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TREASURY



NEWS

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Text as Prepared for Delivery

February 28, 1995

REMARKS OF TREASURY SECRETARY ROBERT RUBIN
BRADY LAW-- ONE YEAR LATER
THE WHITE HOUSE

Now the country will know: the Brady law's first year has been enormously successful.

First, I want to thank the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms for implementing it so well, and for preparing a one-year report card. I'm proud to present it to the President today.

Mr. President, a year ago we asked the American people to give the Brady law a chance to work. One year later, the answer is clear: The Brady law is keeping handguns away from the bad guys, while preserving the right of law-abiding citizens to purchase them. The Brady law works.

Let me give you some numbers:

- ATF found 3.5 percent of handgun applicants are stopped by the Brady law. So, when background checks are done, 7 out of 200 people fail them, because they're armed robbers, or convicted felons, or fugitives, or drug dealers, or stalkers, or persons under indictment.
- In one year, the law stopped these criminals not by the hundreds, not by the thousands, but by the tens of thousands. The Brady law stopped more than 40,000 criminals, we believe, from purchasing guns, and we probably stopped them from committing some terrible crimes.
- We work under the premise most gun buyers are good, honest people. They are. We found 193 out of every 200 people had no problems passing the background check.

The Brady law is like security at airports. The slight inconvenience is worth the protection all of us are getting.

Having mentioned the numbers, let me say this: the story of the Brady law is also in the real life harm that was prevented. We'll hear about some of that today, too.

But one last point I want to make is -- the Brady law also has provided state and local police with a new tool. They're the ones doing the checks, and they're the ones being tipped off that a criminal in their jurisdiction wants a gun. They're using this tool to enhance the security of the neighborhoods.

So anyone who picks up this report, reads these statistics, and hears these stories, will say: the Brady Law works.

DRAFT

Brady Law Anniversary Survey
(for the period 3/1/94 through 1/31/95)

Location • Law Enforcement Authority Surveyed	Number of Brady Applications Initiated	Number of Applications Denied	Denial Rate (%)
Alabama			
• Jefferson County Sheriff's Department	19,646	964	4.9
Alaska			
Anchorage Police Department	6,960	111	1.6
Arizona			
• Phoenix Police Department	28,708	1,718	6.0
• AZ Department of Public Safety	32,374	776	2.4
Arkansas			
• Arkansas State Police Department	25,434	472	1.8
Georgia			
• Dekalb County Police Department	4,685	680	14.5
Kansas			
• Elk County Sheriff's Department	15	0	0
Kentucky			
• Kentucky State Police Department	58,474	2,030	3.5
Louisiana			
• Superintendent of Police, New Orleans Parish	5,337	607	11.4
Maine			
• Lewiston Police Department	190	6	3.1
Mississippi			
• Rankin County Sheriff's Department	1,150	24	2.1

DRAFT

Location • Law Enforcement Authority Surveyed	Number of Brady Applications Initiated	Number of Applications Denied	Denial Rate (%)
Montana			
• Yellowstone County Sheriff's Department	698	12	1.7
• Billings Police Department	1,519	11	.7
Nevada			
• Department of Motor Vehicles and Public Safety	33,550	522	1.5
New Mexico			
• Albuquerque Police Department	5,338	192	3.6
North Carolina			
• Rowan County Sheriff's Department		NO DATA AVAILABLE	
North Dakota			
• Cass County Sheriff's Department	735	9	1.2
Ohio			
• Bureau of Criminal Identification	61,074	447	.7
Oklahoma			
• Oklahoma City Police Department	9,197	165	1.8
Pennsylvania			
• Philadelphia Police Department	10,238	487	4.7
Puerto Rico			
• Superintendent of Police	5,390	150	2.8
Rhode Island			
• Providence Police Department	175	10	5.7
South Carolina			
• South Carolina Law Enforcement Division	55,171	2,199	4.0

DRAFT

Location • Law Enforcement Authority Surveyed	Number of Brady Applications Initiated	Number of Applications Denied	Denial Rate (%)
South Dakota			
• Minnehaha County Sheriff's Department	236	6	2.5
Texas			
• Harris County Sheriff's Department	10,139	1,117	11.0
• Houston Police Department	32,137	2,442	7.6
Vermont			
• Montpelier Police Department	38	2	5.3
Washington			
• Seattle Police Department	6,213	154	2.5
West Virginia			
• West Virginia State Police Department	25,712	182	.7
Wyoming			
• Cheyenne Police Department	<u>1,012</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Total	441,545	15,506	3.5

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS

One-Year Progress Report:

Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act

February 28, 1995





DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

UNDER SECRETARY

February 28, 1995

The Honorable Robert E. Rubin
Secretary
Department of the Treasury
Washington, DC 20220

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The attached report sets forth the findings of a recently completed survey conducted by the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) regarding the impact of the Brady Law. The survey, a precursor to a broader Department of Justice study regarding pre-purchase screening of firearms, covers the first year of Brady's implementation, and contains information voluntarily submitted by 30 law enforcement authorities across the country.

The results of this study are extremely promising. More than 15,500, or approximately 3.5 percent, of the persons who applied to purchase handguns in the surveyed jurisdictions had their applications denied because they were convicted felons, fugitives from justice, persons subject to a restraining order for alleged domestic violence, or other prohibited persons. ATF estimates that the number of applications to purchase handguns that were denied in Brady states nationwide was approximately 41,000. Significantly, ATF reports that these denial rates were achieved without affecting the overall volume of handgun sales. This suggests that the Brady Law is accomplishing its goal -- keeping handguns out of the reach of that small percentage of persons who use handguns criminally, while not unduly inconveniencing law-abiding handgun owners.

Anecdotal evidence emerging from the recent ATF survey, and an earlier ATF study assessing the efficacy of the Brady Law during its first 100 days, illustrates vividly that the Brady Law is working. Brady has alerted law enforcement authorities to attempts by convicted and potential offenders to purchase handguns -- including convicted rapists, murderers and drug dealers, as well as suspected spouse abusers.

The Office of Enforcement and ATF will continue to monitor the Brady Law's impact as implementation proceeds.

Sincerely,

Ronald K. Noble
Under Secretary
(Enforcement)

One Year Progress Report: Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act

I. OVERVIEW

The Brady Law is working. One year after the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act became effective, the evidence indicates that Brady is doing what it was designed to do — keeping handguns out of the reach of the “bad guys,” that small percentage of the population using handguns criminally, while not unduly infringing on the rights of legitimate handgun owners.

A recently completed survey of 30 law enforcement authorities conducted by the U.S. Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, a precursor to a broader Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Statistics study, reveals that from March 1994 through January 1995, *more than 15,500 persons* who applied to purchase handguns in the surveyed jurisdictions had their applications denied. The bad guys blocked by Brady from obtaining handguns included:

- 4,365 Convicted felons;
- 945 Fugitives;
- 97 Persons under indictment;
- 649 Illegal drug users;
- 2 Juveniles; and
- 63 Persons under restraining order for alleged stalking, harassment or other forms of domestic threats or intimidation.

The more than 15,500 Brady applications denied represent *only 3.5 percent* of the total number of applications submitted in the surveyed jurisdictions. ATF has confirmed through discussions with the firearms industry that the overall volume of handgun sales remained relatively constant during the survey period. This suggests that *the Brady Law effectively is preventing the criminal element from accessing handguns, and is doing so with minimal inconvenience to law-abiding handgun owners.*

Brady Successes

- *In Boston, Massachusetts, a suspect who was arrested and indicted on gun-trafficking charges informed ATF that the Brady Law prompted him to cease his illegal conduct. The suspect, along with his partner, allegedly flooded the city of Boston with illegally sold handguns originally purchased in the Atlanta area between December 1993 and February 1994. When apprehended, the suspect told ATF that he halted his operations in February 1994 because he knew that the soon to be implemented Brady Law would permit pre-handgun transaction checks of his criminal record.*
- *During the first three months of the Brady Law, the Ohio Attorney General's office conducted 16,499 background checks. It reported that 129 convicted felons — among them convicted rapists, murderers and drug dealers — were prohibited from purchasing handguns.*

This report presents the results of the recent ATF study on the Brady Law, and of an earlier-released ATF survey tracking the Brady Law during the first 100 days following its inception. The report also provides an estimate of the number of denials of applications to purchase handguns in Brady states nationwide, based on records of inquiries made to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's criminal history database.

II. THE BRADY LAW

Nearly 7.5 million firearms are sold through retail outlets in the United States annually. Of these, almost half are handguns. Prior to February 28, 1994, the effective date of the Brady Law, there was no nationwide system in place to prevent handgun purchases by persons legally precluded from owning such weapons. The prospective purchaser merely had to sign a statement attesting that he or she was not legally forbidden from purchasing a firearm.

There was no nationwide system through which law enforcement officials could confirm that representation.

The Brady Law ameliorates the earlier, ineffective system by requiring that every retail sale of a handgun be referred to law enforcement for a possible background check. Under Brady, a prospective handgun purchaser must fill out a form, commonly called the Brady Form (see

Appendix), stating that he or she intends to purchase a handgun, and certifying that he or she does not fall within one of several enumerated categories of persons prohibited from making such a purchase. Prohibited persons include convicted felons, illegal drug users, persons under indictment, fugitives, illegal aliens, and persons subject to a restraining order for alleged domestic violence.

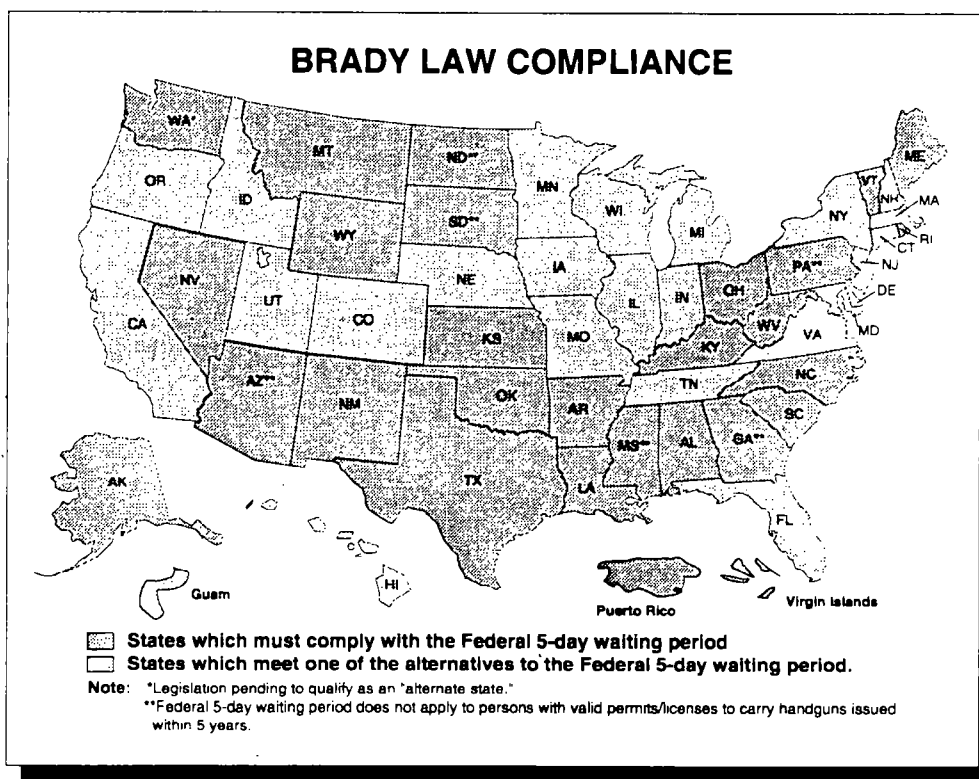
The gun dealer must transmit the Brady Form to the Chief Law Enforcement Officer of his or her particular jurisdiction within 24 hours. The Chief Law Enforcement Officer then makes a reasonable effort to ascertain within five business days whether receipt or

Brady Successes

- *In March 1994, the Brady Law prevented an accused stalker in Prairie Village, Kansas, from purchasing a handgun. The attempted handgun purchase was stopped by the Prairie Village Police Department when a Brady background check conducted by the Department revealed that the prospective purchaser, who was the subject of a restraining order for allegedly stalking his wife and threatening to kill her, was a resident of Missouri, not Kansas, as he had represented in his Brady Form.*
- *In April 1994, a handgun sale in Lexington, Kentucky was stopped by the Kentucky State Police when a Brady background check revealed that the intended purchaser was under indictment on felony cocaine charges. The Brady check also revealed that the purchaser had a previous felony conviction in Kansas for a "terroristic threat" offense.*

possession of a handgun would be in violation of the law. If the Chief Law Enforcement Officer or his or her designee does not inform the dealer within five working days that the proposed sale cannot go forward, the sale may be consummated.

The Brady Law establishes exemptions to the background check provisions in states that already require a permit to purchase a handgun, or in states that already have in place a background check system comparable to Brady's. To date, 27 states and territories are subject to the Brady Law. One of these, Washington, presently is considering legislation which would remove it from Brady's purview.



The five-day waiting period the Brady Law establishes is scheduled to terminate in 1998, at which time an automated "instant check" system is to be in place. The Department of Justice is responsible for developing the instant check system which, in addition to its use in regulating handgun purchases, will be employed for a variety of law enforcement purposes. ATF is working with the Justice Department on the development of this system. Currently, eight states — Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, New Hampshire, Utah, Virginia and Wisconsin — operate their own instant check systems.

Other elements of the Brady Law include: an increase in the fee for a three-year license for gun dealers and pawnbrokers from \$30 to \$200 (the renewal fee for such licenses also

is increased from \$30 to \$90); a provision making it a federal offense to steal firearms from the inventories of firearms licensees; and a prohibition against common carriers identifying packages containing firearms.

III. ATF BRADY LAW ANNIVERSARY SURVEY

The Brady Law itself does not authorize ATF to require any kind of reports from federal firearms licensees concerning Brady's impact or implementation. The statute provides no mechanism for monitoring trends in handgun purchases and denials. To assess the Brady Law's efficacy, therefore, ATF solicited the voluntary cooperation of 30 law enforcement officials. Drawn from every region of the country, communities large and small, rural and urban, the survey group was structured to represent a cross section of the nation's law enforcement scene. Each of the participating law enforcement authorities agreed to disclose to ATF information regarding the Brady pre-handgun purchase screening process in their particular jurisdiction. The data collected included the number of applications to purchase handguns submitted to the law enforcement officials since Brady went into effect, the number of applications denied, and the grounds for the denials.

Table 1 below sets forth the number of applications for handgun purchases that were submitted during the relevant period and the corresponding number of denials, as reported by the law enforcement officials surveyed.

Table 1
Brady Law Anniversary Survey
(for the period 3/1/94 through 1/31/95)

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Anchorage Police Department	6,960	111	1.6
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• Phoenix Police Department	28,708	1,718	6.0
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Location • Law Enforcement Authority Surveyed	Number of Brady Applications Initiated	Number of Applications Denied	Denial Rate (%)
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• Arkansas State Police	25,434	472	1.8
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Wyoming			
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Total	441,545	15,506	3.5

IV. THE BRADY LAW 100-DAY SURVEY

On July 27, 1994, the Treasury Department released the results of an earlier ATF study assessing the impact of the Brady Law during the first 100 days of its implementation. In this study, ATF surveyed 70 of the largest federally licensed firearms dealers in nine cities: Abilene, Texas;

Atlanta, Georgia; Cleveland, Ohio; Houston, Texas; Louisville, Kentucky; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Providence, Rhode Island; Seattle, Washington; and Shreveport, Louisiana. ATF also polled 16 law enforcement authorities in the same locations.

The 100-day study revealed that 5.3 percent of the applications to purchase firearms submitted to the surveyed gun dealers during the relevant period had

been denied. The chief law enforcement officers polled, however, reported a 4.7 percent cumulative denial rate. This apparent discrepancy can be attributed to two factors. First, not all gun dealers in the participating cities were surveyed. In addition, the law enforcement officers contributing to the study performed background checks on residents of their jurisdictions who bought handguns from dealers in *other* jurisdictions, as well as residents who purchased handguns from local dealers.

Table 2 sets forth the number of applications for handgun purchases that were submitted during the relevant period and the corresponding number of denials, as reported by the law enforcement officials and gun dealers surveyed.

Brady Successes

- *In April 1994, a suspected drug dealer was arrested in San Antonio, Texas, after a Brady background check performed by the Uvalde County Sheriff's Office indicated that the alleged dealer was the subject of outstanding warrants for possession of cocaine with intent to distribute, possession of heroin with intent to distribute and failure to appear in court.*
- *In June 1994, a person convicted for reckless homicide was prohibited from purchasing a handgun in Lexington, Kentucky when the Kentucky State Police discovered the felony conviction during the Brady application process. Prior to the enactment of the Brady Law, that same convicted felon was able to make two handgun purchases and still escape detection by law enforcement officials.*

Table 2
100 Day Survey Results

Gun Dealer 100 Day Survey				
Survey City	Number of Gun Dealers Interviewed	Number of Applications Initiated	Number of Applications Denied	Denial Rate (%)
Houston, TX	5	2,104	345	16.4
Louisville, KY	10	1,670	100	6.0
Seattle, WA	8	2,135	9	.4
Pittsburgh, PA	10	2,204	39	1.8
Providence, RI	5	113	13	11.5
Abilene, TX	8	437	6	1.4
Atlanta, GA	10	1,385	33	2.4
Shreveport, LA	9	1,377	65	4.7
Cleveland, OH	<u>5</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>4.6</u>
Total	70	11,727	624	5.3

Law Enforcement Officers 100 Day Survey				
Survey City	Number of Law Enforcement Officers Interviewed	Number of Applications Initiated	Number of Applications Denied	Denial Rate (%)
Houston, TX	3	12,832	1,220	9.5
Louisville, KY	1	17,440	624	3.6
Seattle, WA	1	2,200	36	1.6
Pittsburgh, PA	1	8,600	533	6.2
Providence, RI	1	348	5	1.4
Abilene, TX	1	501	12	2.4
Atlanta, GA	5	7,054	365	5.2
Shreveport, LA	2	1,835	100	5.4
Cleveland, OH	<u>1</u>	<u>13,622</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>.8</u>
Total	16	64,432	3008	4.7

V. NATIONWIDE ESTIMATED DENIALS BASED ON FIREARM CRIMINAL RECORD QUERIES THROUGH III

The FBI's criminal history database, the Interstate Identification Index ("III"), provides an accounting of the number of queries of the database made by law enforcement authorities in connection with firearms transactions. Generally speaking, the first step a law enforcement officer takes in processing a Brady application is to check the information disclosed in the application against a prospective purchaser's criminal record maintained in the III. When the initial check reveals that an intended purchaser may be prohibited from buying a gun, the officer usually will run a follow-up query to obtain the criminal record and confirm independently whether the individual is prohibited from purchasing a firearm. This makes III checks a rough but useful measurement of the number of possible denials of handgun purchases under Brady. Indeed, estimates based on III can be characterized as quite modest, since III only identifies felony convictions, pending indictments or fugitive status. III contains no information bearing on whether a putative purchaser falls within one of the remaining six categories of persons prohibited from buying handguns.

Brady Successes

- *In the summer of 1994, the Brady Law prevented an accused wife beater in Beaver County, Pennsylvania from obtaining several handguns. The putative purchaser, who was the subject of spousal assault charges in both New York and Pennsylvania, was denied access to the guns when a Brady background check performed by the Beaver County Sheriff uncovered the outstanding charges.*
- *In November 1994, the Brady Law was instrumental in securing the apprehension of two gang members, both convicted felons, who traveled from California to Nevada to purchase handguns. An investigation conducted by ATF's Reno, Nevada field office, with the assistance of the Nevada Division of Investigation, revealed that the suspects sought to purchase arms using false identification.*

As Table 3 on the following page indicates, during the period from March 1, 1994 through January 31, 1995, approximately 1.6 million queries made in Brady states resulted in follow-up queries. ATF estimated, conservatively, that no more than 2.5 percent of those follow-up queries actually uncovered facts leading law enforcement to nullify a pending handgun transaction. The 2.5 percent figure was based on historical rates of denials realized in certain states that had their own laws requiring pre-handgun purchase screening. Using this formula, the number of convicted felons, drug offenders, fugitives and other prohibited persons estimated to have been prevented from obtaining handguns was approximately 41,000.

Table 3
"III" Criminal History Database Queries
 (for the period 3/1/94 through 1/31/95)

States/Territories	Firearms† Transactions Checks	Second Level Queries	Potential Denials (%)
Alabama (B)	155,818	9,812	6.3
Alaska (B)	15,041	2,240	14.9
Arizona (B)	141,726	15,249	10.8
Arkansas (B)	30,278	775	2.6
California	724,972	13	0.0
Colorado	73,398	9,015	12.3
Connecticut	30,190	3,058	10.1
Delaware	18,046	957	5.3
District of Columbia***	0	0	0.0
Florida	291,573	28,707	9.8
Georgia (B)	81,926	24,969	30.5
Hawaii	8,436	946	11.2
Idaho	34,874	4,030	11.6
Illinois	407,800	2,609	0.6
Indiana	49,426	2,893	5.9
Iowa	18,886	1,749	9.3
Kansas (B)	24,326	3,644	15.0
Kentucky (B)	64,294	5,954	9.3
Louisiana (B)	51,607	5,352	10.4
Maine (B)	11,238	605	5.4
Maryland	71,206	5,191	7.3
Massachusetts	12,298	317	2.6
Michigan	94,713	2,116	2.2
Minnesota	33,185	2,191	6.6
Mississippi (B)	37,145	2,870	7.7
Missouri	27,024	3,560	13.2
Montana (B)	12,654	1,598	12.6
Nebraska	8,565	397	4.6
Nevada (B)	43,612	7,494	17.2
New Hampshire	22,088	1,465	6.6
New Jersey	2,273	709	31.2
New Mexico (B)	21,330	3,285	15.4
New York	35,687	599	1.7
North Carolina (B)	133,213	6,181	4.6
North Dakota (B)	4,028	185	4.6
Ohio (B)	75,531	2,493	3.3
Oklahoma (B)	49,404	5,427	11.0
Oregon	104,811	8,834	8.4
Pennsylvania (B)	146,489	10,862	7.4
Puerto Rico (B)	10,794	654	6.1
Rhode Island (B)	11,462	840	7.3
South Carolina (B)	83,565	3,914	4.7
South Dakota (B)	3,567	350	9.8
Tennessee*	30,083	2,606	8.7
Texas (B)	245,845	29,233	11.9
Utah*	25,442	3,447	13.5
Vermont (B)	4,892	335	6.8
Virginia	226,686	22,040	9.7
Washington (B)	139,058	15,156	10.9
West Virginia (B)	28,967	2,909	10.0
Wisconsin**	0	0	0.0
Wyoming (B)	11,028	1,195	10.8
Totals	3,990,500	271,030	6.8
Brady State Totals	1,638,838	163,581	10.0

Potential Brady denials based on historical data (estimating that 2.5% of the number of queries reveal conditions warranting denial) $1,638,838 \times .025 = 40,971$

† Tracks the number of first-level queries to the FBI's criminal history database, the Interstate Identification Index.

Firearms transaction checks may include other firearms-related checks by law enforcement.

* Statistics available beginning of May 1994

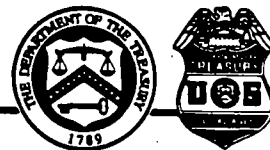
** No statistics are available

*** Not applicable. Transactions in handguns are prohibited in the District of Columbia.

(B) Brady state

VI. CONCLUSION

ATF has collected empirical and anecdotal evidence of the Brady Law's impact during its first year of implementation. By all indications, Brady is achieving its intended results. First, Brady is keeping handguns out of the reach of the bad guys. ATF's focused survey indicates that more than 15,500 convicted felons, fugitives, persons under restraining order for alleged acts of domestic violence and others were unable to obtain handguns last year because of Brady. Nationwide, the aggregate number of prohibited persons denied handguns in Brady states may be as high as 41,000. Second, the bad guys who were denied access to handguns constituted a fraction of the overall number of people who purchased handguns during the same period. The overall volume of handgun sales has remained substantially the same both before and after Brady's implementation. The conclusion is simple. Brady is not disrupting sales of handguns to legitimate purchasers. To the criminal element, however, Brady is extremely disruptive.



ARIZONA

The Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (the Brady Law), which became effective on February 28, 1994, establishes a five-day period during which a gun dealer must wait before consummating a handgun transaction. This waiting period permits state or local law enforcement authorities to perform a background check to determine whether the prospective purchaser is prohibited by law from possessing a firearm. Prohibited persons include convicted felons, illegal drug users, fugitives, persons under indictment, and persons subject to a restraining order for alleged domestic violence.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) recently completed a survey of 30 law enforcement authorities to assess the impact of the Brady Law during its first year of implementation. The survey was a precursor to a broader Department of Justice/Bureau of Justice Statistics study. Drawn from every region of the country, the law enforcement authorities surveyed represent communities large and small, rural and urban.

In the 30 surveyed jurisdictions, *more than 15,500, or approximately 3.5 percent*, of the persons who applied to purchase handguns from March 1994 through January 1995 had their applications denied. ATF has learned through discussions with the firearms industry that this rate of denials was realized with no appreciable affect on the overall volume of handgun sales during the relevant period. This suggests that *the Brady Law is accomplishing its goal — keeping handguns out of the reach of that small percentage of persons who use such weapons criminally, while not unduly infringing on the rights of law-abiding handgun purchasers.*

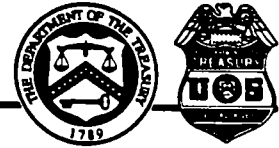
ATF law enforcement officer survey results for the state of Arizona:

1. Law Enforcement Authority Surveyed — Phoenix Police Department

Number of Brady Applications Initiated	28,708
Number of Applications Rejected	1,718
Denial rate	6.0%

2. Law Enforcement Authority Surveyed — Arizona Dept. of Public Safety

Number of Brady Applications Initiated	32,374
Number of Applications Rejected	776
Denial rate	2.4%



GEORGIA

The Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (the Brady Law), which became effective on February 28, 1994, establishes a five-day period during which a gun dealer must wait before consummating a handgun transaction. This waiting period permits state or local law enforcement authorities to perform a background check to determine whether the prospective purchaser is prohibited by law from possessing a firearm. Prohibited persons include convicted felons, illegal drug users, fugitives, persons under indictment, and persons subject to a restraining order for alleged domestic violence.

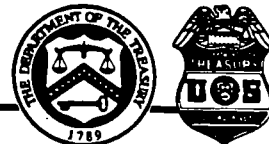
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In the 30 surveyed jurisdictions, *more than 15,500, or approximately 3.5 percent, of the persons who applied to purchase handguns from March 1994 through January 1995 had their applications denied.* ATF has learned through discussions with the firearms industry that this rate of denials was realized with no appreciable affect on the overall volume of handgun sales during the relevant period. This suggests that *the Brady Law is accomplishing its goal — keeping handguns out of the reach of that small percentage of persons who use such weapons criminally, while not unduly infringing on the rights of law-abiding handgun purchasers.*

ATF law enforcement officer survey results for the state of Georgia:

Law Enforcement Authority Surveyed —
DeKalb County Police Department

Number of Brady Applications Initiated	4,685
Number of Applications Rejected	680
Denial rate	14.5%



KENTUCKY

The Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (the Brady Law), which became effective on February 28, 1994, establishes a five-day period during which a gun dealer must wait before consummating a handgun transaction. This waiting period permits state or local law enforcement authorities to perform a background check to determine whether the prospective purchaser is prohibited by law from possessing a firearm. Prohibited persons include convicted felons, illegal drug users, fugitives, persons under indictment, and persons subject to a restraining order for alleged domestic violence.

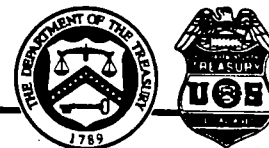
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ATF law enforcement officer survey results for the state of Kentucky:

Law Enforcement Authority Surveyed — Kentucky State Police

Number of Brady Applications Initiated	58,474
Number of Applications Rejected	2,030
Denial rate	3.5%



LOUISIANA

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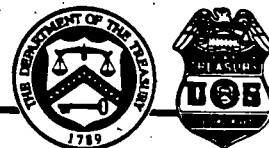
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ATF law enforcement officer survey results for the state of Louisiana:

Law Enforcement Authority Surveyed —
New Orleans Parish Superintendent of Police

Number of Brady Applications Initiated	5,337
Number of Applications Rejected	607
Denial rate	11.4%



OHIO

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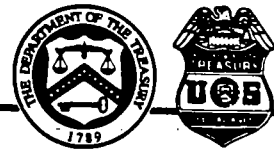
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ATF law enforcement officer survey results for the state of Ohio:

Law Enforcement Authority Surveyed —
Ohio Bureau of Criminal Identification and
Investigation

Number of Brady Applications Initiated	61,074
Number of Applications Rejected	447
Denial rate	.7%



PENNSYLVANIA

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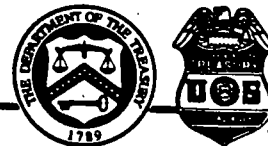
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ATF law enforcement officer survey results for the state of Pennsylvania:

Law Enforcement Authority Surveyed —
Philadelphia Police Department

Number of Brady Applications Initiated	10,238
Number of Applications Rejected	487
Denial rate	4.7%



TEXAS

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ATF law enforcement officer survey results for the state of Texas:

1. Law Enforcement Authority Surveyed — Harris County Sheriff's Department

Number of Brady Applications Initiated	10,139
Number of Applications Rejected	1,117
Denial rate	11.0%

2. Law Enforcement Authority Surveyed — Houston Police Department

Number of Brady Applications Initiated	32,137
Number of Applications Rejected	2,442
Denial rate	7.6%