

The interstate compact for jurisdiction on the Colorado river is enacted into law as follows:

COLORADO RIVER CRIME ENFORCEMENT COMPACT

SECTION I. CONCURRENT JURISDICTION

A. If conduct is prohibited by two adjoining party states, courts and law enforcement officers in either state who have jurisdiction over criminal offenses committed in a county where the Colorado river forms a common interstate boundary have concurrent jurisdiction to arrest, prosecute and try offenders for the prohibited conduct that is committed anywhere on the boundary water between the two states and concurrent jurisdiction to arrest offenders for prohibited conduct that is committed on any land mass within twenty-five air miles of the Colorado river or within twenty-five air miles of any lake that is formed by or is a part of the Colorado river.

B. This compact does not authorize:

1. Prosecution of any person for conduct which is lawful in the state where it was committed.
2. Any conduct prohibited by any party state.

SECTION II. RATIFICATION

This compact is ratified by enactment of the language of this compact, or substantially similar language expressing the same purpose, by at least two states of which the Colorado river forms a common boundary.

CREDIT(S)

Added by Laws 1985, Ch. 85, § 2. Amended by [Laws 1995, Ch. 218, § 1.](#)

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

Laws 1985, Ch. 85, § 1 provides:

“Section 1. Findings and intent

“A. The legislature finds that law enforcement has been impaired in sections of the Colorado river forming an interstate boundary because of difficulty in determining precisely where a criminal act was committed.

“B. The legislature intends that no offender committing an act which is illegal in both states be freed merely because neither state could establish that a crime was committed within its boundaries.

“C. The interstate compact for jurisdiction on the Colorado river is enacted to provide for enforcement of the laws of this state with regard to certain acts committed on the Colorado river on either side of the boundary line with an adjoining state.”

The 1995 amendment by Ch. 218 substituted “that is committed anywhere on the boundary water between the two states and concurrent jurisdiction to arrest offenders for prohibited conduct that is committed on any land mass within twenty-five air miles of the Colorado River or within twenty-five air miles of any lake that is formed by or is part of the Colorado River” for “committed anywhere on the boundary water between the two states” in subsec. A.

Reviser's Notes:

1995 Note. Pursuant to authority of § 41-1304.02, in subsection A “officers” was substituted for “offices” to correct an electronic data base error.

Complementary Legislation:

Ariz.--A.R.S. § 37-620.11.

Cal.--[West's Ann.Cal.Penal Code §§ 853.1, 853.2](#).

U.S.--[4 U.S.C.A. § 112](#).

LIBRARY REFERENCES

[States](#) ¶6.

Westlaw Topic No. [360](#).

[C.J.S. States §§ 31 to 32, 143](#).

NOTES OF DECISIONS

Jurisdiction [1](#)

[1](#). Jurisdiction

County sheriffs in Arizona are primarily responsible for enforcement of state laws, including boating safety laws, on state waterways located in unincorporated areas within their jurisdictions, and municipal police are primarily responsible for law enforcement on waterways in cities and towns in their jurisdiction; furthermore, the degree of funding through the State Lake Improvements Fund or Boating Law Enforcement Safety Fund does not increase or diminish those responsibilities. Op.Atty.Gen. No. I90-007.

A. R. S. § 37-620.11, AZ ST § 37-620.11

Current through the First and Second Special Sessions, and legislation effective April 28, 2011 of the First Regular Session of the Fiftieth Legislature (2011)

(C) 2011 Thomson Reuters. No Claim to Orig. US Gov. Works.

END OF DOCUMENT