



November 2015

SORNA Substantial Implementation Review State of Arizona

The U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Program, Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART) would like to thank the State of Arizona for the extensive work that has gone into its effort to substantially implement Title I of the Adam Walsh Act, the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA). The SMART Office has completed its review of Arizona's SORNA substantial implementation packet and has found the State of Arizona has not substantially implemented SORNA.

In January 2015, the Arizona Department of Public Safety requested that the SMART Office conduct a substantial implementation review. In the course of this review we have accessed or been provided with relevant Arizona statutes, policies, and public registry website information.¹

Our review of these materials follows the outline of the SMART Office Substantial Implementation Checklist-Revised, and contains 15 sections addressing the SORNA requirements. Under each section, we indicate whether Arizona meets or does not meet the SORNA requirements of that section, or deviates from the SORNA requirements in a way that does not substantially disserve SORNA's requirements. Arizona is encouraged to focus on the sections where the jurisdiction *has not* met SORNA's requirements, and to work toward rectifying the issues identified in those sections in order to achieve substantial implementation of SORNA.

Arizona is also encouraged to work toward rectifying the deviations which do not substantially disserve the purposes of SORNA in order to achieve full implementation of SORNA, but this is not necessary for substantial implementation purposes.

We encourage you to review the information below, share it with relevant stakeholders in the state, and get back in touch with us to develop a strategy to address these remaining issues.

I. Immediate Transfer of Information

SORNA requires that when an offender initially registers and/or updates his information in a jurisdiction, that the registration information or updated information be immediately sent to other jurisdictions where the offender has to register, as well as to NCIC/NSOR and the jurisdiction's public sex offender registry website.

¹ The SMART Office had email and phone correspondence with Stephen Morrison, Manager, Arizona Criminal History Records/Sex Offender Compliance, and Kim Karbon-Sines, Administrative Supervisor, Sex Offender Compliance Team, during the course of this review.

Arizona updates NSOR within the timeframe established by SORNA, and the entry of information in to NSOR provides notice to any other jurisdiction where an offender is registered of any updated Arizona information, so long as that jurisdiction participates with NSOR.

However, there are a number of tribes in Arizona that do not have direct NSOR access and will be left out of that notification process. Arizona also does not have any standardized policy for directly notifying SORNA tribes outside of the state if an offender is relocating. When an offender lives on state lands, registers with the state, then subsequently relocates to tribal lands in Arizona, the county sheriff who registered the offender while the offender was residing on state lands is only required to send the relocation information to the county sheriff wherein the tribal lands lie, but there is no statewide requirement to notify a tribe directly when a registered offender moves from state land to tribal land.

In addition, Arizona does not regularly post information about offenders on their public registry website within the required three business days from initial registration (see Section X for additional information).

Arizona does not meet the SORNA requirements of this section.

II. Offenses that Must Be Included in the Registry

SORNA requires that certain federal, military, and foreign offenses are included in a jurisdiction's registration scheme. In addition, SORNA requires that the jurisdiction capture certain sex offenses, both offenses from its jurisdiction and from other SORNA registration jurisdictions, in its registration scheme. SORNA also requires that certain adjudications of delinquency are included in a jurisdiction's registration scheme.

Arizona appropriately includes attempted and completed state, federal, territory, tribal and military convictions which have the same elements as a registerable offense in Arizona. The reliance on statutory equivalence alone, however, causes some problems in the registry scheme, as detailed in sections (B) and (C) below.

Arizona also requires registration if the sentencing court determined an offense was committed as a result of sexual motivation, or if the offender would be required to register in the state where they were convicted.

A. Arizona Convictions

Arizona does not register any conspiracies to commit a sex offense. A conviction for the following offenses (which are required by SORNA to be registered) also does not result in automatic registration for an offender. In such cases, the sentencing judge has the discretion to require registration for the offender.

Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1404	Sexual Abuse (victim over 18)
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Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1409	Unlawful Sexual Conduct
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Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1418	Sexual Misconduct
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1419(D)(1)(a) and (c)	Unlawful Sexual Conduct
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1424	Voyeurism
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1425	Unlawful Distribution of Images

SORNA requires registration for following offenses when the victim is under 18 years of age. None of them are required to be registered in Arizona:²

Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3201	Enticement of Persons for Purposes of Prostitution
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3202	Procurement by False Pretenses of Person for Purposes of Prostitution
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3203	Procuring or Placing Persons in House of Prostitution
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3204	Receiving Earnings of Prostitute
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3205	Causing Spouse to Become Prostitute
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3209	Pandering
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3210	Transporting Persons for Purpose of Prostitution or Other Immoral Purpose

The following offense is neither required to be registered in Arizona, nor is registration for a conviction left to the discretion of the judge, and is required by SORNA to be included in the state’s registration scheme:

Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3212(B)(3)	Child Prostitution ³
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B. Other Jurisdiction Offenses

Arizona includes in its registry scheme any person who has been convicted of an offense which have the same elements as a registerable offense in Arizona, and, therefore, will not capture any offense from another jurisdiction which is comparable to those offenses listed in subsection (A) or (C). In addition, the decision on whether to require registration for tribal offenses (or any offense from another jurisdiction) is left to the local county sheriff.

² Arizona has specific registerable offenses addressing Child Prostitution (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3212) and Sex Trafficking (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1307(B)) which addresses nearly all of the conduct addressed by the listed statutes.

³ This subsection prohibits a person eighteen years or older from engaging in prostitution with a minor who is 15, 16, or 17, without it being proven that the individual knew or should have known that the victim was 15, 16, or 17.

C. Federal Offenses

The following federal offenses are not similar to any offense in Arizona which requires registration. These offenses are required to be registered under SORNA. In Arizona, the decision regarding whether a federal conviction is comparable to an Arizona offense such that registration is required is left to the local county sheriff.

1. 18 U.S.C. §1801 (Video Voyeurism of a Minor)
2. 18 U.S.C. §2252B (Misleading domain names on the internet)
3. 18 U.S.C. §2252C (Misleading words or digital images on the internet)
4. 18 U.S.C. §2424 (Filing factual statement about alien individual)
5. 18 U.S.C. §2425 (Use of interstate facilities to transmit information about a minor)

D. Military Convictions

Arizona will register most of the military convictions required by SORNA. Nevertheless, there are some UCMJ Offenses (such as Conduct Unbecoming) which are not similar to those registerable under Arizona law and, therefore, would not be registered under Arizona's existing scheme. The decision regarding whether a military conviction is comparable to an Arizona offense such that registration is required is left to the local county sheriff.

E. Foreign Convictions

In Arizona, the decision on whether to register foreign offenses is left to the local county sheriff.

F. Juvenile Adjudications

All juveniles adjudicated delinquent of a sex offense are eligible for registration, which may be ordered at the discretion of the adjudicating court. As described in section IX, below, persons required to register based on a juvenile adjudication will have that obligation terminated no later than their 25th birthday.

Arizona does not meet the SORNA requirements of this section.

III. Tiering of Offenses

SORNA requires that offenses be classified based on the nature of the offense of conviction. The SMART Office has reviewed all statutes identified in Arizona's materials and has identified Arizona's placement of these statutes within the SORNA three tier levels.

Arizona correctly places its statutes within at least the minimum appropriate SORNA tiers, except as noted below (see the Appendix, “Arizona State Statutes” for information about Arizona’s classification of its offenders and associated registration requirements).

Arizona does not specifically ‘tier’ its offenses. As discussed later in sections IX and X, all adult Arizona offenders are required to register for life, except for those convicted of Kidnapping of a Minor or False Imprisonment, who are required to register for 10 years. These two 10-year registration offenses are classified as follows under SORNA:

- § 13-1303 Unlawful Imprisonment Tier I
- § 13-1304 Kidnapping of a Minor Tier III

The SMART Office has considered the above deviations from SORNA’s requirement, and has determined that they do not substantially disserve the purposes of this requirement.

IV. Required Registration Information

SORNA requires that the jurisdiction collect certain pieces of information from and for each offender that it registers, and requires that the jurisdiction keep that registration information, in a digitized form, in its registry.

Arizona has not met SORNA’s full standard in six categories. For those categories where Arizona has not fully met SORNA’s standards, there are notes regarding the level of Arizona’s compliance.

1. Palm Prints: Arizona does not require its offenders to provide palm prints.
2. Passport and Immigration Documents: Arizona does not require its offenders to provide passports and any other immigration documents.
3. Professional Licensing Information: Arizona does not require its offenders to provide any professional licensing information.
4. Temporary Lodging Information: Arizona does not require its offenders to provide notice of any temporary lodging information when an offender is planning to leaving the jurisdiction for 7 days or more.
5. Text of the Registration Offense: Arizona does not capture the text of the registration offense, but does capture a detailed description of the offense itself.
6. Vehicle Information: Arizona does not require its offenders to provide information about aircraft, watercraft, or the permanent or frequent location where all vehicles are kept.

The SMART Office has considered the above deviations from SORNA's requirement, and has determined that they do not substantially disserve the purposes of this requirement.

V. Where Registration is Required

SORNA requires that the jurisdiction register an offender if the jurisdiction is the one in which he or she is convicted or incarcerated. In addition, SORNA requires that the jurisdiction register offenders who reside, work, or attend school in the jurisdiction.

Non-resident sex offenders who are employed or attend school in Arizona are only required to register if they are required to register in their state of residence and the offense of conviction is comparable to a registerable offense in Arizona. An offender convicted in Arizona, who is not incarcerated after conviction and does not intend to live, work, or attend school in Arizona, is not subject to any registration requirements in Arizona.

Arizona does not meet the SORNA requirements of this section.

VI. Initial Registration: Timing and Notice

SORNA requires that when an offender is incarcerated within the jurisdiction, registration must occur before release from imprisonment for the registration offense. Similarly, when an offender is sentenced within the jurisdiction, but not incarcerated, SORNA requires that registration occur within three business days of sentencing. Finally, when an offender has been convicted, sentenced, or incarcerated in another jurisdiction (including federal or military court), the jurisdiction must register the offender within three business days of the offender establishing residence, employment, or school attendance within the jurisdiction. SORNA also requires that, during the initial registration process, the jurisdiction inform the offender of his registration duties and require the offender to acknowledge in writing that he understands those duties.

In Arizona, if an offender is incarcerated, they are initially registered prior to their release from incarceration and the registration information is forwarded to the Department of Public Safety (DPS) as well as the sheriff of the county in which the registered person intends to reside. If an offender is not incarcerated, or moves in to the state, they must register with the county sheriff within 10 days of conviction or moving in to the state.

Arizona does not meet the SORNA requirements of this section.

VII. Initial Registration: Retroactive Classes of Offenders

SORNA requires that each registration jurisdiction have a procedure in place to recapture three categories of sex offenders: those who are currently incarcerated or under supervision, either for the predicate sex offense or for some other crime; those who are already registered or subject to a pre-existing sex offender registration requirement under the jurisdiction's law; and those who reenter the jurisdiction's criminal justice system because of a conviction for some other felony crime (whether or not it is a sex offense).

Arizona has had a registration system in place since 1951, and its provisions are fully retroactive.

Arizona meets all of the SORNA requirements in this section.

VIII. Keeping the Registration Current

SORNA requires that when a sex offender resides in a jurisdiction, he or she must immediately appear in-person to update his or her name, residence, employment, school attendance, and termination of residence. SORNA also requires that when an offender resides in a jurisdiction, he or she must immediately update any changes to his or her email addresses, internet identifiers, telephone communications, vehicle information, and temporary lodging information.

When an offender works in a jurisdiction, but does not reside or attend school there, SORNA requires that the offender immediately appear in-person to update employment-related information. When an offender attends school in a jurisdiction, but does not reside or work there, SORNA requires that the offender immediately appear in-person to update school-related information.

SORNA also requires that when an offender resides in a jurisdiction and intends to travel outside the United States, he or she must notify the residence jurisdiction at least 21 days in advance of such travel.

In addition, SORNA requires that when an offender notifies the jurisdiction of his or her intent to relocate to another country to live, work or attend school, that the jurisdiction do three things: immediately notify any other jurisdiction where the offender is either registered, or is required to register, of that updated information; immediately notify the United States Marshals Service; and immediately update NCIC/NSOR.

Arizona requires offenders to immediately provide, in-person, any updated information about their name or residence address (if the offender is moving within the same county. Immediate (but not in-person) updates must also be made to an offender's residence address (if the offender is moving out of the county) and internet identifiers. If a person is enrolled or employed at an institution of higher education, any changes in their enrollment or employment status must be made to the county sheriff with jurisdiction over that institution.

Arizona does not require any other information to be updated between annual appearances.

Arizona does not require offenders to provide notice of international travel or updates to any temporary lodging information. In addition, if an offender is moving out of the country, Arizona does not notify the United States Marshals Service.

Arizona does not meet the SORNA requirements of this section.

IX. Verification/Appearance Requirements

SORNA requires that offenders register for a duration of time, and make in-person appearances at the registering agency, based on the tier of the offense of conviction. SORNA requires that offenders register for a duration of time based on the tier of the offense of conviction. Specifically, SORNA requires that SORNA Tier I offenders register for 15 years, SORNA Tier II offenders register for 25 years, and SORNA Tier III offenders register for life.

SORNA also requires that offenders make in-person appearances at the registering agency based on the tier of the offense of conviction. Specifically, SORNA requires that SORNA Tier I offenders appear once a year, that SORNA Tier II offenders appear every six months, and that SORNA Tier III offenders appear every three months.

In addition, SORNA creates certain requirements under which a jurisdiction can allow an offender to have a reduced registration period.

A. Frequency of Registration

The vast majority of offenders in Arizona are required to appear in person on an annual basis. Transient offenders are required to appear in person with the county sheriff every 90 days.

Arizona handles its in-person annual appearances through its Motor Vehicle Division (MVD). Offenders are required to secure a special “nonoperating identification license or driver license” and must renew the license on an annual basis. When an offender appears at MVD to renew their license, their address and photograph are updated and forwarded to DPS.

B. Duration of Registration

All offenders in Arizona register for life, except for those convicted of Kidnapping of a Minor or False Imprisonment, who are required to register for 10 years. Kidnapping of a Minor is a Tier III offense and should be registered for life pursuant to SORNA’s standards. False Imprisonment is a Tier I offense and should be registered for 15 years pursuant to SORNA’s standards.

C. Reduction in Registration Period

If an offender is convicted of an offense which was committed prior to turning 18, they may petition for relief from registration responsibilities upon the completion of probation. In addition, there is an annual review available for such offenders if they are under 22, and the court may adjust or terminate any portion of their registration and notification responsibilities at that time.

D. Clean Record Requirement

There are no specific requirements which need to be met for an eligible individual to be relieved of their requirement to register.

E. Conclusion

Because Arizona does not meet the SORNA requirements in subsections IX(A), (C), and (D) above, Arizona does not meet the SORNA requirements of this section. The deviations in subsection IX(B) do not substantially disserve the purpose of SORNA's requirements in this section.

X. Registry Website Requirements

SORNA requires that each jurisdiction maintain a public sex offender registry website and publish certain registration information on that website. SORNA also requires that certain information not be displayed on a jurisdiction's public registry website.

Arizona uses a risk assessment process to determine which offenders are required to be posted on the public registry website, scoring its offenders as either Level One (low risk), Level Two (intermediate risk), or Level Three (high risk). Regardless of the offense of conviction, only offenders who score at Level Two or Level Three are required to be posted on the public registry website.

Arizona does not display the following items of information on its public registry website:⁴

1. Criminal History
2. Employer Address
3. School Address
4. Vehicle Information

Arizona does not meet the SORNA requirements of this section.

XI. Community Notification

SORNA requires that each jurisdiction disseminate certain initial and updated registration information to particular agencies within the jurisdiction. In addition, SORNA requires that each jurisdiction also disseminate certain initial and updated registration information to the community.

Arizona has implemented an email notification system for when an offender initially registers or has their public registry website information updated.⁵

Arizona has established a system to respond to all tasks sent via the SORNA Exchange Portal.

⁴ Arizona makes available on its public registry website two items not required to be posted by SORNA: the age of the offender and the offender's designated risk level.

⁵ For level two and level three offenders, notification (by way of a flyer) is made to an offender's surrounding neighborhood, schools, appropriate community groups and prospective employers. In addition, a press release must be provided to local print and electronic media. For level one offenders, local law enforcement may provide notification to the people with whom the offender resides. In addition, if an offender poses a danger to the community, local law enforcement are permitted to provide community notification on any offender.

Arizona meets all of the SORNA requirements in this section.

XII. Failure to Register as a Sex Offender: State Penalty

SORNA requires that each jurisdiction, other than a federally recognized Indian tribe, provide a criminal penalty that includes a maximum term of imprisonment that is greater than one year for the failure of a sex offender to comply with their registration requirements.

Arizona meets all of the SORNA requirements in this section.

XIII. When a Sex Offender Fails to Appear for Registration

SORNA requires that when a jurisdiction is notified that a sex offender intends to reside, be employed, or attend school in its jurisdiction, and that offender fails to appear for registration as required, that the jurisdiction receiving that notice inform the originating jurisdiction (the jurisdiction that provided the initial notification) that the sex offender failed to appear for registration.

Arizona meets all of the SORNA requirements of this section.

XIV. When a Jurisdiction has Information that a Sex Offender may have Absconded

SORNA requires that when a jurisdiction has information that a sex offender may have absconded, that the jurisdiction take certain actions in terms of investigating the absconder and notifying various law enforcement agencies.

Arizona does not have any statewide policies governing the investigation of sex offenders who might have absconded.

Arizona does not meet the SORNA requirements of this section.

XV. Tribal Considerations

At present, there are twelve tribes in Arizona who have substantially implemented SORNA: Colorado River Tribal Council, Fort McDowell Yavapai Tribal Council, Gila River Indian Community Council, Hopi Tribal Council, Hualapai Tribal Council, Kaibab Paiute Tribal Council, Pascua Yaqui Tribal Council, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Council, Tohono O'odham Nation, White Mountain Apache Tribe, Yavapai-Apache Nation Tribal Council, and the Yavapai-Prescott Board of Directors. Five additional tribes in Arizona are in the process of implementing SORNA: Ak-Chin Indian Community, Cocopah Tribal Council, Havasupai Tribal Council, Navajo Nation, and Tonto Apache Tribal Council.

Arizona has been engaged in ongoing work with the SORNA tribes within the state over the course of the past few years. For example, Arizona has:

- Supplied DNA kits to the tribes and enabled submission of tribal DNA data into CODIS;
- Enhanced the Arizona AFIS system to enable tribes with live scans to utilize the Arizona AFIS for direct submission of fingerprints to the FBI; and
- Entered registration data into NSOR on behalf of tribes that enter into an MOU with the state (316 offenders have been so entered).

Prior to a sex offender being released from the Arizona Department of Corrections, the offender is required to complete all necessary registration forms and those forms are immediately sent to the Department of Public Safety. In addition, notice of the inmate's release is sent to the arresting agency as well as the County Attorney responsible for the prosecution of the case. There are no specific provisions mandating that notice be sent to tribal officials directly if an offender is being released to tribal lands in Arizona, or if an offender is relocating to tribal lands after being registered by the state of Arizona.

The primary contact for tribal SORNA issues in Arizona is:

Stephen Morrison
Manager
Criminal History Records/Sex Offender Compliance
Arizona Department of Public Safety
P.O. Box 6638, SOCT- MD9999
Phoenix, AZ 85005
smorrison@azdps.gov

Conclusion

We encourage Arizona to continue to work towards meeting the requirements of SORNA. However, there are provisions identified in this report that should be addressed in order for Arizona to substantially implement SORNA.

We encourage you to contact the SMART Office once you have had the opportunity to review and discuss our findings and have developed a strategy for addressing and adopting the remaining provisions of SORNA.

Appendix: Arizona State Statutes

The SMART Office has reviewed all Arizona statutes identified in its substantial implementation submission package and has identified Arizona's placement of these statutes within the tiering structure created in Title I of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006, the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA).

In reviewing the Arizona Code, the SMART Office understands that Arizona has one broad category of offenders based on the offense of conviction: all offenders (except as noted below) are required to register for life, subject to the clean record reductions described in section IX(c) and (d), above.

Offenders convicted of Unlawful Imprisonment (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1303) and Kidnapping (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1304) are required to register for ten years.

Tier I Offenses

SORNA requires that Tier I offenders register for a minimum of 15 years and annually verify registration information. The following offenses listed in Arizona Code would require, at a minimum, Tier I registration requirements under SORNA:

- Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1303 Unlawful Imprisonment
- Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1404 Sexual Abuse (victim over 18)
- Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1409 Unlawful Sexual Conduct (victim 18 or older and offense involving Oral Sexual Contact or Sexual Intercourse)
- Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1419(c) Unlawful Sexual Conduct (victim over 18)
- Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1424 Voyeurism

Tier II Offenses

SORNA requires that Tier II offenders register for a minimum of 25 years and semi-annually verify registration information. The following offenses listed in Arizona Statutes would require, at a minimum, Tier II registration requirements under SORNA:

- Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1307 Sex Trafficking
- Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1404 Sexual Abuse (victim 13-17)
- Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1405 Sexual Conduct with a Minor (victim 16 or 17)
- Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1409 Unlawful Sexual Conduct (victim 13-17 and offense involving Sexual Conduct)

Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1418	Sexual Misconduct (victim 16 or 17)
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1419(a)	Unlawful Sexual Conduct (victim 13-17)
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1419(c)	Unlawful Sexual Conduct (victim under 18)
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1425	Unlawful Distribution of Images (victim under 18)
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3201	Enticement of Persons for Purposes of Prostitution (victim under 18)
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3202	Procurement by False Pretenses of Person for Purposes of Prostitution (victim under 18)
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3203	Procuring or Placing Persons in House of Prostitution (victim under 18)
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3204	Receiving Earnings of Prostitute (victim under 18)
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3205	Causing Spouse to Become Prostitute (victim under 18)
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3209	Pandering (victim under 18)
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3210	Transporting Persons for Purpose of Prostitution or Other Immoral Purpose (victim under 18)
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3212	Child Prostitution
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3552	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of a Minor
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3553	Sexual Exploitation of a Minor
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3554	Luring a Minor for Sexual Exploitation
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3560	Aggravated Luring a Minor for Sexual Exploitation
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3561	Unlawful Age Misrepresentation

Tier III Offenses

SORNA requires that Tier III offenders register for life and quarterly verify registration information. The following offenses listed in Arizona Statutes would require, at a minimum, Tier III registration requirements under SORNA and, except as otherwise noted Arizona classifies them all as “lifetime” offenses (as described in sections III and IX, above):

Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1304	Kidnapping
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1404	Sexual Abuse (victim under 13)
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1405	Sexual Conduct with a Minor (victim under 16)
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1409	Unlawful Sexual Conduct (victim under 13 and offense involving Sexual Conduct, or any offense involving Oral Sexual Contact or Sexual Intercourse)
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1410	Molestation of a Child
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1417	Continuous Sexual Abuse of a Child
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1418	Sexual Misconduct (victim under 16)
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1419(a)	Unlawful Sexual Conduct (victim under 13)
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3206	Taking Child for Purpose of Prostitution

Additional Offenses

Arizona also requires registration for the following state offenses, which are not required to be registered under SORNA:

Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1402	Indecent Exposure (recidivist)
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1403	Public Sexual Indecency (recidivist)
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3822	Failure to Update Registration
Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3824	Failure to Register