Arizona

Overall Ranking: Bottom Tier

**Arizona Research Facility Protection Law**

*ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 11-1023 (2010). Unauthorized release of animals; classification; damages.*

A person who intentionally releases an animal that is lawfully confined for scientific, research, commercial, educational or for public event, display or exhibition purposes without the consent of the owner or custodian of the animal is guilty of a class 6 felony and in addition is liable for all of the following:

1. To the owner of the animal for damages including the costs of restoring the animal to confinement and to its health condition before the release.

2. For damages to real and personal property caused by the released animal.

3. If the release causes the failure of an experiment or loss of market value, for all costs of repeating the experiment and the loss of value, including replacement of the animals, labor and materials.
C. For the purposes of this chapter:

1. “Animal activity” means a commercial enterprise that uses animals for food, clothing or fiber production, agriculture or biotechnology.

2. “Animal facility” means a building or premises where a commercial activity in which the use of animals is essential takes place, which may include a zoo, rodeo, circus, amusement park, hunting preserve and horse and dog event.

3. “Animal or ecological terrorism” means any felony in violation of § 13-2312, subsection B that involves at least three persons acting in concert, that involves the intentional or knowing infliction of property damage in an amount of more than ten thousand dollars to the property that is used by a person for the operation of a lawfully conducted animal activity or to a commercial enterprise that is engaged in a lawfully operated animal facility or research facility and that involves either:

   (a) The use of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument.

   (b) The intentional or knowing infliction of serious physical injury on a person engaged in a lawfully conducted animal activity or participating in a lawfully conducted animal facility or research facility.

ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 13-2312 (2010). Illegal control of an enterprise; illegally conducting an enterprise; classification.

A. A person commits illegal control of an enterprise if such person, through racketeering or its proceeds, acquires or maintains, by investment or otherwise, control of any enterprise.

B. A person commits illegally conducting an enterprise if such person is employed by or associated with any enterprise and conducts such enterprise’s affairs through racketeering or participates directly or indirectly in the conduct of any enterprise that the person knows is being conducted through racketeering.

C. A person violates this section if he hires, engages or uses a minor for any conduct preparatory to or in completion of any offense in this section.

D. A knowing violation of subsection A or B of this section is a class 3 felony. A knowing violation of subsection C of this section is a class 2 felony and § 13-709.02, subsection B applies to the sentence imposed.
C. This section does not prohibit or restrict:

1. The taking of wildlife or other activities permitted by or pursuant to title 17.
2. Activities permitted by or pursuant to title 3.
3. Activities regulated by the Arizona game and fish department or the Arizona department of agriculture.

**Arizona Public Records Law**

*Does not contain a specific exemption for research records.

**ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 39-121 (2010). Inspection of public records.**

Public records and other matters in the custody of any officer shall be open to inspection by any person at all times during office hours.

**ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 39-121.01 (2010). Definitions; maintenance of records; copies, printouts or photographs of public records; examination by mail; index.**

D. Subject to § 39-121.03:

1. Any person may request to examine or be furnished copies, printouts or photographs of any public record during regular office hours or may request that the custodian mail a copy of any public record not otherwise available on the public body's web site to the requesting person. The custodian may require any person requesting that the custodian mail a copy of any public record to pay in advance for any copying and postage charges. The custodian of such records shall promptly furnish such copies, printouts or photographs and may charge a fee if the facilities are available, except that public records for purposes listed in § 39-122 or 39-127 shall be furnished without charge.

**Arizona Harassment Law**

**ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 13-2921 (2010). Harassment; classification; definition.**

A. A person commits harassment if, with intent to harass or with knowledge that the person is harassing another
person, the person:

1. Anonymously or otherwise contacts, communicates or causes a communication with another person by verbal, electronic, mechanical, telegraphic, telephonic or written means in a manner that harasses.

2. Continues to follow another person in or about a public place for no legitimate purpose after being asked to desist.

3. Repeatedly commits an act or acts that harass another person.

4. Surveils or causes another person to surveil a person for no legitimate purpose.

5. On more than one occasion makes a false report to a law enforcement, credit or social service agency.

6. Interferes with the delivery of any public or regulated utility to a person.

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C. Harassment under subsection A is a class 1 misdemeanor. Harassment under subsection B is a class 5 felony.

D. This section does not apply to an otherwise lawful demonstration, assembly or picketing.

E. For the purposes of this section, “harassment” means conduct that is directed at a specific person and that would cause a reasonable person to be seriously alarmed, annoyed or harassed and the conduct in fact seriously alarms, annoys or harasses the person.

**ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 13-2921.01 (2010). Aggravated harassment; classification; definition.**

A. A person commits aggravated harassment if the person commits harassment as provided in § 13-2921 and any of the following applies:

1. A court has issued an order of protection or an injunction against harassment against the person and in favor of the victim of harassment and the order or injunction has been served and is still valid.

2. The person has previously been convicted of an offense included in § 13-3601.

B. The victim of any previous offense shall be the same as in the present offense.

C. A person who violates subsection A, paragraph 1 of this section is guilty of a class 6 felony. A person who commits a second or subsequent violation of subsection A, paragraph 1 of this section is guilty of a class 5 felony. A person who violates subsection A, paragraph 2 of this section is guilty of a class 5 felony.

D. For the purposes of this section, “convicted” means a person who was convicted of an offense included in § 13-
or who was adjudicated delinquent for conduct that would constitute a historical prior felony conviction if the juvenile had been tried as an adult for an offense included in § 13-3601.