Committee on Judiciary

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[E]	Emergency
[RFE]	Requirements for enactment
[RFEIR]	Requirements for enactment for Initiatives and referendums
[W/O E]	Without emergency
[W/O S]	Without signature

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HB 2046 (Chapter 36): annual probation review; prehearing; notification
Expands notification requirements for annual probation review proceedings, involving certain individuals convicted of sexual offenses committed before age 18 who remain on probation and are under age 22, to include notice not only of the annual probation hearing but also of any related prehearing used to advise the court on the probationer's status.

Effective: September 12, 2026

Click here for bill history.

HB 2126 (Chapter 45): venue; employee conflict; superior court
Allows either party in a civil case to request a change of venue when one of the parties works for the judicial branch or the superior court clerk's office in the county hearing the case and certain potential conflicts exist, such as the employee holding a supervisory role, working in the same court division or working in a county with three or fewer superior court divisions.

Effective: September 12, 2026

Click here for bill history.

HB 2131 (Chapter 21): trafficking weapons or explosives
Expands Arizona's criminal prohibition on trafficking weapons or explosives by removing the requirement that the trafficking be for financial gain and clarifying that trafficking even a single weapon qualifies under the offense. Specifies a person convicted of trafficking more than three weapons or explosives is generally ineligible for a suspended sentence, probation, pardon or other special release from confinement.

Effective: September 12, 2026

Click here for bill history.

HB 2132 (Chapter 46): fentanyl; possession; sale; amount; sentencing
Lowers, from 200 grams to 100 grams, the amount of fentanyl involved in a sale that triggers enhanced prison sentencing.

Effective: September 12, 2026

Click here for bill history.

HB 2198 (Chapter 86): criminal records sealed; petty offense
Allows a person convicted of a petty offense to petition the court to seal the case records immediately after completing all nonmonetary conditions of the sentence or probation.

Effective: September 12, 2026

Click here for bill history.

HB 2223 (Chapter 22): name change petition; sex offenders
Requires applicants for a legal name change to disclose whether they have been convicted in any state of an offense requiring sex offender registration. Requires, for Arizona convictions, the prosecuting agency to notify any victim who has requested postconviction notice of the name-change application.

Effective: September 12, 2026

Click here for bill history.

HB 2265 (Chapter 195): courts; fees; assessments
Eliminates several court-imposed fees and assessments in criminal cases, including charges related to appointed public defenders, indigent administrative assessments, criminal jury fees and certain appellate filing fees.

Effective: September 12, 2026

Click here for bill history.

HB 2406 (Chapter 250): NOW: minor victims; public records prohibition
Makes specified records involving deceased minors and minor victims of child abuse generally confidential and not subject to public disclosure. Prohibits unauthorized dissemination and the monetization of death-scene images obtained through public records requests.

Effective: September 12, 2026

Click here for bill history.

HB 2417 (Chapter 200): excessive speed; speed inhibiting device
Allows a court, at a driver's request, to require installation of a speed inhibiting device instead of suspending or revoking the driver's license for specified offenses. Requires the driver to pay installation and maintenance costs and makes operating a vehicle without a required device, or tampering with the device, a class 1 misdemeanor that may result in license suspension. Contains a delayed effective date of July 1, 2027.

Effective: July 1, 2027

Click here for bill history.

HB 2440 (Chapter 96): prisoners; transition program
Allows the Department of Corrections to grant an eligible inmate a one-time extension of up to 90 days in the community-based transition program when additional treatment is needed to address criminogenic needs.

Effective: September 12, 2026

Click here for bill history.

HB 2557 (Chapter 98): NOW: releasing medical records; promptness
Establishes statutory deadlines for health care providers to give patients access to requested medical or payment records. Requires providers to provide access or copies within seven business days and permits longer response periods for certain requests.

Effective: September 12, 2026

Click here for bill history.

HB 2594 (Chapter 101): family court; address confidentiality
Requires Arizona family courts to use an Address Confidentiality Program (ACP) participant's substitute address in marital law proceedings, seal the participant's actual residence information and generally prohibit its disclosure absent a heightened judicial showing. Establishes criminal penalties for knowingly obtaining or disclosing protected ACP information without authorization.

Effective: September 12, 2026

Click here for bill history.

HB 2661 (Chapter 202): NOW: parents' rights; guardianship; notice
Allows a parent, guardian or custodian under investigation for alleged child abuse or neglect to delegate temporary guardianship of the child upon initial contact with a Department of Child Safety worker.

Effective: September 12, 2026

Click here for bill history.

HB 2666 (Chapter 61): sexual extortion; classification
Increases sexual extortion from a class 3 felony to a class 2 felony when an offender who is at least 18 years old victimizes a person who is 15-17 years old. Requires sentences for these offenses to run consecutively to other sexual extortion sentences and prohibits probation, suspension of sentence or early release as specified.

Effective: September 12, 2026

Click here for bill history.

HB 2720 (Chapter 108): prostitution; assessment; anti-human trafficking fund
Makes purchasing prostitution a class 6 felony, subject to mandatory jail terms that increase for repeat offenses, with a fourth or subsequent conviction elevated to a class 4 felony. Imposes a mandatory $200 assessment, with the proceeds dedicated to services for victims of sex trafficking.

Effective: September 12, 2026

Click here for bill history.

HB 2763 (Chapter 255): shooting range; closure; conditions
Requires the Legislature to approve, by joint resolution, any closure of a public shooting range under the jurisdiction of the Arizona Game and Fish Commission.

Effective: September 12, 2026

Click here for bill history.

HB 2800 (Chapter 259): ignition interlock devices; violation; classification
Deems it a class 6 felony to knowingly lend a motor vehicle to a person who is required to use an ignition interlock device, if that person subsequently causes a collision resulting in death or serious bodily injury.

Effective: September 12, 2026

Click here for bill history.

HB 2861 (Chapter 26): NOW: postnuptial agreements; enforcement
Establishes statutory requirements for postnuptial agreements, requiring them to be in writing and signed by both spouses, and incorporates postnuptial agreements into Arizona's existing statutory framework governing premarital agreements.

Effective: September 12, 2026

Click here for bill history.

HB 2995 (Chapter 263 E): domestic relations; domestic violence
An emergency measure that overhauls Arizona's domestic-relations framework for legal decision-making and parenting time when domestic violence or child abuse is alleged or found. Deems the safety and well-being of the child and domestic-violence victim the highest priority and requires courts to make written findings resolving such allegations. Imposes a mandatory rebuttable presumption that awarding legal decision-making authority to a parent found to have committed domestic violence is contrary to the child's best interests and requires protective restrictions unless the presumption is overcome.

Effective: June 22, 2026

Click here for bill history.

HB 4042 (Chapter 212): termination; parent-child relationship; service
Requires a potential father who receives notice of a planned adoption to both file a paternity action and serve the mother with a copy within 30 days to preserve specified parental rights. Specifies the failure to timely serve the mother may constitute sufficient evidence to terminate the parent-child relationship and result in a waiver of notice of termination proceedings.

Effective: September 12, 2026

Click here for bill history.

HB 4117 (Chapter 264): NOW: interfering with a religious service
Creates the offense of interfering with a religious service by intentionally obstructing a person's entry to or exit from a place of worship or by intentionally causing a protracted commotion that disrupts a religious service or activity. Classifies such an offense as a class 1 misdemeanor or a class 6 felony under specified aggravating circumstances.

Effective: September 12, 2026

Click here for bill history.

SB 1092 (Chapter 27): dangerous crimes against children; probation
Prohibits a court from terminating or shortening the originally imposed probationary period for a person convicted of a dangerous crime against children.

Effective: September 12, 2026

Click here for bill history.

SB 1127 (Chapter 143): duty to report; abuse; neglect
Requires a mandatory reporter who has direct knowledge that a minor is the victim of abuse or neglect to immediately and personally report the abuse or neglect to the Department of Child Safety rather than delegating the report to another person.

Effective: September 12, 2026

Click here for bill history.

SB 1160 (Chapter 215): NOW: drones; entertainment events; prohibition
Makes it a class 1 misdemeanor to intentionally operate a drone within one mile of, or one mile above, a ticketed entertainment event unless the operation is authorized by the event or falls within specified governmental, utility, or private-property exceptions.

Effective: September 12, 2026

Click here for bill history.

SB 1211 (Chapter 8): aggravated harassment; lifetime injunctions
Allows a victim to request a lifetime injunction against a defendant convicted of felony aggravated harassment involving domestic violence.

Effective: September 12, 2026

Click here for bill history.

SB 1271 (Chapter 166): businesses; crime reporting; penalty; prohibition
Prohibits municipalities from imposing fines or penalties on businesses based on the frequency of their requests for public safety or emergency services or the value of property damaged or stolen, unless the business has a documented history of making malicious, frivolous or knowingly false requests.

Effective: September 12, 2026

Click here for bill history.

SB 1416 (Chapter 174): missing; kidnapped children; reporting requirements
Revises law enforcement reporting requirements for missing children by requiring agencies, within 24 hours of a report, to provide specified identifying information to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and to publicly disseminate identifying information through media outlets.

Effective: September 12, 2026

Click here for bill history.

SB 1426 (Chapter 69): unlawful occupants; forcible entry; detainer
Expands Arizona's forcible detainer law to allow property owners or their authorized agents to remove certain unauthorized occupants of residential property who refuse a reasonable request to leave, even when the occupants are not tenants or otherwise entitled to possess the property. Eliminates the general requirement that an owner's demand to vacate be in writing and requires the court to issue a writ of restitution immediately after entering judgment against a qualifying unauthorized occupant.

Effective: September 12, 2026

Click here for bill history.

SB 1448 (Chapter 177): aggravated assault; utility workers
Expands aggravated assault to include an assault committed against a public utility, utility, telecommunications or video service worker when the offender knows or has reason to know that the victim is engaged in official work duties.

Effective: September 12, 2026

Click here for bill history.

SB 1669 (Chapter 238): sexual offenses; victim; evidence
Modifies the evidentiary rules governing a victim's prior sexual history in sexual offense prosecutions by allowing evidence of specific instances of prior sexual activity to show the source or origin of a *physical injury*, rather than *trauma*, when the evidence otherwise meets existing admissibility requirements.

Effective: September 12, 2026

Click here for bill history.

SB 1723 (Chapter 242): domestic violence; release conditions
Authorizes courts to require certain defendants subject to an order of protection to provide identifying information to the plaintiff when the defendant has a history of harming the plaintiff and nondisclosure creates a risk of physical harm. Allows courts to impose electronic monitoring or prohibit victim contact as a condition of bail for defendants charged with felony domestic violence offenses resulting in physical harm.

Effective: September 12, 2026

Click here for bill history.

Vetoed Bills

HB 2028 (Vetoed): NOW: homelessness; indigence; community restitution
Allows a court, without a defendant's request, to order mandatory community restitution in lieu of all or part of a probation assessment when the defendant is experiencing homelessness, is indigent and is unable to pay the assessment.

Click here for the Governor's veto letter.

Click here for bill history.

HB 2047 (Vetoed): writ of restitution; criminal trespass
Increases the criminal penalty for a person who, after being lawfully served with a writ of restitution following an eviction proceeding, remains in or returns to a dwelling without the property owner's permission.

Click here for the Governor's veto letter.

Click here for bill history.

HB 2133: sexual material; consent; synthetic depiction
Requires commercial entities that publish sexual material online to use reasonable verification methods to confirm that depicted individuals consented to the material's publication and were at least 18 years old when it was created.

Click here for the Governor's veto letter.

Click here for bill history.

HB 2662 (Vetoed): parenting time; expert testimony; qualifications
Establishes heightened standards for expert testimony in parenting-time proceedings involving allegations of domestic violence or abuse. Requires experts to have relevant clinical

experience with victims and rely only on empirically established psychological methods. Prohibits courts from using polygraph examinations, voice-stress analysis and other specified psychological measures.

Click here for the Governor's veto letter.

Click here for bill history.

HB 2771 (Vetoed): community supervision; rehabilitation; costs
Authorizes the Department of Corrections to recover reasonable costs from prisoners for participation in rehabilitation programs during community supervision.

Click here for the Governor's veto letter.

Click here for bill history.

HB 2970 (Vetoed): fraudulent schemes; artifices; jurisdiction
Establishes the State of Arizona as having jurisdiction in a prosecution for fraudulent schemes and artifices if at least one act constituting the offense occurred within Arizona or any political subdivision of the state. Stipulates that it is not a defense just because other acts constituting the offense occurred outside Arizona or one of its political subdivisions.

Click here for the Governor's veto letter.

Click here for bill history.

SB 1012 (Vetoed): concealed weapons; notice; repeal
Allows concealed weapon permit holders to carry concealed handguns in qualifying licensed restaurants if they do not consume spirituous liquor. Limits liquor-license sanctions and civil liability against restaurants arising from patrons' concealed handguns.

Click here for the Governor's veto letter.

Click here for bill history.

SB 1039 (Vetoed): attorney discipline investigations; costs
Expands the compensation available to attorneys who prevail in State Bar of Arizona disciplinary matters by requiring payment for lost earnings and allowing claims against the State Bar for reputational harm resulting from the disciplinary process.

Click here for the Governor's veto letter.

Click here for bill history.

SB 1053 (Vetoed): concealed weapons permits; fees
Requires the Department of Public Safety to establish separate concealed weapons permit fees for residents and nonresidents, with the resident fee set at 10% of the fee charged to nonresidents.

Click here for the Governor's veto letter.

Click here for bill history.

SB 1058 (Vetoed): firearms transactions; merchant codes; prohibition
Prohibits governmental entities from maintaining registries or records of privately owned firearms or firearm owners, except in connection with criminal investigations, prosecutions or as otherwise required by law. Prohibits payment card networks and other covered entities

from using or requiring merchant category codes that distinguish firearm retailers from other retailers.

Click here for the Governor's veto letter.

Click here for bill history.

SB 1061 (Vetoed): fentanyl; sale amount; nine grams
Lowers, from 200 grams to 9 grams, the amount of fentanyl involved in a sale that triggers enhanced prison sentencing.

Click here for the Governor's veto letter.

Click here for bill history.

SB 1068 (Vetoed): disruption; educational institution; concealed weapon
Prohibits Arizona public universities, colleges and community colleges from barring a person with a valid concealed weapons permit from possessing a concealed weapon on campus.

Click here for the Governor's veto letter.

Click here for bill history.

SB 1069 (Vetoed): prohibited weapons; muffling device; repeal
Removes firearm suppressors from Arizona's definition of a prohibited weapon, eliminating their treatment as prohibited weapons under state criminal law.

Click here for the Governor's veto letter.

Click here for bill history.

SB 1094 (Vetoed): civil liability; gender reassignment surgery
Creates a civil cause of action allowing a minor to recover damages from a physician who performs an irreversible gender reassignment surgery on the minor in violation of Arizona's existing prohibition.

Click here for the Governor's veto letter.

Click here for bill history.

SB 1148 (Vetoed): supreme court; attorney licensing
Requires the Arizona Supreme Court to directly license attorneys practicing in Arizona and prohibits it from delegating that licensing responsibility to another organization. Prohibits requiring attorneys to belong to a nongovernmental organization as a condition of obtaining or maintaining an Arizona law license.

Click here for the Governor's veto letter.

Click here for bill history.

SB 1326 (Vetoed): victims' rights; attorney fees; costs
Allows a court to order a party that intentionally, knowingly or with gross negligence violates a crime victim's rights to pay the victim's attorney fees and other costs incurred in enforcing or remedying the violation.

Click here for the Governor's veto letter.

Click here for bill history.

SB 1476 (Vetoed): child neglect; prenatal substance exposure
Establishes the offense of child neglect for a mother when a health professional determines that her child was prenatally exposed to drugs or has fetal alcohol syndrome. Classifies the offense as a class 6 felony, with an affirmative defense for a mother who completed alcohol or drug treatment during pregnancy.

Click here for the Governor's veto letter.

Click here for bill history.

SB 1511 (Vetoed): NOW: nondomiciled commercial drivers license; validity
Prohibits a person with a *nondomiciled commercial driver license* from operating a commercial motor vehicle in Arizona unless the driver can provide evidence of lawful immigration status or lawful presence when requested by law enforcement.

Click here for the Governor's veto letter.

Click here for bill history.

SB 1573 (Vetoed): judicial determinations; religious sectarian laws
Prohibits Arizona courts from relying on *religious sectarian law* as controlling or persuasive authority in certain judicial determinations. Defines *religious sectarian law* as law or tenets binding a particular religious sect or tribe, excluding laws rooted in the Anglo-American legal tradition and preserving recognition of traditional marriages officiated by clergy or secular officials.

Click here for the Governor's veto letter.

Click here for bill history.