State of Arizona House of Representatives Fifty-first Legislature Second Regular Session 2014

CHAPTER 12

HOUSE BILL 2706

AN ACT

AMENDING SECTIONS 13-3112, 13-4041 AND 21-428, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING TITLE 41, CHAPTER 12, ARTICLE 2, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING SECTION 41-1722; RELATING TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE BUDGET RECONCILIATION.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

- i -

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona: Section 1. Section 13-3112, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

13-3112. <u>Concealed weapons: qualification: application: permit</u> to carry: civil penalty: report: applicability

- A. The department of public safety shall issue a permit to carry a concealed weapon to a person who is qualified under this section. The person shall carry the permit at all times when the person is in actual possession of the concealed weapon and is required by section 4-229 or 4-244 to carry the permit. If the person is in actual possession of the concealed weapon and is required by section 4-229 or 4-244 to carry the permit, the person shall present the permit for inspection to any law enforcement officer on request.
- B. The permit of a person who is arrested or indicted for an offense that would make the person unqualified under section 13-3101, subsection A, paragraph 7 or this section shall be immediately suspended and seized. The permit of a person who becomes unqualified on conviction of that offense shall be revoked. The permit shall be restored on presentation of documentation from the court if the permittee is found not guilty or the charges are dismissed. The permit shall be restored on presentation of documentation from the county attorney that the charges against the permittee were dropped or dismissed.
- C. A permittee who carries a concealed weapon, who is required by section 4-229 or 4-244 to carry a permit and who fails to present the permit for inspection on the request of a law enforcement officer commits a violation of this subsection and is subject to a civil penalty of not more than three hundred dollars. The department of public safety shall be notified of all violations of this subsection and shall immediately suspend the permit. A permittee shall not be convicted of a violation of this subsection if the permittee produces to the court a legible permit that is issued to the permittee and that was valid at the time the permittee failed to present the permit for inspection.
- D. A law enforcement officer shall not confiscate or forfeit a weapon that is otherwise lawfully possessed by a permittee whose permit is suspended pursuant to subsection C of this section, except that a law enforcement officer may take temporary custody of a firearm during an investigatory stop of the permittee.
- E. The department of public safety shall issue a permit to an applicant who meets all of the following conditions:
 - 1. Is a resident of this state or a United States citizen.
 - 2. Is twenty-one years of age or older.
- 3. Is not under indictment for and has not been convicted in any jurisdiction of a felony unless that conviction has been expunged, set aside or vacated or the applicant's rights have been restored and the applicant is currently not a prohibited possessor under state or federal law.

- 1 -

- 4. Does not suffer from mental illness and has not been adjudicated mentally incompetent or committed to a mental institution.
 - 5. Is not unlawfully present in the United States.
- 6. Has ever demonstrated competence with a firearm as prescribed by subsection N of this section and provides adequate documentation that the person has satisfactorily completed a training program or demonstrated competence with a firearm in any state or political subdivision in the United States. For the purposes of this paragraph, "adequate documentation" means:
- (a) A current or expired permit issued by the department of public safety pursuant to this section.
- (b) An original or copy of a certificate, card or document that shows the applicant has ever completed any course or class prescribed by subsection N of this section or an affidavit from the instructor, school, club or organization that conducted or taught the course or class attesting to the applicant's completion of the course or class.
- (c) An original or a copy of a United States department of defense form 214 (DD-214) indicating an honorable discharge or general discharge under honorable conditions, a certificate of completion of basic training or any other document demonstrating proof of the applicant's current or former service in the United States armed forces as prescribed by subsection N, paragraph 5 of this section.
- (d) An original or a copy of a concealed weapon, firearm or handgun permit or a license as prescribed by subsection N, paragraph 6 of this section.
- F. The application shall be completed on a form prescribed by the department of public safety. The form shall not require the applicant to disclose the type of firearm for which a permit is sought. The applicant shall attest under penalty of perjury that all of the statements made by the applicant are true, that the applicant has been furnished a copy of this chapter and chapter 4 of this title and that the applicant is knowledgeable about the provisions contained in those chapters. The applicant shall submit the application to the department with any documentation prescribed by subsection E of this section, two sets of fingerprints and a reasonable fee determined by the director of the department.
- G. On receipt of a concealed weapon permit application, the department of public safety shall conduct a check of the applicant's criminal history record pursuant to section 41-1750. The department of public safety may exchange fingerprint card information with the federal bureau of investigation for federal criminal history record checks.
- H. The department of public safety shall complete all of the required qualification checks within sixty days after receipt of the application and shall issue a permit within fifteen working days after completing the qualification checks if the applicant meets all of the conditions specified in subsection E of this section. If a permit is denied, the department of public safety shall notify the applicant in writing within fifteen working days after the completion of all of the required qualification checks and

- 2 -

shall state the reasons why the application was denied. On receipt of the notification of the denial, the applicant has twenty days to submit any additional documentation to the department. On receipt of the additional documentation, the department shall reconsider its decision and inform the applicant within twenty days of the result of the reconsideration. If denied, the applicant shall be informed that the applicant may request a hearing pursuant to title 41, chapter 6, article 10. For the purposes of this subsection, "receipt of the application" means the first day that the department has physical control of the application and that is presumed to be on the date of delivery as evidenced by proof of delivery by the United States postal service or a written receipt, which shall be provided by the department on request of the applicant.

- I. On issuance, a permit is valid for five years, except a permit that is held by a member of the United States armed forces, including a member of the Arizona national guard or a member of the reserves of any military establishment of the United States, who is on federal active duty and who is deployed overseas shall be extended until ninety days after the end of the member's overseas deployment.
- J. The department of public safety shall maintain a computerized permit record system that is accessible to criminal justice agencies for the purpose of confirming the permit status of any person who is contacted by a law enforcement officer and who claims to hold a valid permit issued by this state. This information and any other records that are maintained regarding applicants, permit holders or instructors shall not be available to any other person or entity except on an order from a state or federal court. A criminal justice agency shall not use the computerized permit record system to conduct inquiries on whether a person is a concealed weapons permit holder unless the criminal justice agency has reasonable suspicion to believe the person is carrying a concealed weapon and the person is subject to a lawful criminal investigation, arrest, detention or an investigatory stop.
- K. A permit issued pursuant to this section is renewable every five years. Before a permit may be renewed, a criminal history records check shall be conducted pursuant to section 41-1750 within sixty days after receipt of the application for renewal. For the purposes of permit renewal, the permit holder is not required to submit additional fingerprints.
- L. Applications for renewal shall be accompanied by a fee determined by the director of the department of public safety.
- M. The department of public safety shall suspend or revoke a permit issued under this section if the permit holder becomes ineligible pursuant to subsection E of this section. The department of public safety shall notify the permit holder in writing within fifteen working days after the revocation or suspension and shall state the reasons for the revocation or suspension.
- $\ensuremath{\text{N.}}$ An applicant shall demonstrate competence with a firearm through any of the following:
- 1. Completion of any firearms safety or training course or class that is available to the general public, that is offered by a law enforcement

- 3 -

agency, a junior college, a college or a private or public institution, academy, organization or firearms training school and that is approved by the department of public safety or that uses instructors who are certified by the national rifle association.

- 2. Completion of any hunter education or hunter safety course approved by the Arizona game and fish department or a similar agency of another state.
- 3. Completion of any national rifle association firearms safety or training course.
- 4. Completion of any law enforcement firearms safety or training course or class that is offered for security guards, investigators, special deputies or other divisions or subdivisions of law enforcement or security enforcement and that is approved by the department of public safety.
- 5. Evidence of current military service or proof of honorable discharge or general discharge under honorable conditions from the United States armed forces.
- 6. A valid current or expired concealed weapon, firearm or handgun permit or license that is issued by another state or a political subdivision of another state and that has a training or testing requirement for initial issuance.
- 7. Completion of any governmental police agency firearms training course and qualification to carry a firearm in the course of normal police duties.
- 8. Completion of any other firearms safety or training course or class that is conducted by a department of public safety approved or national rifle association certified firearms instructor.
- 0. The department of public safety shall maintain information comparing the number of permits requested, the number of permits issued and the number of permits denied. The department shall annually report this information to the governor and the legislature.
- P. The director of the department of public safety shall adopt rules for the purpose of implementing and administering this section including fees relating to permits that are issued pursuant to this section.
- Q. This state and any political subdivision of this state shall recognize a concealed weapon, firearm or handgun permit or license that is issued by another state or a political subdivision of another state if both:
 - 1. The permit or license is recognized as valid in the issuing state.
 - 2. The permit or license holder is all of the following:
 - (a) Legally present in this state.
 - (b) Not legally prohibited from possessing a firearm in this state.
- R. For the purpose of establishing mutual permit or license recognition with other states, the department of public safety shall enter into a written agreement if another state requires a written agreement.
- S. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, a person with a concealed weapons permit from another state may not carry a concealed weapon in this state if the person is under twenty-one years of age or is under indictment for, or has been convicted of, a felony offense in any

- 4 -

jurisdiction, unless that conviction is expunged, set aside or vacated or the person's rights have been restored and the person is currently not a prohibited possessor under state or federal law.

- T. The department of public safety may issue certificates of firearms proficiency according to the Arizona peace officer standards and training board firearms qualification for the purposes of implementing the law enforcement officers safety act of 2004 (P.L. 108-277; 118 Stat. 865; 18 United States Code sections 926B and 926C). A law enforcement agency shall issue to a law enforcement officer who has honorably retired a photographic identification that states that the officer has honorably retired from the agency. The chief law enforcement officer shall determine whether an officer has honorably retired and the determination is not subject to review. A law enforcement agency has no obligation to revoke, alter or modify the honorable discharge photographic identification based on conduct that the agency becomes aware of or that occurs after the officer has separated from the agency.
- U. THE INITIAL AND RENEWAL APPLICATION FEES COLLECTED PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION SHALL BE DEPOSITED, PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 35-146 AND 35-147, IN THE CONCEALED WEAPONS PERMIT FUND ESTABLISHED BY SECTION 41-1722.
 - Sec. 2. Section 13-4041, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 13-4041. Fee of counsel assigned in criminal proceeding or insanity hearing on appeal or in postconviction relief proceedings; reimbursement
- A. Except pursuant to subsection G of this section, if counsel is appointed by the court to represent the defendant in either a criminal proceeding or insanity hearing on appeal, the county in which the court from which the appeal is taken presides shall pay counsel, except that in those appeals where the defendant is represented by a public defender or other publicly funded office, compensation shall not be set or paid. Compensation for services rendered on appeal shall be in an amount as the supreme court in its discretion deems reasonable, considering the services performed.
- B. After the supreme court has affirmed a defendant's conviction and sentence in a capital case, the supreme court or, if authorized by the supreme court, the presiding judge of the county from which the case originated shall appoint counsel to represent the capital defendant in the state postconviction relief proceeding.
- C. The supreme court shall establish and maintain a list of persons who are qualified to represent capital defendants in postconviction proceedings. The supreme court may establish by rule more stringent standards of competency for the appointment of postconviction counsel in capital cases than are provided by this subsection. The supreme court may refuse to certify an attorney on the list who meets the qualifications established under this subsection or may remove an attorney from the list who meets the qualifications established under this subsection if the supreme court determines that the attorney is incapable or unable to adequately represent a capital defendant. The court shall appoint counsel from the

- 5 -

list. Counsel who are appointed from the list shall meet the following qualifications:

- 1. Be a member in good standing of the state bar of Arizona for at least five years immediately preceding the appointment.
- 2. Have practiced in the area of state criminal appeals or postconviction proceedings for at least three years immediately preceding the appointment.
- 3. Not previously have represented the capital defendant in the case either in the trial court or in the direct appeal, unless the defendant and counsel expressly request continued representation and waive all potential issues that are foreclosed by continued representation.
- D. Before filing a petition, the capital defendant may personally appear before the trial court and waive counsel. If the trial court finds that the waiver is knowing and voluntary, appointed counsel may withdraw. The time limits in which to file a petition shall not be extended due solely to the change from appointed counsel to self-representation.
- E. If at any time the trial court determines that the capital defendant is not indigent, appointed counsel shall no longer be compensated by public monies and may withdraw.
- F. Unless counsel is employed by a publicly funded office, counsel appointed to represent a capital defendant in state postconviction relief proceedings shall be paid an hourly rate of not to exceed one hundred dollars per hour. Monies shall not be paid to court appointed counsel unless either:
 - 1. A petition is timely filed.
- 2. If a petition is not filed, a notice is timely filed stating that counsel has reviewed the record and found no meritorious claim.
- G. The trial court shall compensate appointed counsel from county funds. The court or the court's designee shall review and approve all reasonable fees and costs. If the attorney believes that the court has set an unreasonably low hourly rate or if the court finds that the hours the attorney spent are unreasonable, the attorney may file a special action with the Arizona supreme court. If counsel is appointed in successive postconviction relief proceedings, compensation shall be paid pursuant to section 13-4013, subsection A.
- H. The county shall request reimbursement for fees it incurs pursuant to subsections F, G and I of this section arising out of the appointment of counsel to represent an indigent capital defendant in a state postconviction relief proceeding. The state shall pay fifty per cent A PORTION of the fees incurred by the county out of monies appropriated to the supreme court for these purposes. THE TOTAL AMOUNT THAT MAY BE SPENT IN ANY FISCAL YEAR BY THIS STATE FOR INDIGENT CAPITAL DEFENSE IN A STATE POSTCONVICTION RELIEF PROCEEDING MAY NOT EXCEED THE AMOUNT APPROPRIATED IN THE GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR THIS PURPOSE, TOGETHER WITH ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED BY ANY SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION FOR INDIGENT CAPITAL DEFENSE. The supreme court shall approve county requests for reimbursement after certification that the amount requested is owed.

- 6 -

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I. The trial court may authorize additional monies to pay for investigative and expert services that are reasonably necessary to adequately litigate those claims that are not precluded by section 13-4232.
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Sec. 3. Section 21-428, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 21-428. Costs and expenses: state grand jury

- A. In addition to the fees and amounts stated in section 21-221, persons serving on a state grand jury shall be provided by the county in which the assignment judge is serving with reasonable per diem expenses as established by the supreme court.
- B. The costs and expenses incurred by a county arising out of or in connection with impaneling a state grand jury and for the performing of its functions and duties or arising out of the prosecution and trial of state grand jury indictments shall be paid for by the state out of monies appropriated to the supreme court for these purposes. THE TOTAL AMOUNT THAT MAY BE SPENT IN ANY FISCAL YEAR BY THIS STATE FOR STATE GRAND JURY COSTS AND EXPENSES MAY NOT EXCEED THE AMOUNT APPROPRIATED IN THE GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR THIS PURPOSE, TOGETHER WITH ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED BY ANY SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION FOR STATE GRAND JURY COSTS AND EXPENSES. The supreme court shall approve county requests for reimbursement after certification by the assignment judge that the amount requested is owed.
- C. All costs and expenses incurred by the attorney general arising out of the investigation, prosecution and trial of matters cognizable by a state grand jury are payable from monies appropriated to the attorney general for these purposes.
- Sec. 4. Title 41, chapter 12, article 2, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended by adding section 41-1722, to read:

41-1722. Concealed weapons permit fund

- A. THE CONCEALED WEAPONS PERMIT FUND IS ESTABLISHED CONSISTING OF FEES COLLECTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 13-3112.
- B. THE DEPARTMENT SHALL ADMINISTER THE FUND. MONIES DEPOSITED IN THE FUND ARE SUBJECT TO LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION AND MUST ONLY BE USED BY THE DEPARTMENT TO ADMINISTER THE CONCEALED WEAPONS PERMIT PROCESS ESTABLISHED BY SECTION 13-3112 AND ALL MATTERS RELATED TO THAT SECTION.
- C. MONIES IN THE FUND ARE EXEMPT FROM THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 35-190 RELATING TO LAPSING OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Sec. 5. State department of corrections; budget structure

Notwithstanding any other law, the state department of corrections shall report actual fiscal year 2013-2014, estimated fiscal year 2014-2015 and requested fiscal year 2015-2016 expenditures in the same structure and detail as the prior fiscal year when the department submits the fiscal year 2015-2016 budget request pursuant to section 35-113, Arizona Revised Statutes. The information submitted for each line item must contain as much detail as submitted in previous years for prior line items.

Sec. 6. State department of corrections; use of funds; permission

- 7 -

Notwithstanding any other law, the state department of corrections is permitted to use monies from either of the following funds for department operating expenses in fiscal year 2014-2015:

- 1. The transition program fund established by section 31-284, Arizona Revised Statutes.
- 2. The state department of corrections interagency service agreement fund.

Sec. 7. Department of public safety: highway funds: limitation

Notwithstanding section 28-6537, Arizona Revised Statutes, the statutory caps and transfers of Arizona highway user revenue fund monies available to fund department of public safety highway patrol costs are suspended for fiscal year 2014-2015.

Sec. 8. <u>GIITEM border security and law enforcement subaccount;</u> expenditure plan; annual review

Notwithstanding section 41-1724, subsection G, Arizona Revised Statutes, before the department of public safety spends any monies appropriated in the general appropriations act for fiscal year 2014-2015 from the gang and immigration intelligence team enforcement mission border security and law enforcement subaccount established by section 41-1724, Arizona Revised Statutes, the department shall submit the subaccount's entire expenditure plan to the joint legislative budget committee for review.

Sec. 9. Nonsupplanting; suspension

Notwithstanding any other law, in fiscal year 2014-2015 the provisions relating to supplanting of state monies contained in section 12-102.02, subsection E, section 12-102.03, subsection D, section 12-135, subsection D, section 12-135.01, subsection D, section 12-267, subsection D, section 12-268, subsection D and section 12-299.01, subsection C, Arizona Revised Statutes, are suspended. The Arizona supreme court shall submit a report to the joint legislative budget committee identifying any decrease in county funding related to these suspended provisions, including the reasons for the decrease.

Sec. 10. <u>Incarceration contracts; authorization; fiscal year</u> 2015-2016

In fiscal year 2015-2016, as prescribed by Laws 2012, chapter 302, section 27, the state department of corrections may award a contract for the remaining male medium security prison beds under the request for proposals that was issued under the authority of section 41-1609, Arizona Revised Statutes, only if specific legislative authorization for the award is provided.

Sec. 11. Attorney general; department of public safety; state aid to indigent defense fund; fiscal year 2014-2015

Notwithstanding section 11-588, Arizona Revised Statutes, in fiscal year 2014-2015:

1. The attorney general may use monies in the state aid to indigent defense fund established by section 11-588, Arizona Revised Statutes, for activities related to capital postconviction prosecution.

- 8 -

1 2. The department of public safety may use monies in the state aid to 2 indigent defense fund established by section 11-588, Arizona Revised 3 Statutes, for operating expenses.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR APRIL 11, 2014.

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE APRIL 11, 2014.

- 9 -