, except that a violation that causes the death of or serious bodily injury to another person is a class 2 (mid-level) misdemeanor subject to a fine of up to \$4,000.			
S1274 (Chapter 253): PUBLIC MONIES; RECOVERY; ILLEGAL PAYMENTS	The Attorney General is authorized to bring an action to recover illegally paid public monies against any person who received the illegal payment, the public body or public officer acting in his/her official capacity who ordered or caused the illegal payment, or the public official, employee or agent who ordered or caused the illegal payment. A public official, employee or agent of the state, a political subdivision, or a budget unit who is charged with collecting, receiving, safekeeping, transferring or disbursing public monies may be held personally liable for an illegal payment of public monies. A public official, employee or agent of the state, a political subdivision, or a budget unit who is responsible for disbursing, collecting, receiving, safekeeping or transferring public monies pursuant to a warrant or other form of claim that does not originate from the public official, employee or agent making the disbursement cannot be held personally liable for illegal payments made pursuant to warrants or claims unless the public official, employee or agent knew or should have known that a warrant or other claim would result in an illegal payment of public monies. An action must be brought within five years after the date an illegal payment was ordered. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.	First sponsor: Sen. Petersen		4/17 signed by governor. Chap. 253, Laws 2018.
S1282: MEDICAL MARIJUANA FUND; APPROPRIATION	A registered nonprofit medical marijuana dispensary is required to have at least one secure entrance, instead of a single secure entrance. 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. AS PASSED SENATE.	First sponsor: Sen. Borrelli		5/3 House COW approved with amend #4952 and floor amend #5206, #5207 and #5208. Passed House 41-17 (voter protected portions failed due to required 3/4 vote); ready for Senate action on House amendments. Senate concurred in House amendments and FAILED to pass on final reading 10-19.
S1295 (Chapter 255): INSURANCE PRODUCERS; FEES	Insurance producers are no longer prohibited from charging or receiving any fee or service charge in connection with the transaction of life, annuity or long-term care insurance. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.	First sponsor: Sen. Kavanagh		4/17 signed by governor. Chap. 255, Laws 2018.
S1296: GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATIONS; EMERGENCY RESPONSE INTERPRETERS	The state, counties and municipalities are each required to take reasonable steps to ensure that its communications with persons with disabilities, including online communications and emergency communications, are equally as effective as its communications with persons without disabilities. The state, counties and municipalities are each required to provide auxiliary aids and services when needed to communicate effectively with persons with communication disabilities. The state, counties and municipalities are each required to	First sponsor: Sen. Bowie		5/3 from House rules okay. House COW approved. Passed House 58-2; ready for governor.

	<p>establish a protocol to take reasonable steps to secure a licensed interpreter to interpret emergency communications that are presented live to the media for broadcast or delivered through a live online communication, including an official government statement or press conference relating to an emergency situation. Does not prevent the state, a county or a municipality from communicating to the public during an emergency situation if an interpreter is unavailable. AS PASSED SENATE.</p>			
<p>S1318: MEDICAL ASSISTANCE REQUESTS; EVIDENCE; MITIGATION</p>	<p>A person who, in good faith, seeks medical assistance for someone experiencing a drug related overdose and a person who experiences a drug related overdose and is in need of medical assistance cannot be charged or prosecuted for the possession or use of a controlled substance or drug paraphernalia if the evidence for the violation was gained as a result of seeking medical assistance.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. Contreras</p>		<p>1/24 referred to Senate jud.</p>
<p>S1345: CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION; LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. Mendez</p>		<p>1/24 referred to Senate com-pub safety.</p>
<p>S1346: JUVENILES; COURT JURISDICTION; AGE</p>	<p>Increases the age at the time of the commission of an alleged offense which allows a juvenile to be prosecuted as an adult for certain felony offenses to 17, from 15, for a list of violent felony offenses and to 16, from 14, for other felony offenses.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. Dalessandro</p>		<p>1/24 referred to Senate jud.</p>
<p>S1347: MENTAL HEALTH; INJUNCTION; FIREARM POSSESSION</p>	<p>An immediate family member or a peace officer is authorized to file a verified petition with a magistrate, justice of the peace or superior court judge for an injunction that prohibits a person from possessing, controlling, owning or receiving a firearm. Any court may issue or enforce a mental health injunction against firearm possession, regardless of the location of the person. Information that must be included in the petition is specified. If the court finds that there is clear and convincing evidence to issue a mental health injunction against firearm possession, the court must issue the injunction. Information that must be included in the injunction is specified. Provides for enforcement. More.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. Hobbs</p>		<p>1/24 referred to Senate jud.</p>
<p>S1348: PROHIBITED WEAPON; BUMP-FIRE DEVICE; ACCESSORY</p>	<p>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).</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. Cajero Bedford</p>		<p>1/24 referred to Senate jud.</p>

<p>S1350: INDIGENT DEFENSE FUND; DISTRIBUTION; PURPOSE</p>	<p>The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission is required to distribute monies in the State Aid to Indigent Defense Fund each fiscal year to each county for the sole purpose of providing state aid to the county public defender, legal defender and contract indigent defense counsel for the processing of criminal cases.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. Contreras</p>		<p>1/24 referred to Senate jud.</p>
<p>S1351: JUVENILE COURT; AGE; DEPENDENT CHILD</p>	<p>The definition of "dependent child" is modified to include a child who is under 12 years of age, increased from 8 years of age, and who is found to have committed an act that would result in adjudication as a delinquent juvenile or incorrigible child if committed by an older juvenile or child.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. Dalessandro</p>		<p>1/24 referred to Senate jud.</p>
<p>S1352: JUVENILES; NATURAL LIFE SENTENCE; REPEAL</p>	<p>Eliminates the sentencing option of natural life for defendants who were under 18 years of age at the time of the commission of various offenses.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. Dalessandro</p>		<p>1/24 referred to Senate jud.</p>
<p>S1374: STATE LAW; LOCAL GOVERNMENT VIOLATIONS</p>	<p>For a legislator to be eligible to request an investigation of a county or city action that allegedly violates state law or the state Constitution, all or part of the county or municipality must be located in the legislator's legislative district. Prior to investigating the alleged violation, the Attorney General is required to notify the county or municipality and allow at least 30 days for a response before making a determination. Counties and municipalities have 60 days, increased from 30 days, to resolve violations after notice from the Attorney General, or may appeal the determination by filing a special action in the Supreme Court to resolve the issue. If the Supreme Court determines that there is no violation, the State Treasurer is required to reimburse the county or municipality for reasonable fees and costs incurred to respond to the request. The reimbursement amount cannot exceed an unspecified amount (blank in original) for each determination.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. Brophy McGee</p>		<p>2/14 FAILED Senate gov 3-4.</p>
<p>S1386 (Chapter 190): HIGH-TECH TAX FRAUD</p>	<p>It is a class 5 (second-lowest) felony to purchase, install or use any "automated sales suppression device" (defined) or service or "zapper" (defined) with the intent to defeat or evade any tax administered by the Department of Revenue that is due or believed to be due by the taxpayer. It is a class 5 (second-lowest) felony to sell, license, purchase, install, manufacture, develop or possess any automated sales suppression device or service or zapper knowing that the purpose of the device is to defeat or evade any tax administered by the Department of Revenue. A person convicted of these violations is also subject to a fine of up to \$100,000 or \$500,000 if a corporation. Fines collected from violations are deposited in the newly established Department of Revenue Tax Fraud Interdiction Fund, to be used by the Dept to detect violations and enhance tax fraud analytics used to detect violations and by the Attorney General to prosecute violations. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. D. Farnsworth</p>		<p>4/11 signed by governor. Chap. 190, Laws 2018.</p>

<p>S1413: ASSISTING FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT; PROHIBITION</p>	<p>The state, political subdivisions, "law enforcement agencies" (defined) and their employees or agents acting in an official capacity are prohibited from knowingly assisting a federal law enforcement agency or officer in the investigation, detention or prosecution of a person for a violation of federal law that prohibits the person from using, possessing or cultivating medical marijuana if the person is authorized to do so under state law.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. Mendez</p>		<p>1/29 referred to Senate jud.</p>
<p>S1420: MEDICAL MARIJUANA; INSPECTION; TESTING; APPROPRIATION</p>	<p>Marijuana that is cultivated for medical use by a nonprofit medical marijuana dispensary or a designated caregiver is an agricultural commodity as defined in rule by the Department of Agriculture and, beginning June 1, 2019, is subject to regulation under title 3 (Agriculture) and related rules. The Dept is authorized to adopt any rules necessary relating to the cultivation of marijuana for medical use and required testing by independent third-party laboratories of marijuana that is cultivated by a nonprofit medical marijuana dispensary or a designated caregiver for medical use. The Dept is authorized to enter at reasonable times into or on a private property where marijuana is cultivated for medical use to determine compliance or noncompliance with rules or orders. The Dept is required to establish inspection protocols for nonprofit medical marijuana dispensaries that include the inspection of dispensary premises beginning June 1, 2019, and to establish remediation requirements for nonprofit medical marijuana dispensary premises where an inspection violation is found. A person that provides laboratory analysis of marijuana cultivated for medical use is required to apply for a certificate from the State Agricultural Laboratory, and the Dept is required to adopt rules for laboratory certification. Appropriates \$2 million from the Medical Marijuana Fund in FY2018-19 to the Dept for regulating marijuana. 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. AS PASSED SENATE.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. Borrelli</p>		<p>5/3 House COW approved with floor amend #5184 and #5183, a substitute for amend 4877. Passed House 33-27 (voter protected portions failed due to required 3/4 vote); ready for Senate action on House amendments. House voted to reconsider failure to pass bill. Passed House on reconsideration 36-24 (voter protected portions failed due to required 3/4 vote); ready for Senate action on House amendments. Senate concurred in House amendments.</p>
<p>S1428: MISCONDUCT INVOLVING WEAPONS; FIREARM STORAGE</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. Mendez</p>		<p>1/30 referred to Senate jud.</p>
<p>S1447 (Chapter 222): JUROR QUESTIONNAIRE; INVESTIGATIONS</p>	<p>The jury commissioner or jury manager is authorized to call on the county attorney for assistance in an investigation of the accuracy of the answers to the juror questionnaire. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. Griffin</p>		<p>4/12 signed by governor. Chap. 222, Laws 2018.</p>
<p>S1460: SEXUAL ASSAULT; SURVIVOR RIGHTS</p>	<p>Establishes a list of rights that a survivor of a sexual assault has, including the right not to be prevented from or charged for a medical forensic examination and various rights relating to a sexual assault evidence collection kit.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. Hobbs</p>		<p>1/30 referred to Senate hel-hu ser, jud.</p>

<p>S1472: MEDICAL MARIJUANA; MEDICAL CONDITIONS</p>	<p>The list of debilitating medical conditions that qualifies a person to receive a medical marijuana registry identification card is expanded to include 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.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. Otondo</p>		<p>1/30 referred to Senate hel-hu ser.</p>
<p>S1476: COUNTY SHERIFF; REENTRY PLANNING; APPROP</p>	<p>Statute establishing the offense of shoplifting does not preclude a merchant from offering a person who is suspected of shoplifting an opportunity to complete a precomplaint education program in lieu of making or filing a report of theft with a law enforcement agency, informing the person of relevant criminal and civil remedies that are available to the state and the merchant, and reducing or waiving the fee for a precomplaint education program based on the person's ability to pay. A merchant who offers precomplaint education programs is prohibited from being compensated for offering the program and from offering the program to a person who the merchant knows has a previous shoplifting conviction. AS PASSED SENATE.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. Gray</p>		<p>5/3 House COW approved with amend #4957 and floor amend #5185. NOTE SHORT TITLE CHANGE. Passed House 47-13; ready for Senate action on House amendments. Senate concurred in House amendments and passed on final reading 28-0; ready for governor.</p>
<p>S1496: PRISONERS; DRUG SENTENCES; OUT-OF-CUSTODY TREATMENT</p>	<p>If an inmate has been convicted of the possession or use of marijuana, a dangerous drug, a narcotic drug, or drug paraphernalia and the inmate is not concurrently serving another sentence for another offense, the inmate is eligible for and is required to be released to enter the Department of Corrections transition program. The Dept is prohibited from excluding an inmate who is eligible for the transition program because the inmate does not have a place to reside before being released. The Dept is required to exclude an inmate who has previously been convicted of a violent crime, sexual offense, or sexual exploitation of children offense, who has a felony detainer, who has violated a major violent rule during the current period of incarceration, or who has previously been released to the program and violated a term of release. AS PASSED SENATE.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. Smith</p>		<p>5/3 House COW approved with floor amend #5210. Passed House 55-3; ready for Senate action on House amendments. Senate concurred in House amendments and passed on final reading 29-0; ready for governor.</p>
<p>S1502 (Chapter 109): IGNITION INTERLOCK DEVICE; INCARCERATION CREDITS</p>	<p>The Department of Transportation is required to reduce the length of time that a person is required to have a functioning certified ignition interlock device installed in a motor vehicle by the length of time that the person is incarcerated in a jail or prison facility for a driving under the influence offense that did not involve intoxicating liquor. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. Smith</p>		<p>3/29 signed by governor. Chap. 109, Laws 2018.</p>
<p>S1503 (Chapter 226): DELINQUENT RESTITUTION; MONTHLY REPORT; HEARING</p>	<p>The adult probation department that is supervising a probationer is required to notify the court having jurisdiction over the case when the probationer becomes in arrears in an amount that totals four full court-ordered monthly payments of victim restitution. The notification must include the reason for the arrearage, the expected duration of the arrearage, and a recommendation to the court that either further action is not warranted at this time or that a review hearing should be held. A copy of the notification must be provided to the state and to the victim, and the prosecutor or victim is permitted to file a written objection to the recommendation within 10 days. The court is</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. Smith</p>		<p>4/12 signed by governor. Chap. 226, Laws 2018.</p>

	<p>required to hold a review hearing if requested by the state or the victim or on its own motion. At the review hearing, the court is authorized to take any action that is permitted by law. AS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.</p>			
<p>S1519: PROTECTIVE ORDERS; SCHOOLS; APPROP</p>	<p>Numerous changes relating to school safety and orders of protection. Beginning November 1, 2018, a peace officer is permitted to seek an emergency STOP order from the superior court that allows the officer to take a person into custody if the officer has probable cause to believe the person poses a significant danger of imminently causing death or serious physical injury to self or others and is likely to suffer death or serious physical injury or cause death or serious physical injury to another person unless immediate action is taken. Emergency STOP orders may be issued electronically or by telephone as determined by the Supreme Court, and may be issued during the hours that the court is closed. The presiding judge of the superior court is required to make available a superior court judicial officer who may issue an emergency STOP order. The grounds for issuing an emergency STOP order are listed. An officer who takes a person into custody under an emergency STOP order is required to notify the respondent that a hearing will be held, and the respondent must have an opportunity to respond to any allegations at the hearing. If the respondent declines to have a hearing, the peace officer is required to transport the person to an evaluation agency. Within 72 hours after the respondent is admitted, the evaluating agency is required to complete an evaluation of the respondent for behavioral health issues and provide the evaluation results to the court. The court is required to schedule a hearing as soon as practicable but not later than the next court day after receipt of the evaluation. Establishes a list of evidence the court is required to review at the hearing. If the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the respondent poses a significant danger to self or others, the court is required to issue a STOP order for up to 14 days. An emergency STOP order expires after 14 days. Within 24 hours after a court issues an emergency STOP order, the court is required to forward a copy of the order to the county sheriff's office, and the sheriff is required to register the order with the National Crime Information Center and indicate on the file that the respondent is subject to firearm restrictions. Each county sheriff is required to maintain a central repository to verify the existence and validity of an emergency STOP order. A request for an emergency STOP order and any supporting documents are confidential and are not public records until the court issues an emergency STOP order. It is a class 4 (mid-level) felony for a person who is subject to a STOP order to possess or purchase a firearm. A law enforcement officer who is taking a person into custody for an emergency STOP order is authorized to take temporary custody of any firearm that is in plain sight or discovered under a consensual or other lawful search that is necessary for the protection of the peace officer or other persons present. A firearm</p>	<p>First sponsor: Sen. Smith</p>		<p>5/1 Senate COW approved with amend #5135 and floor amend #5154. Passed Senate 17-13 (lost emergency clause); ready for House. Referred to House jud-pub safety.</p>

that is taken into temporary custody must be returned at the end of the contact. If the court issues a STOP order or an emergency STOP order and the respondent possesses any firearms, the respondent is required to provide the court with the name of a responsible custodian, and the responsible custodian is required to take possession of all firearms or transfer possession of the firearms to the sheriff, a local law enforcement agency or a federally licensed firearms dealer within 24 hours after the order is issued. If the respondent does not identify a responsible custodian or submit evidence of compliance with these requirements, the court may issue a search warrant for the firearms. Procedures for the seizure of a firearm are established. The Supreme Court is required to annually report to the Governor and the Legislature specified information related to STOP order petitions. Beginning in the 2019-20 school year, school districts and charter schools are required to provide training in suicide prevention and related topics to teachers, principals and other school personnel who work with students in grades 6 through 12. Training requirements are specified. By July 1, 2019, the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System Administration is required to annually identify or develop and post online a list of approved materials that schools may use to provide the training. The Department of Public Safety (DPS) is required to establish a Center for School Safety, and the Center is required to establish a safe schools hotline that allows any person to anonymously report any dangerous, violent or unlawful activity that is being conducted or threatened to be conducted on a school campus, on school transportation or at a school-sponsored event or related activity. Beginning in the 2018-19 school year, school districts and charter schools that issue student identification cards are required to include on the cards the telephone number of the safe schools hotline. Each visitor to the campus of a local education agency is required to provide identification to any school employee. School districts and charter schools, in conjunction with local law enforcement and emergency response agencies, are required to provide age-appropriate school safety training for students and professional development for teachers and staff on school safety, and to develop and maintain an emergency response plan for each school. School districts and charter schools are authorized to enter into an agreement with law enforcement agencies to allow AZPOST-certified active or reserve law enforcement officers to provide security on school grounds. The AZPOST Board is required to prescribe training for all law enforcement officers and juvenile probation officers who participate in a school resource officer program, and required elements of the training are specified. School district and charter school governing boards are required to prescribe and enforce policies and procedures for school personnel to report certain suspected crimes to local law enforcement. Beginning July 1, 2018, if sufficient monies are appropriated, the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System Administration is authorized

to make payments directly to schools or to require a contractor in each geographic service area to provide evidence-based mental health first aid training for teachers and administrators in public schools and to provide behavioral health services to eligible students after receiving consent from a parent or guardian. Appropriates \$392,000 from the general fund in FY2018-19 to DPS to purchase virtual training equipment to provide training to school resource officers. Appropriates \$5.5 million from the general fund in FY2018-19 to ADE to add more school resource officers. Preference for this funding is required to be given to school districts and charter schools that have agreements to share the cost of the school resource officer. Appropriates \$450,000 from the general fund in FY2018-19 to AHCCCS for mental health first aid training in schools and \$3 million from the general fund in FY2018-19 to AHCCCS for behavioral health services in schools. Appropriates \$125,000 from the general fund in FY2018-19 to DPS to expand the current tips and leads portal to include a campus-specific portal for schools in Arizona. Appropriates \$597,800 from the general fund in FY2018-19 to DPS to establish, staff and manage the Center for School Safety. Appropriates \$600,000 from the Fingerprint Clearance Card Fund in each of FY2018-19, FY2019-20 and FY2020-21 to the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission to develop and implement a data exchange system. Retroactive to August 1, 2018.