

2019-01: Court security officer; powers and duties

The presiding judge of each court may appoint and prescribe the duties of court security officers to insure the safe transaction of the business of the court. Court security officers certified by the supreme court have the authority of a peace officer in the performance of the officer's duties but are not eligible for new enrollment in CORP or PSPRS.

2019-03: Class 6 felonies; designation; juveniles

The juvenile court may designate a previously adjudicated offense from a Class 6 felony to a Class 1 misdemeanor, including after the person's eighteenth birthday or, if jurisdiction was extended, after the person's nineteenth birthday.

2019-06: Juvenile court; possession of firearms

A person who was adjudicated delinquent for any offense, including a dangerous offense, a serious offense, burglary in the first degree, burglary in the second degree or arson, automatically has the right to possess a firearm restored after ten years from the date of discharge from probation or the department of juvenile corrections.

Current law requires the person to wait until the age of 30 to apply for restoration if the person's adjudication was for a dangerous offense, a serious offense, burglary in the first degree, burglary in the second degree or arson; otherwise, for all other felonies the person may apply no sooner than two years from the date of discharge.

2019-07: Setting aside adjudications

2019-08: Juvenile court; sealing of records

State of Arizona
House of Representatives
Fifty-third Legislature
Second Regular Session
2018

CHAPTER 301
HOUSE BILL 2356

AN ACT

AMENDING SECTIONS 8-202, 8-204, 8-246, 8-272, 8-273, 8-305, 8-341, 8-341.01, 8-342, 8-344, 8-371, 41-1750, 41-2801, 41-2804.01, 41-2815 AND 41-2820, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; RELATING TO THE JUVENILE COURT.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

1 Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:
2 Section 1. Section 8-202, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to
3 read:
4 8-202. Jurisdiction of juvenile court
5 A. The juvenile court has original jurisdiction over all
6 delinquency proceedings brought under the authority of this title.
7 B. The juvenile court has exclusive original jurisdiction over all
8 proceedings brought under the authority of this title except for
9 delinquency proceedings.
10 C. The juvenile court may consolidate any matter, except that the
11 juvenile court shall not consolidate any of the following:
12 1. A criminal proceeding that is filed in another division of
13 superior court and that involves a child who is subject to the
14 jurisdiction of the juvenile court.
15 2. A delinquency proceeding with any other proceeding that does not
16 involve delinquency, unless the juvenile delinquency adjudication
17 proceeding is not heard at the same time or in the same hearing as a
18 nondelinquency proceeding.
19 D. The juvenile court has jurisdiction of proceedings to:
20 1. Obtain judicial consent to the marriage, employment or
21 enlistment in the armed services of a child, if consent is required by
22 law.
23 2. In an action in which parental rights are terminated pursuant to
24 chapter 4, article 5 or 11 of this title, change the name of a minor child
25 who is the subject of the action. If the minor child who is the subject
26 of the action is twelve years of age or older, the court shall consider
27 the wishes of the child with respect to the name change.
28 E. The juvenile court has jurisdiction over both civil traffic
29 violations and offenses listed in section 8-323, subsection B that are
30 committed within the county by persons who are under eighteen years of age
31 unless the presiding judge of the county declines jurisdiction of these
32 cases. The presiding judge of the county may decline jurisdiction of
33 civil traffic violations committed within the county by juveniles if the
34 presiding judge finds that the declination would promote the more
35 efficient use of limited judicial and law enforcement resources located
36 within the county. If the presiding judge declines jurisdiction, juvenile
37 civil traffic violations shall be processed, heard and disposed of in the
38 same manner and with the same penalties as adult civil traffic violations.
39 F. The orders of the juvenile court under the authority of this
40 chapter or chapter 3 or 4 of this title take precedence over any order of
41 any other court of this state except the court of appeals and the supreme
42 court to the extent that they are inconsistent with orders of other
43 courts.

Prohibited Possessors of Firearms

13-904. Suspension of civil rights and occupational disabilities

H. A person who is adjudicated delinquent under section 8-341 for a felony does not have the right to carry or possess a gun or firearm.

13-912.01. Restoration of civil rights; persons adjudicated delinquent

A. A person who was adjudicated delinquent and whose period of probation has been completed may have the right to possess or carry a gun or firearm restored by the judge who discharges the person at the end of the person's term of probation.

B. A person who was adjudicated delinquent and who has been discharged from probation, on proper application, may have the right to carry or possess a gun or firearm restored by the judge of the juvenile court in the county where the person was adjudicated delinquent or the judge's successors. The clerk of the superior court shall process the application on the request of the person involved or the person's attorney. The applicant shall serve a copy of the application on the county attorney.

C. If the person's adjudication was for a dangerous offense under section 13-704, a serious offense as defined in section 13-706, burglary in the first degree, burglary in the second degree or arson, the person may not file for the restoration of the right to possess or carry a gun or firearm until the person attains thirty years of age. If the person's adjudication was for any other felony offense, the person may not file for the restoration of the right to possess or carry a gun or firearm for two years from the date of the person's discharge.

13-3101. Definitions

A (7) (b) Who has been convicted within or without this state of a felony or who has been adjudicated delinquent for a felony and whose civil right to possess or carry a gun or firearm has not been restored.