State of Arizona House of Representatives Forty-eighth Legislature Second Regular Session 2008

## **HOUSE BILL 2389**

AN ACT

AMENDING SECTIONS 8-385.01, 12-714, 13-3102, 13-3105, 13-3118, 13-4401.01, 13-4903, 13-4904 AND 15-515, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; RELATING TO WEAPONS.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

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Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona: Section 1. Section 8-385.01, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

## 8-385.01. <u>Victims' rights for neighborhood associations</u>

- A. A neighborhood association may register with the city, town or county in which the neighborhood association is located to invoke the rights that are afforded pursuant to this article. The city, town or county shall establish procedures for the registration of neighborhood associations pursuant to this section. The procedures shall require the neighborhood association to provide to the city, town or county the name and telephone number of one person who shall act on behalf of the neighborhood association and who may receive notice or invoke rights pursuant to this section. The neighborhood association shall notify the city, town or county of any changes to this information. If the neighborhood association fails to keep this information current, the neighborhood association is deemed to have waived its rights under this section.
- B. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, if a juvenile commits an act that if committed by an adult would be a crime under section 13-1602, subsection A, paragraph 5, section 13-3102, subsection A, paragraph  $\frac{9}{8}$ , section 13-3201 or 13-3204, section 13-3208, subsection B or section 13-3209, 13-3405, 13-3407, 13-3408, 13-3421 or 13-4702, a neighborhood association that is registered with a city, town or county pursuant to subsection A of this section may receive notice or may invoke rights pursuant to  $\frac{1}{1000}$

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1. Section 8-390, .-
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3. Section AND 8-405.

- C. Sections 8-407, 8-413 and 8-415 apply to all matters in which a neighborhood association invokes rights under this section.
- D. If the neighborhood association wishes to invoke victims' rights for a crime as prescribed in subsection B of this section that resulted in an arrest, the person who is registered with the city, town or county pursuant to subsection A of this section shall contact the law enforcement agency responsible for the arrest. The law enforcement agency shall fill out the form prescribed by section 8-386. Thereafter the neighborhood association, through the contact person, shall be afforded all of the rights listed under subsection B of this section.
  - Sec. 2. Section 12-714, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 12-714. Actions against firearm manufacturers; prohibition; findings; definitions
- A. A political subdivision of this state shall not commence a qualified civil liability action in any Arizona court.
  - B. The legislature finds that:

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<sup>2.</sup> Section 8-400. -

- 1. The citizens of this state have the right, under the second amendment to the United States Constitution and article  $\frac{2}{2}$  II, section 26 of the Arizona Constitution, to keep and bear arms.
- 2. Lawsuits have been commenced against the manufacturers, distributors, dealers and importers of nondefective firearms for the harm caused by the misuse of firearms by third parties, including criminals.
- 3. Businesses in the United States that are engaged in the lawful sale to the public of firearms or ammunition are not, and should not be liable for the harm caused by those who unlawfully misuse firearms or ammunition.
- 4. The possibility of imposing liability on an entire industry for harm that is the sole responsibility of others is an abuse of the legal system, threatens the diminution of a basic constitutional right and constitutes an unreasonable burden on the free enterprise system.
- 5. The liability actions commenced by political subdivisions are based on theories without foundation in the common law and American jurisprudence. Such an expansion of liability would constitute a deprivation of the rights, privileges and immunities guaranteed to citizens of this state under both the Constitution of Arizona and the United States Constitution.
  - C. As used in this section:
  - 1. "Manufacturer" means, with respect to a qualified product:
- (a) A person who is engaged in a business to import, make, produce, create or assemble a qualified product and who designs or formulates, or has engaged another person to design or formulate, a qualified product.
- (b) A seller of a qualified product, but only with respect to an aspect of the product that is made or affected when the seller makes, produces, creates or assembles and designs or formulates an aspect of the product made by another person.
- (c) Any seller of a qualified product who represents to a user of a qualified product that the seller is a manufacturer of the qualified product.
- 2. "Qualified civil liability action" means a civil action brought by a political subdivision against a manufacturer or seller of a qualified product or a trade association, for damages resulting from the criminal or unlawful misuse of a qualified product by a third party. Qualified civil liability action does not include an action brought against a transferor convicted under 18 United States Code section 924(h) or section 13-3102, subsection A, paragraph 14, 13 by a party directly harmed by the conduct of which the transferee is convicted.
- 3. "Qualified product" means a nondefective firearm as defined in 18 United States Code section 921(a)(3) or nondefective ammunition as defined in 18 United States Code section 921(a)(17), or a component part of a firearm or ammunition, that has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce.
- 4. "Seller" means, with respect to a qualified product, a person who either:

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(a) In the course of a business conducted for that purpose sells, distributes, rents, leases, prepares, blends, packages, labels or otherwise is involved in placing a qualified product in the stream of commerce.
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- (b) Installs, repairs, refurbishes, reconditions or maintains an aspect of a qualified product that is alleged to have resulted in damages.
- 5. "Trade association" means any association or business organization, whether or not incorporated under federal or state law, two or more members of which are manufacturers or sellers of a qualified product.
  - Sec. 3. Section 13-3102, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 13-3102. Misconduct involving weapons; defenses; classification; definitions
  - A. A person commits misconduct involving weapons by knowingly:
- 1. Carrying a deadly weapon without a permit pursuant to section 13-3112 except a pocket knife concealed on his person; or
- 2. Carrying a deadly weapon without a permit pursuant to section 13-3112 concealed within immediate control of any person in or on a means of transportation; or
- 3. 2. Manufacturing, possessing, transporting, selling or transferring a prohibited weapon; or
- 4. 3. Possessing a deadly weapon or prohibited weapon if such person is a prohibited possessor; or
- 5. 4. Selling or transferring a deadly weapon to a prohibited possessor; or
  - 6. 5. Defacing a deadly weapon; or
- 7.6. Possessing a defaced deadly weapon knowing the deadly weapon was defaced; or
- 8. 7. Using or possessing a deadly weapon during the commission of any felony offense included in chapter 34 of this title; or
- 9. 8. Discharging a firearm at an occupied structure in order to assist, promote or further the interests of a criminal street gang, a criminal syndicate or a racketeering enterprise; or
- 10. 9. Unless specifically authorized by law, entering any public establishment or attending any public event and carrying a deadly weapon on his person after a reasonable request by the operator of the establishment or the sponsor of the event or the sponsor's agent to remove his weapon and place it in the custody of the operator of the establishment or the sponsor of the event for temporary and secure storage of the weapon pursuant to section 13-3102.01; or
- $\frac{11}{10}$ . Unless specifically authorized by law, entering an election polling place on the day of any election carrying a deadly weapon; or
  - 11. Possessing a deadly weapon on school grounds; or
- $\frac{13}{12}$ . Unless specifically authorized by law, entering a nuclear or hydroelectric generating station carrying a deadly weapon on his person or within the immediate control of any person; or

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- 14. 13. Supplying, selling or giving possession or control of a firearm to another person if the person knows or has reason to know that the other person would use the firearm in the commission of any felony; or
- 15. 14. Using, possessing or exercising control over a deadly weapon in furtherance of any act of terrorism as defined in section 13-2301 or possessing or exercising control over a deadly weapon knowing or having reason to know that it will be used to facilitate any act of terrorism as defined in section 13-2301.
- B. Subsection A, paragraph 1 of this section shall not apply to a person in his dwelling, on his business premises, IN OR ON A MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION, EXCLUDING ANY PUBLIC TRANSIT, or on real property owned,  $\frac{\text{or}}{\text{leased OR RENTED}}$  by that person.
- C. Subsection A, paragraphs 1, 2,  $\frac{3}{7}$  6, 9, 10, 11, AND 12 and 13 of this section shall not apply to:
- 1. A peace officer or any person summoned by any peace officer to assist and while actually assisting in the performance of official duties; or
- 2. A member of the military forces of the United States or of any state of the United States in the performance of official duties; or
- 3. A warden, deputy warden or correctional officer of the state department of corrections; or
- 4. A person specifically licensed, authorized or permitted pursuant to a statute of this state or of the United States.
- D. Subsection A, paragraphs  $\frac{3}{2}$  2 and  $\frac{7}{6}$  6 of this section shall not apply to:
- 1. The possessing, transporting, selling or transferring of weapons by a museum as a part of its collection or an educational institution for educational purposes or by an authorized employee of such museum or institution. if:
- (a) Such museum or institution is operated by the United States or this state or a political subdivision of this state, or by an organization described in 26 United States Code section 170(c) as a recipient of a charitable contribution; and
- (b) Reasonable precautions are taken with respect to theft or misuse of such material.
  - 2. The regular and lawful transporting as merchandise; or
- 3. Acquisition by a person by operation of law such as by gift, devise or descent or in a fiduciary capacity as a recipient of the property or former property of an insolvent, incapacitated or deceased person.
- E. Subsection A, paragraph  $\frac{3}{2}$  2 of this section shall not apply to the merchandise of an authorized manufacturer of or dealer in prohibited weapons, when such material is intended to be manufactured, possessed, transported, sold or transferred solely for or to a dealer, a regularly constituted or appointed state, county or municipal police department or police officer, a detention facility, the military service of this or another state or the

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United States, a museum or educational institution or a person specifically licensed or permitted pursuant to federal or state law.

- F. Subsection A, paragraph 1 of this section shall not apply to a weapon or weapons carried in a belt holster which holster THAT is wholly or partially visible, or carried in a scabbard or case designed for carrying weapons which scabbard or case THAT is wholly or partially visible or carried in luggage. Subsection A, paragraph 2 of this section shall not apply to a weapon or weapons carried in a case, holster, scabbard, pack or luggage that is carried within a means of transportation or within a storage compartment, map pocket, trunk or glove compartment of a means of transportation.
- G. Subsection A, paragraph  $\frac{10}{9}$  of this section shall not apply to shooting ranges or shooting events, hunting areas or similar locations or activities.
- H. Subsection A, paragraph  $\frac{3}{2}$  2 of this section shall not apply to a weapon described in section 13-3101, subsection A, paragraph 7, subdivision (e), if such weapon is possessed for the purposes of preparing for, conducting or participating in lawful exhibitions, demonstrations, contests or athletic events involving the use of such weapon. Subsection A, paragraph  $\frac{12}{12}$  11 of this section shall not apply to a weapon if such weapon is possessed for the purposes of preparing for, conducting or participating in hunter or firearm safety courses.
- I. Subsection A, paragraph  $\frac{12}{11}$  of this section shall not apply to the possession of a:
- 1. Firearm that is not loaded and that is carried within a means of transportation under the control of an adult provided that if the adult leaves the means of transportation the firearm shall not be visible from the outside of the means of transportation and the means of transportation shall be locked.
- 2. Firearm for use on the school grounds in a program approved by a school.
- J. The operator of the establishment or the sponsor of the event or the employee of the operator or sponsor or the agent of the sponsor, including a public entity or public employee, is not liable for acts or omissions pursuant to subsection A, paragraph  $\frac{10}{9}$  of this section unless the operator, sponsor, employee or agent intended to cause injury or was grossly negligent.
- K. Misconduct involving weapons under subsection A, paragraph  $\frac{9}{7}$ , 8, 13 OR 14 or 15 of this section is a class 3 felony. Misconduct involving weapons under subsection A, paragraph 2, 3, 4, 8 7 or  $\frac{13}{7}$  12 of this section is a class 4 felony. Misconduct involving weapons under subsection A, paragraph  $\frac{12}{7}$  11 of this section is a class 1 misdemeanor unless the violation occurs in connection with conduct which violates  $\frac{1}{7}$  13 subsection C, section 13-2308, subsection A, paragraph 5, section 13-2312, subsection C, section 13-3409 or section 13-3411, in which case the offense is a class 6 felony. Misconduct involving weapons under subsection A, paragraph 4, 5, 0R 6 or 7

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of this section is a class 6 felony. Misconduct involving weapons under subsection A, paragraph 1,  $\frac{2}{7}$ , 9 OR 10 or  $\frac{11}{7}$  of this section is a class 1 misdemeanor.

- L. For the purposes of this section:
- 1. "Public establishment" means a structure, vehicle or craft that is owned, leased or operated by this state or a political subdivision of this state.
- 2. "Public event" means a specifically named or sponsored event of limited duration THAT IS either conducted by a public entity or conducted by a private entity with a permit or license granted by a public entity. Public event does not include an unsponsored gathering of people in a public place.
- 3. "School" means a public or nonpublic kindergarten program, common school or high school.
  - 4. "School grounds" means in, or on the grounds of, a school.
  - Sec. 4. Section 13-3105, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 13-3105. <u>Forfeiture of weapons and explosives</u>
- A. Upon ON the conviction of any person for the A violation of any felony in this state in which a deadly weapon, dangerous instrument or explosive was used, displayed or unlawfully possessed by such THE person, the court shall order the article forfeited and sold, destroyed or otherwise properly disposed.
- B. Upon ON the conviction of any person for the A violation of section 13-2904, subsection A, paragraph 6 or section 13-3102, subsection A, paragraph 1,  $\frac{2}{100}$ ,  $\frac{2}{100}$ ,  $\frac{2}{100}$ ,  $\frac{2}{100}$ ,  $\frac{2}{100}$ ,  $\frac{2}{100}$ , the court may order the forfeiture of the deadly weapon or dangerous instrument involved in the offense.
- C. If at any time the court finds pursuant to rule 11 of the Arizona rules of criminal procedure that a person who is charged with a violation of this title is incompetent, the court shall order that any deadly weapon, dangerous instrument or explosive used, displayed or unlawfully possessed by the person during the commission of the alleged offense be forfeited and sold, destroyed or otherwise properly disposed.
  - Sec. 5. Section 13-3118, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 13-3118. Possession or storage of firearms; restrictions prohibited; exceptions
- A. Except for the legislature, this state and any agency or political subdivision of this state shall not enact or implement any law, rule or ordinance relating to the possession or storage of firearms other than as provided in statute.
  - B. This section does not prohibit:
- 1. A state, county or municipal judicial department, law enforcement agency or prosecutorial agency from prohibiting a deadly weapon pursuant to section 13-3102, subsection A, paragraph  $\frac{10}{9}$ .
- 2. A political subdivision of this state from enacting any rule or ordinance requiring a business that obtains a secondhand firearm by purchase, trade or consignment to retain the firearm for a period of not more than ten

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days at its place of business or another storage location that is approved by the applicable law enforcement agency.

Sec. 6. Section 13-4401.01, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

## 13-4401.01. Victims' rights for neighborhood associations

- A. A neighborhood association may register with the city, town or county in which the neighborhood association is located to invoke the rights that are afforded pursuant to this article CHAPTER. The city, town or county shall establish procedures for the registration of neighborhood associations pursuant to this section. The procedures shall require the neighborhood association to provide to the city, town or county the name and telephone number of one person who shall act on behalf of the neighborhood association and who may receive notice or invoke rights pursuant to this section. The neighborhood association shall notify the city, town or county of any changes to this information. If the neighborhood association fails to keep this information current, the neighborhood association is deemed to have waived its rights under this section.
- B. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, if a person commits an act in violation of section 13-1602, subsection A, paragraph 5, section 13-3102, subsection A, paragraph 9—8, section 13-3201 or 13-3204, section 13-3208, subsection B or section 13-3209, 13-3405, 13-3407, 13-3408, 13-3409, 13-3421 or 13-4702, a neighborhood association that is registered with a city, town or county pursuant to subsection A of this section may receive notice or may invoke rights pursuant to the following sections:

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1. Section 13-4409, .-
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- 2. Section 13-4420.
- 3. Section AND 13-4426.
- C. Sections 13-4428, 13-4434 and 13-4436 apply to all matters in which a neighborhood association invokes rights under this section.
- D. If the neighborhood association wishes to invoke victims' rights for a crime as prescribed in subsection B of this section that resulted in an arrest, the person who is registered with the city, town or county pursuant to subsection A of this section shall contact the law enforcement agency responsible for the arrest. The law enforcement agency shall fill out the form prescribed by section 13-4405. Thereafter the neighborhood association, through the contact person, shall be afforded all of the rights listed under subsection B of this section.
  - Sec. 7. Section 13-4903, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 13-4903. <u>Use of force; armed nuclear security guards</u>
- A. An armed nuclear security guard is justified in using physical force against another person at a commercial nuclear generating station or structure or fenced yard of a commercial nuclear generating station if the armed nuclear security guard reasonably believes that such force is necessary to prevent or terminate the commission or attempted commission of criminal damage under section 13-1602, subsection A, paragraph 3 and subsection B,

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paragraph 1, misconduct involving weapons under section 13-3102, subsection A, paragraph  $\frac{13}{12}$  or criminal trespass on a commercial nuclear generating station under section 13-4902.

- B. Notwithstanding sections 13-403, 13-404, 13-405, 13-406, 13-408, 13-409, 13-410 and 13-411, an armed nuclear security guard is justified in using physical force up to and including deadly physical force against another person at a commercial nuclear generating station or structure or fenced yard of a commercial nuclear generating station if the armed nuclear security guard reasonably believes that such force is necessary to:
- 1. Prevent the commission of manslaughter under section 13-1103, second or first degree murder under section 13-1104 or 13-1105, aggravated assault under section 13-1204, subsection A, paragraph 1 or 2, kidnapping under section 13-1304, burglary in the second or first degree under section 13-1507 or 13-1508, arson of a structure or property under section 13-1703, arson of an occupied structure under section 13-1704, armed robbery under section 13-1904 or an act of terrorism under section 13-2308.01.
- 2. Defend oneself or a third person from the use or imminent use of deadly physical force.
- C. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, an armed nuclear security guard is justified in threatening to use physical or deadly physical force if and to the extent a reasonable armed nuclear security guard believes it necessary to protect oneself or others against another person's potential use of physical force or deadly physical force.
- D. An armed nuclear security guard is not subject to civil liability for engaging in conduct that is otherwise justified pursuant to this chapter. Sec. 8. Section 13-4904, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 13-4904. Detention authority; armed nuclear security guards
- A. An armed nuclear security guard, with reasonable belief, may detain in or on a commercial nuclear generating station or a structure or fenced yard of a commercial nuclear generating station in a reasonable manner and for a reasonable time any person who is suspected of COMMITTING or attempting to commit manslaughter under section 13-1103, second or first degree murder under section 13-1104 or 13-1105, aggravated assault under section 13-1204, subsection A, paragraph 1 or 2, kidnapping under section 13-1304, burglary in the second or first degree under section 13-1507 or 13-1508, criminal damage under section 13-1602, subsection A, paragraph 3 and subsection B, paragraph 1, arson of a structure or property under section 13-1703, arson of an occupied structure under section 13-1704, armed robbery under section 13-1904, an act of terrorism under section 13-2308.01, misconduct involving weapons under section 13-3102, subsection A, paragraph  $\frac{13}{12}$  or criminal trespass on a commercial nuclear generating station under section 13-4902 for the purpose of summoning a law enforcement officer.
- B. Reasonable belief of an armed nuclear security guard is a defense to a civil or criminal action against an armed nuclear security guard for false arrest, false or unlawful imprisonment or wrongful detention.

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Sec. 9. Section 15-515, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 15-515. <u>Duty to report violations occurring on school premises</u>

All school personnel who observe a violation of section 13-3102, subsection A, paragraph  $\frac{12}{12}$  11 or section 13-3111 on school premises shall immediately report the violation to the school administrator. The administrator shall immediately report the violation to a peace officer. The peace officer shall report this violation to the department of public safety for inclusion in the statewide and federal uniform crime reports prescribed in section 41-1750, subsection A, paragraph 2.

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