Please note that the Chapter you are about to replace may have rules still in effect after the publication date of this supplement. Therefore, all superseded material should be retained in a separate binder and archived for future reference.

The release of this Chapter in Supp. 21-4 replaces Supp. 17-4, 1-9 pages

Please note that the Chapter you are about to replace may have rules still in effect after the publication date of this supplement. Therefore, all superseded material should be retained in a separate binder and archived for future reference.
Under Arizona law, the Department of State, Office of the Secretary of State (Office), Administrative Rules Division, accepts state agency rule notice and other legal filings and is the publisher of Arizona rules. The Office of the Secretary of State does not interpret or enforce rules in the Administrative Code. Questions about rules should be directed to the state agency responsible for the promulgation of the rule.

Scott Cancelosi, Director
ADMINISTRATIVE RULES DIVISION

RULES
The definition for a rule is provided for under A.R.S. § 41-1001. "'Rule' means an agency statement of general applicability that implements, interprets, or prescribes law or policy, or describes the procedures or practice requirements of an agency.'"

THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE
The Arizona Administrative Code is where the official rules of the state of Arizona are published. The Code is the official codification of rules that govern state agencies, boards, and commissions.

The Code is separated by subject into Titles. Titles are divided into Chapters. A Chapter includes state agency rules. Rules in Chapters are divided into Articles, then Sections. The "R" stands for "rule" with a sequential numbering and lettering outline separated into subsections.

Rules are codified quarterly in the Code. Supplement release dates are printed on the footers of each Chapter.

First Quarter: January 1 - March 31
Second Quarter: April 1 - June 30
Third Quarter: July 1 - September 30
Fourth Quarter: October 1 - December 31

For example, the first supplement for the first quarter of 2021 is cited as Supp. 21-1. Supplements are traditionally released three to four weeks after the end of the quarter because filings are accepted until the last day of the quarter.

Please note: The Office publishes by Chapter, not by individual rule Section. Therefore there might be only a few Sections codified in each Chapter released in a supplement. This is why the Office lists only updated codified Sections on the previous page.

RULE HISTORY
Refer to the HISTORICAL NOTE at the end of each Section for the effective date of a rule. The note also includes the Register volume and page number in which the notice was published (A.A.R.) and beginning in supplement 21-4, the date the notice was published in the Register.

AUTHENTICATION OF PDF CODE CHAPTERS
The Office began to authenticate Chapters of the Code in Supp. 18-1 to comply with A.R.S. § 41-1012(B) and A.R.S. § 5302(1), (2)(d) through (e), and (3)(d) through (e).

A certification verifies the authenticity of each Code Chapter posted as it is released by the Office of the Secretary of State. The authenticated pdf of the Code includes an integrity mark with a certificate ID. Users should check the validity of the signature, especially if the pdf has been downloaded. If the digital signature is invalid it means the document's content has been compromised.

HOW TO USE THE CODE
Rules may be in effect before a supplement is released by the Office. Therefore, the user should refer to issues of the Arizona Administrative Register for recent updates to rule Sections.

ARIZONA REVISED STATUTE REFERENCES
The Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) are available online at the Legislature’s website, www.azleg.gov. An agency’s authority note to make rules is often included at the beginning of a Chapter. Other Arizona statutes may be referenced in rule under the A.R.S. acronym.

SESSION LAW REFERENCES
Arizona Session Law references in a Chapter can be found at the Secretary of State’s website, www.azsos.gov under Services-> Legislative Filings.

EXEMPTIONS FROM THE APA
It is not uncommon for an agency to be exempt from the steps outlined in the rulemaking process as specified in the Arizona Administrative Procedures Act, also known as the APA (Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 41, Chapter 6, Articles 1 through 10). Other agencies may be given an exemption to certain provisions of the Act.

An agency’s exemption is written in law by the Arizona State Legislature or under a referendum or initiative passed into law by Arizona voters.

When an agency files an exempt rulemaking package with our Office it specifies the law exemption in what is called the preamble of rulemaking. The preamble is published in the Register online at www.azsos.gov/rules, click on the Administrative Register link.

Editor’s notes at the beginning of a Chapter provide information about rulemaking Sections made by exempt rulemaking. Exempt rulemaking notes are also included in the historical note at the end of a rulemaking Section.

The Office makes a distinction to certain exemptions because some rules are made without receiving input from stakeholders or the public. Other exemptions may require an agency to propose exempt rules at a public hearing.

PERSONAL USE/COMMERCIAL USE
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Rhonda Paschal, rules managing editor, assisted with the editing of this Chapter.
TITLE 13. PUBLIC SAFETY

CHAPTER 9. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY - CONCEALED WEAPONS PERMITS

Authority: A.R.S. § 41-1713(A)(4)

Supp. 21-4

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ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

R13-9-101. Definitions
In this Chapter, unless otherwise specified:
1. “Adequate documentation” has the same meaning as prescribed in A.R.S. § 13-3112(E)(6).
2. “Administrative completeness review time-frame” has the same meaning as prescribed in A.R.S. § 41-1072.
3. “Applicant” means an individual or organization that submits an application form and the required fee to the Department for:
   a. A Concealed Weapons Permit,
   b. Renewal of a Concealed Weapons Permit,
   c. A certificate of firearms proficiency, or
   d. Recognition as a firearms-proficiency instructor.
4. “Certificate of firearms proficiency” means a document issued by the Department to an individual who meets the requirements of LEOSA.
5. “Classifiable fingerprints” means fingerprint impressions that meet the criteria of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as contained in Form FD-258 (Rev. 5-15-17), published by the U.S. Government Printing Office. This form is incorporated by reference and available from the Department and the FBI (Attn: Logistical Support Unit, CJIS Division, 1000 Custer Hollow Road, Clarksburg, WV 26306) or online at www.bookstore.gpo.gov. The material incorporated by reference contains no future editions or amendments.
6. “Completion certificate” means adequate documentation that an individual completed an eight-hour, department-authorized, firearms-safety training program.
7. “Department” means the Department of Public Safety.
8. “Director” means the Director of the Arizona Department of Public Safety.
9. “Firearm” has the same meaning as prescribed in A.R.S. § 13-3101.
10. “Honorably retired peace officer” means an individual who separates from a law enforcement agency after at least 10 years of service, receives a medical, disability, or regular retirement pension or annuity as a result of qualifying years of service as a peace officer, and has a letter from the law enforcement agency confirming these facts.
12. “LEOSA instructor” means an individual who is certified by POST as a firearms instructor and authorized by the Department to provide training to individuals seeking a certificate of firearms proficiency.
13. “Original application” means a form referenced in this Chapter that is not a copy and contains the original signature of an applicant.
14. “Party” has the same meaning as prescribed in A.R.S. § 41-1001.
15. “Peace officer” has the same meaning as prescribed in A.R.S. § 13-105.
16. “Permit” means an identification card issued by the Department that authorizes the named holder to carry concealed weapons subject to the requirements of A.R.S. § 13-3112 and this Chapter.
17. “Permit holder” means an individual who has a Department-issued permit to carry concealed weapons.
18. “POST” means the Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training Board.
19. “Prohibited possessor” has the same meaning as prescribed in A.R.S. § 13-3101(7) and means any individual to whom it is unlawful to sell or otherwise dispose of a firearm under 18 U.S.C. 922(d) or (g).
20. “Qualified retired officer” means a qualified retired law enforcement officer as defined by 18 U.S.C. 926C(c).
22. “Substantive review time-frame” has the same meaning as prescribed in A.R.S. § 41-1072.
23. “Weapon” has the same meaning as deadly weapon as defined in A.R.S. § 13-3101.

Historical Note

R13-9-102. Application and Processing Fees
A. Under the authority provided by A.R.S. § 13-3112, the Department establishes and shall collect the following fees:
   1. New Concealed Weapons Permit – $43;
   2. Renewal of a Concealed Weapons Permit – $43;
   3. Certificate of firearms proficiency – $20;
   4. Replacing a lost, stolen, or damaged permit or certificate – $10;
   5. Name change on a permit or certificate – $10.
B. The Department shall collect a fee in an amount necessary to cover the cost of federal and state fingerprint processing for criminal history record checks from all applicants required under this Chapter to submit fingerprints for a criminal history record check.
C. An applicant shall submit the required fees by a cashier’s or certified check or money order made payable to the Arizona Department of Public Safety. The Department does not accept credit cards or personal checks. All fees are non-refundable unless A.R.S. § 41-1077 applies.

Historical Note

R13-9-103. Application Forms
A. The Department shall provide and an applicant shall use an application form for:
   1. An initial Concealed Weapons Permit or renewal of the permit,
   2. A certificate of firearms proficiency, or
   3. Authorization as a LEOSA instructor.
B. Application forms may be obtained from the Concealed Weapons Permit Unit of the Department or online at www.azdps.gov/services/public/cwp. Upon request, the Concealed Weapons Permit Unit shall advise an individual or organization of other locations where application forms may be obtained.

Historical Note
4). Amended by final expedited rulemaking at 27 A.A.R. 2524 (October 29, 2021), with an immediate effective date of October 8, 2021 (Supp. 21-4).

R13-9-104. Time-frames for Department Action on Applications
A. For the purpose of compliance with A.R.S. § 41-1072 et seq., the Department establishes the time-frames listed in Table 1.
B. An administratively complete application consists of all the information and documents listed in:
1. R13-9-202 for a Concealed Weapons Permit, or
C. The administrative completeness review time-frame listed in Table 1 begins on the date the Department receives an application.
1. If the application is not administratively complete when received, the Department shall send a notice of deficiency to the applicant. The Department shall include in the deficiency notice a list of the documents and information needed to complete the application.
2. From the date of the deficiency notice, the applicant shall submit to the Department, within the time for response to a deficiency notice provided in Table 1, the missing documents and information.
3. The Department and applicant may agree in writing to extend the time in subsection (C)(2) upon written request by the applicant before the end of the time.
4. If the applicant fails to provide the missing documents and information within the time allowed, the Department shall close the applicant’s file. If an individual whose file is closed wants to be considered further for a permit or approval, the individual shall submit a new application under R13-9-202 or R13-9-204.
D. The substantive review time-frame listed in Table 1 begins on the date that the Department determines an application is administratively complete.
1. During the substantive review time-frame, the Department may make one comprehensive written request for additional information. The Department and applicant may agree in writing to allow the Department to make a supplemental request for additional information.
2. From the date of the comprehensive request for additional information, the applicant shall submit to the Department, within the time for response to a comprehensive request provided in Table 1, the additional information. The time-frame for the Department to finish the substantive review of the application is suspended from the date of the comprehensive request for additional information until the Department receives the additional information.
3. The Department and applicant may agree in writing to extend the time in subsection (D)(2) upon written request by the applicant before the end of the time.
4. If the applicant fails to provide the additional information within the time allowed, the Department shall close the applicant’s file. If an individual whose file is closed wants to be considered further for a permit or approval, the individual shall submit a new application under R13-9-202 or R13-9-204.

Table 1. Time-frames for Department Action on Applications (in days)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application Type</th>
<th>Administrative Review Time-frame</th>
<th>Time for Response to Deficiency Notice</th>
<th>Substantive Review Time-frame</th>
<th>Time for Response to Comprehensive Request</th>
<th>Over-all Time-frame</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concealed Weapons Permit</td>
<td>R13-9-202</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewal of Concealed Weapons Permit</td>
<td>R13-9-204</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Historical Note

**Table 1. Time-frames for Department Action on Applications (in days)**
To obtain a Concealed Weapons Permit, an applicant who is eligible under R13-9-201 shall:

1. Submit to the Department an original application, using a form available from the Department, that includes the following information:
   a. Full legal name;
   b. County of residence and residential address, including zip code, or descriptive location of residence if an address is not assigned;
   c. Mailing address if different from residential address;
   d. Social Security number (optional);
   e. Contact telephone numbers;
   f. Descriptive information about the applicant including race, gender, height, weight, eye and hair colors, and date and place of birth;
   g. A statement of whether the applicant:
      i. Is a citizen of the United States;
      ii. Was born outside of the United States or one of its territories;
      iii. Has satisfactorily completed the firearms-safety training program;
      iv. Is currently under indictment for a felony offense;
      v. Has ever been convicted of a felony offense, and if so, whether the conviction was expunged, set aside, or vacated, or whether the applicant’s civil rights were restored;
      vi. Is currently under indictment for a misdemeanor domestic violence offense;
      vii. Has ever been convicted for a misdemeanor domestic violence offense and if so, whether the conviction was expunged, set aside, or vacated;
      viii. Has ever been convicted for a misdemeanor domestic violence offense and if so, whether the conviction was expunged, set aside, or vacated;
      ix. Has been discharged from the United States Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions;
      x. Suffers from a mental illness and has ever been adjudicated mentally incompetent or committed to a mental institution by court order; and
   h. The applicant’s dated signature attesting that the information provided in the application is true to the best of the applicant’s knowledge.

2. In addition to the application form required under subsection (1), an applicant shall:
   a. Submit adequate documentation under A.R.S. § 31-3112(E)(6)(a) through (d) or (N)(1) through (8); or
   b. Submit a copy of one of the following if born outside the United States or one of its territories or if not a citizen of the United States:
      i. Certificate of naturalization;
      ii. Both the front and back of a permanent resident alien card, USCIS Form I-94, or other federally
CHAPTER 9. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY - CONCEALED WEAPONS PERMITS

issued document authorizing the applicant to be in the United States.
iii. Record of birth abroad to an American citizen,
iv. Record of birth to Armed Service personnel, or
v. Passport issued by the United States;
c. Submit two full sets of classifiable fingerprints; and
d. Submit the fees required under R13-9-102(A) and (B).

Historical Note

R13-9-203. Issuance of a Concealed Weapons Permit
A. If an applicant meets the requirements of A.R.S. § 13-3112 and this Chapter and is not currently a prohibited possessor under state or federal law, the Department shall issue to the applicant a Concealed Weapons Permit containing:
1. The permit holder’s legal name, as shown on the application;
2. The permit holder’s date of birth;
3. The permit holder’s physical description, including race, gender, height, weight, and hair and eye colors;
4. A permit number;
5. The dates of issuance and expiration; and
B. The Department shall mail the permit to the residential or mailing address shown on the application.

Historical Note

R13-9-204. Renewal of Concealed Weapons Permit
A. A Concealed Weapons Permit expires five years after it is issued. If a Concealed Weapons Permit expires, the former permit holder shall not unlawfully carry a concealed weapon until the former permit holder applies for and is issued a new Concealed Weapons Permit.
B. To renew a Concealed Weapons Permit, the permit holder shall, no more than 90 days before or 60 days after the date of expiration:
1. Submit to the Department the application required under R13-9-202(1);
2. Submit the fee required under R13-9-102(A);
3. If not a citizen of the United States, submit a copy of the front and back of the federally issued document that authorizes the permit holder to be in the United States; and
C. The permit holder shall be in compliance with A.R.S. § 31-3112(E).
D. If a former permit holder fails to comply with subsection (B), the former permit holder may obtain a new Concealed Weapons Permit only by complying with all provisions of R13-9-202.
E. If a permit holder is a member of the United States armed forces, Arizona national guard, or reserves of any military establishment of the United States and is on federal active duty and deployed overseas at the time the permit holder’s Concealed Weapons Permit expires, the permit holder may renew the permit by complying with subsection (B) within 90 days after the end of the overseas deployment. To renew a permit under this subsection, the permit holder shall include evidence of the deployment with the renewal application.

Historical Note

R13-9-205. Permit Holder Responsibilities
A. Upon request of any peace officer, a permit holder who is in actual possession of a concealed weapon shall present the permit to the peace officer for inspection. If the permit does not include a photograph of the permit holder, the permit holder shall also present one of the following types of official photographic identification:
1. Driver license issued by any state,
2. Military identification card,
3. Identification license issued under A.R.S. § 28-3165, or Passport.
B. A permit holder shall not deface, alter, mutilate, reproduce, lend, transfer, or sell a permit.
C. To ensure timely communication from the Department, a permit holder shall provide notice to the Department within 10 days after a change of address.
D. A permit holder shall inform the Department by telephone within 72 hours if the permit holder is arrested or indicted for an offense that would make the permit holder unqualified under A.R.S. § 13-3112 or if the permit holder becomes a prohibited possessor.

Historical Note
New Section made by final rulemaking at 10 A.A.R. 4752, effective January 1, 2005 (Supp. 04-4). Amended by final rulemaking at 13 A.A.R. 550, effective April 7, 2007 (Supp. 07-1).

R13-9-206. Lost, Stolen, or Damaged Concealed Weapons Permit
A. A permit holder whose Concealed Weapons Permit is lost, stolen, or damaged shall notify the Department in writing within 10 days of determining that the permit is lost, stolen, or damaged. When advised of a lost, stolen, or damaged permit, the Department shall invalidate the permit. The permit holder shall not carry a concealed weapon until the Department issues a replacement permit.
B. The Department shall issue a replacement permit to a permit holder who:
1. Submits a written request;
2. Submits the fee specified in R13-9-102; and
3. Returns the permit if it is damaged.
C. The Department shall ensure that the replacement permit has the same expiration date as the lost, stolen, or damaged permit.

Historical Note

R13-9-207. Repealed
Upon receipt of a revised permit, the permit holder shall return the previous permit to the Department. The Department shall ensure that a revised permit has the same expiration date as the previous permit. A revised Concealed Weapons Permit: 1. Contains both the previous and new names, 2. Is accompanied by a copy of the court document or marriage certificate authorizing the name change, and 3. Includes the fee specified in R13-9-102. Within 15 working days after receipt of a request for a revised permit, the Department shall mail the revised permit to the permit holder. Upon receipt of a revised permit, the permit holder shall return the previous permit to the Department.

**ARTICLE 3. FIREARMS-SAFETY TRAINING: ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTRUCTORS**

R13-9-301. Repealed

**Historical Note**

New Section made by final rulemaking at 10 A.A.R. 4752, effective January 1, 2005 (Supp. 04-4). Section repealed by final rulemaking at 13 A.A.R. 550, effective April 7, 2007 (Supp. 07-1).

R13-9-302. Expired

**Historical Note**


R13-9-303. Repealed

**Historical Note**

New Section made by final rulemaking at 10 A.A.R. 4752, effective January 1, 2005 (Supp. 04-4). Section repealed by final rulemaking at 13 A.A.R. 550, effective April 7, 2007 (Supp. 07-1).

R13-9-304. Repealed

**Historical Note**

New Section made by final rulemaking at 10 A.A.R. 4752, effective January 1, 2005 (Supp. 04-4). Section repealed by final rulemaking at 13 A.A.R. 550, effective April 7, 2007 (Supp. 07-1).

R13-9-305. Expired

**Historical Note**


**ARTICLE 4. CERTIFICATE OF FIREARMS PROFICIENCY**

**R13-9-401. Certificate of Firearms Proficiency Eligibility**

To be eligible to receive a LEOSA-authorized certificate of firearms proficiency from the Department, an individual shall:

1. Be a resident of Arizona; and
2. Be a qualified retired law enforcement officer. An individual is a qualified retired law enforcement officer if the individual:
   a. Is retired in good standing from service with a public agency as a law enforcement officer for a reason other than mental instability;
b. While in service as a law enforcement officer, was authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, or incarceration of a person for any violation of law, and had statutory powers of arrest;

c. Was regularly employed as a law enforcement officer for a total of 15 years or more or, if employed as a law enforcement officer for fewer than 15 years, retired after any applicable probationary period of service due to a service-connected disability, as determined by the agency;

d. Has a non-forfeitable right to benefits under the retirement plan of the agency;

e. Meets the training and qualification standards of an active-duty law enforcement officer in Arizona;

f. Is not under the influence of alcohol or another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or substance; and

g. Is not prohibited by federal law from possessing a firearm.

Historical Note

R13-9-402. Application for a Certificate of Firearms Proficiency
To obtain a certificate of firearms proficiency, an applicant who is eligible under R13-9-401 shall submit:

1. An original application, using a form available from the Department, which provides the following information about the applicant:
   a. Full legal name;
   b. Residential address or descriptive location of residence if an address is not assigned;
   c. Mailing address if different from the residential address;
   d. Social Security number (optional);
   e. Telephone number;
   f. E-mail address;
   g. Descriptive information including race, gender, height and weight, and eye and hair colors; and
   h. Name and address of the law enforcement agency from which the applicant is retired; and
   i. The applicant’s dated signature affirming that the information provided is true and accurate;

2. Documentation that the applicant met the requirement under R13-9-401(2)(e) within the last 12 months;

3. A copy of photographic identification from a law enforcement agency indicating that the applicant is retired from the agency;

4. A letter from the law enforcement agency from which the applicant is retired that:
   a. Is on agency letterhead,
   b. Includes the applicant’s name, rank, employee or badge number, dates of employment, and retired status; and
   c. Provides the name and telephone number of an individual within the agency who can verify the information provided; and

5. The fee required under R13-9-102.

Historical Note

R13-9-403. Issuance of a Certificate of Firearms Proficiency
The Department shall issue a certificate of firearms proficiency to an individual who is eligible under R13-9-401 and submits the information and documents required under R13-9-402. The Department shall ensure that the certificate of firearms proficiency contains:

1. The following information about the certificate holder:
   a. Legal name as shown on the application submitted under R13-9-402;
   b. Birth date;
   c. Physical description including race, gender, height and weight, and eye and hair colors; and
   d. Name of the law enforcement agency from which retired;

2. The statement, “Retired Law Enforcement Officer,” following the certificate holder’s name;

3. A certificate number;

4. The date of qualification;

5. The title “Retired Law Enforcement Officer’s Certificate of Firearms Proficiency”; and

6. A brief statement on the reverse side identifying the certificate and its purpose.

Historical Note
New Section made by final rulemaking at 13 A.A.R. 550, effective April 7, 2007 (Supp. 07-1). Amended by final rulemaking at 14 A.A.R 4658, effective January 31, 2009 (Supp. 08-4).

R13-9-404. Renewal of a Certificate of Firearms Proficiency
A. A certificate of firearms proficiency expires one year after the date of qualification.

B. To renew a certificate of firearms proficiency before it expires, the certificate holder shall comply with the requirements in R13-9-402(1), (2), and (5).

C. If a certificate of firearms proficiency expires, the former certificate holder may obtain a new certificate only by complying with all of the requirements in R13-9-402.

Historical Note
New Section made by final rulemaking at 13 A.A.R. 550, effective April 7, 2007 (Supp. 07-1). Amended by final rulemaking at 14 A.A.R 4658, effective January 31, 2009 (Supp. 08-4).

R13-9-405. Certificate Holder Responsibilities
A. A certificate holder who is in actual possession of a concealed weapon shall also be in possession of:
   1. Photographic identification issued by a law enforcement agency indicating that the certificate holder is a retired law enforcement officer; and
   2. The certificate of firearms proficiency issued under R13-9-403.

B. On request by any peace officer, a certificate holder who is in actual possession of a concealed weapon shall present the documents listed in subsection (A).

Historical Note
New Section made by final rulemaking at 13 A.A.R. 550, effective April 7, 2007 (Supp. 07-1).

ARTICLE 5. LEOSA-RECOGNIZED INSTRUCTORS

R13-9-501. Application for Recognition as a LEOSA Instructor
A. To be recognized as a LEOSA instructor, an individual shall:
1. Be certified as a firearms instructor by POST; and
2. Submit an application, available from the Department, which provides the following information about the applicant:
   a. Name,
   b. Mailing address,
   c. Telephone number,
   d. E-mail address,
   e. Social Security number (optional), and
   f. Name of the law enforcement agency with which the applicant is or was employed.

B. After receiving the application required under subsection (A)(2) and confirming that the applicant is certified by POST as a firearms instructor, the Department shall recognize the applicant as a LEOSA instructor and assign a LEOSA-instructor number.

Historical Note
New Section made by final rulemaking at 13 A.A.R. 550, effective April 7, 2007 (Supp. 07-1). Amended by final rulemaking at 14 A.A.R 4658, effective January 31, 2009 (Supp. 08-4).

R13-9-502. LEOSA Instructor Responsibilities
An individual recognized by the Department as a LEOSA instructor shall:
1. Comply with all POST firearms-certification rules and requirements when performing firearms-qualification services for a retired law enforcement officer;
2. Complete the documentation required under R13-9-402(2) for a retired law enforcement officer who successfully completes the firearms-qualification requirement;
3. Maintain for five years the following information about a retired law enforcement officer to whom firearms-qualification services are provided:
   a. Name and age of the retired law enforcement officer at the time firearms-qualification services are provided;
   b. Date and number of hours that the retired law enforcement officer received firearms-qualification services;
   c. Physical location at which firearms-qualification services were provided;
   d. Name of LEOSA instructor and LEOSA-instructor number; and
   e. Whether the retired law enforcement officer passed, failed, or withdrew from the firearms qualification; and
4. Provide notice to the Department within 10 days:
   a. Of a change in mailing address or telephone number;
   b. Of a change in the information regarding the LEOSA instructor posted on the Department’s website;
   c. If the individual no longer wants to be recognized as a LEOSA instructor; and
   d. If the individual’s POST certification as a firearms instructor is suspended or revoked.

Historical Note
New Section made by final rulemaking at 13 A.A.R. 550, effective April 7, 2007 (Supp. 07-1).

ARTICLE 6. HEARINGS AND DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS

R13-9-601. Suspension and Revocation
A. If a permit holder is arrested or indicted for an offense that would disqualify the permit holder under A.R.S. § 13-3112 or if the permit holder is a prohibited possessor, the Department shall immediately suspend and seize the permit. The Department shall restore the permit under the conditions specified in A.R.S. § 13-3112(C).
B. If a permit holder is arrested or indicted for an offense that disqualifies the permit holder under A.R.S. § 13-3112, the Department shall revoke the permit. The Department shall restore the permit under the conditions specified in A.R.S. § 13-3112(C).
C. After providing notice and an opportunity for hearing, the Department shall suspend or revoke a permit or Department authorization if the Department determines that the permit holder:
   1. Failed to maintain all conditions specified in A.R.S. § 13-3112 and this Chapter; or
   2. Provided false, incomplete, or misleading information to the Department.
D. If the Department revokes a permit or authorization, the affected individual shall not apply for another permit or authorization for at least two years from the date of revocation.
E. If the Department determines that emergency action is required to suspend a permit or Department authorization, the Department shall send a notice of summary suspension by certified mail to the last known address of the individual. The Department shall ensure that the notice includes all requirements under A.R.S. § 41-1092 et seq.
F. Upon receipt of a notice of a summary suspension or final administrative decision suspending or revoking a permit or authorization, the permit holder shall not unlawfully carry a concealed weapon and shall return the permit to the Department within five business days.
G. The Department shall require that a permit be surrendered or seize a permit when required to do so under law.

Historical Note

R13-9-602. Hearing Procedures
The Department shall conduct all hearings according to the procedures in A.R.S. Title 41, Chapter 6, Article 10 and the rules issued by the Office of Administrative Hearings.

Historical Note
New Section made by final rulemaking at 13 A.A.R. 550, effective April 7, 2007 (Supp. 07-1).

R13-9-603. Rehearing or Review of Decision
A. The Department shall provide for a rehearing and review of its decisions under A.R.S. Title 41, Chapter 6, Article 10 and the rules issued by the Office of Administrative Hearings.
B. Within 30 days after the Department enters a final administrative decision, the affected individual may, but is not required to, file a motion for rehearing or review of the decision.
C. A party may amend a motion for rehearing or review at any time before the Department rules on the motion.
D. The Department may grant a rehearing or review for any of the following reasons materially affecting a party’s rights:
   1. Irregularity in the proceedings of the Department or any order or abuse of discretion that deprived the moving party of a fair hearing;
   2. Misconduct by the Department, its staff, or an administrative law judge;
   3. Accident or surprise that could not have been prevented by ordinary prudence;
4. Newly discovered evidence that could not, with reasonable diligence, have been discovered and produced at the hearing;
5. Excessive penalty;
6. Error in the admission or rejection of evidence or other errors of law occurring at the hearing or during the progress of the proceedings; or
7. The findings of fact or decision is not justified by the evidence or is contrary to law.

E. The Department may affirm or modify a decision or grant a rehearing or review to all or some of the parties on all or some of the issues for any of the reasons in subsection (D). An order modifying a decision or granting a rehearing or review shall specify with particularity the grounds for the order. If a rehearing or review is granted, the rehearing or review shall cover only the matters specified in the order.

F. Not later than 15 days after the date of a decision, and after giving the parties notice and an opportunity to be heard, the Department may, on its own initiative, order a rehearing or review of its decision for any reason it might have granted a rehearing or review on motion of a party. The Department may grant a motion for rehearing or review, timely served, for a reason not stated in the motion. An order granting a rehearing or review shall specify the grounds on which the rehearing or review is granted.

G. When a motion for rehearing or review is based upon affidavits, they shall be served with the motion. An opposing party may serve opposing affidavits within 15 days after service of the motion. This period may be extended by the Department for a maximum of 20 days for good cause as described in subsection (H) or upon written stipulation of the parties. Reply affidavits may be permitted.

H. The Department may extend all time limits listed in this Section upon a showing of good cause. A party demonstrates good cause by showing that the grounds for the party’s motion or other action could not have been known in time, using reasonable diligence, and a ruling on the motion will:
1. Further administrative convenience, expedition, or economy; or
2. Avoid undue prejudice to any party.

I. If, in a particular decision, the Department makes a specific finding that the immediate effectiveness of the decision is necessary for preservation of the public health, safety, or welfare, the decision may be issued as a final decision without an opportunity for rehearing or review. If an application for judicial review of the decision is made, it shall be made under A.R.S. § 12-901 et seq.

Historical Note
Section R13-9-603 renumbered from R13-9-402. Section repealed; new Section made by final rulemaking at 13 A.A.R. 550, effective April 7, 2007 (Supp. 07-1). Amended by final expedited rulemaking at 27 A.A.R. 2524 (October 29, 2021), with an immediate effective date of October 8, 2021 (Supp. 21-4).