

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: Leanne/Deanne	FROM: Roz DeLancy-Mosley
COMPANY: White House	DATE: July 12, 2000
FAX NUMBER: 202-456-7028	TOTAL NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER: 9
PHONE NUMBER: 202-456-5568	SENDER'S PHONE NUMBER: 622-0384
RE:	YOUR REFERENCE NUMBER:

☐ URGENT ☐ FOR REVIEW ☐ PLEASE COMMENT ☐ PLEASE REPLY ☐ PLEASE RECYCLE

notes/Comments:

The attached is from Susan Ginsburg. Please include it with the package that I faxed to you yesterday evening.

15TH & PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.
ROOM 4321
WASHINGTON, DC 20220

Handgun Licensing Requirements
(Criminal Background Check Required Unless Otherwise Noted)

States with Licenses/Permits to Possess Handguns

Connecticut¹
D.C.¹
Hawaii¹

Illinois
Massachusetts²
New York

States with Licenses/Permits to Acquire/Purchase Handguns

Iowa
Michigan
Minnesota
Missouri

Nebraska
New Jersey
North Carolina

**No License to Purchase Requirement, But State Law Requires Background
Check and Training Certificate Prior to Purchase of Handgun**

California

Rhode Island

States with Licenses/Permits to Carry Concealed Handguns

Alabama*
Alaska¹
Arizona¹
Arkansas¹
Colorado
Delaware
Florida¹
Georgia
Idaho
Indiana
Kansas¹
Kentucky¹
Louisiana¹
Maine*¹
Maryland
Mississippi

Montana¹
Nevada¹
New Hampshire*
North Dakota¹
Oklahoma¹
Oregon¹
Pennsylvania
South Carolina¹
South Dakota
Tennessee¹
Texas¹
Utah* ¹
Virginia¹
Washington
West Virginia* ¹
Wyoming

States with No Handgun Licenses/Permits at All

New Mexico
Ohio

Vermont
Wisconsin

* State law does not specifically require background check.
¹ Safety training or competency demonstration requirements are imposed as part of licensing requirements.

¹ Private citizens in D.C. may not buy handguns; "grandfathered" handguns are required to be registered.

² Safety requirements do not apply to anyone already holding license as of June 1, 1998.

³ Kansas issues CCW permits only to licensed detectives.

⁴ The issuing authority may, in its discretion, require proof of training.

Handgun Safety Course Requirements

1. New Hampshire

New Hampshire law does not require any training in the safe use or handling of a handgun prior to the issuance of a concealed pistol permit.

2. Virginia

Safety Training Requirements

Completion of a safety course is not a prerequisite to obtaining a permit to obtain a concealed handgun; however, the circuit court may, in its discretion, require proof that the applicant has demonstrated competence with a handgun.

The applicant may demonstrate such competence by one of the following:

- Completing any hunter education or hunter safety course approved by the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries or a similar agency of another state;
- Completing any National Rifle Association firearms safety or training course;
- Completing any firearms safety or training course or class available to the general public offered by a law enforcement agency, junior college, college, or private or public institution or organization or firearms training school utilizing instructors certified by the National Rifle Association or the Department of Criminal Justice Services;
- Completing any law enforcement firearms safety or training course or class offered for security guards, investigators, special deputies, or any division or subdivision of law enforcement or security enforcement;
- Presenting evidence of equivalent experience with a firearm through participation in organized shooting competition or current military service or proof of an honorable discharge from any branch of the armed services;
- Obtaining or previously having held a license to carry a firearm in Virginia or a locality thereof, unless such license has been revoked for cause;
- Completing any firearms training or safety course or class conducted by a state-certified or National Rifle Association-certified firearms instructor; or
- Completing any other firearms training which the court deems adequate.

3. South Carolina

Requirement

An applicant for a concealable weapons permit must provide proof that within the past three years, he has successfully completed a basic or advanced handgun education course offered by a state, county or municipal law enforcement agency or a nationally recognized organization that promotes gun safety.

Exemptions

An applicant is exempt from the training requirement if he is:

- An instructor certified by the National Rifle Association or another SLED-approved competent national organization that promotes the safe use of handguns;
- A person who can demonstrate to the Director of SLED or his designee that he has a proficiency in both the use of handguns and state laws pertaining to handguns;
- An active duty police handgun instructor;
- A person who has a SLED-certified or approved competitive handgun shooting classification; or
- A member of the active or reserve military, or a member of the National Guard who has had handgun training in the previous 3 years.

At the discretion of the Chief, military training or a letter from a bona fide law enforcement officer may be accepted as evidence of the applicant's proficiency in the use of handguns.

Curriculum

The education course must be a minimum of 8 hours, and must include, but is not limited to:

- Information on the statutory and case law in South Carolina related to handguns and the use of deadly force;
- Information on handgun use and safety;
- Information on the proper storage practice for handguns with an emphasis on storage practices that reduce the possibility of accidental injury to a child; and
- The actual firing of the handgun in the presence of the instructor.

Instructors

Instructors must receive certification (including a certification number) from SLED prior to conducting training. They must undergo a criminal records check conducted by SLED. Every 3 years, instructors must apply for renewal of certification.

Instructors must submit a copy of a detailed lesson plan, including all elements required by law.

Testing

The instructor must administer a written post-training test written and approved by SLED. The applicant must earn a minimum score of 70%. The instructor must complete and sign the training certification section of the application form, and record each applicant's test score in the space provided in the training certification section of the application form.

The instructor must monitor performance and record a score for each applicant's performance on a course of fire approved by SLED. The applicant must earn a minimum score of 70%. The instructor must record each applicant's range score in the space provided in the training certification section of the application form.

Instructors will inspect each weapon used by an applicant to verify that it is in good repair and safe condition.

Ongoing Supervision of Course

The instructor must retain the written test answer sheet and a record of the range score for each applicant for a period of 4 years from the date of training. All training records must be open to inspection by agents of SLED.

4. Arizona

Requirement

In order to receive a permit to carry a concealed weapon, the applicant must establish that he or she has satisfactorily completed a firearms safety training program approved by the Department of Public Safety.

Exemptions

Active duty Arizona peace officers and certain retired Federal, State and local peace officers are exempt from the training requirement.

Curriculum

The Department of Public Safety shall approve a program that is at least 16 hours in length, is conducted on a pass/fail basis, and addresses the following issues:

- Legal issues relating to the use of deadly force;
- Weapon care and maintenance;
- Mental conditioning for the use of deadly force;
- Safe handling and storage of weapons;
- Marksmanship; and
- Judgmental shooting.

The organization must submit a detailed topical outline of its proposed classroom and practical training program to the Department of Public Safety. The outlines shall include test questions and their correct answers. The topical outlines shall require that all target practice during training and qualifying shall be conducted using a firearm with live ammunition.

Instructors

Instructors must submit to a background investigation.

Testing

In order to "satisfactorily complete" a course, an applicant must obtain a test score of 70% or more on both the written test and the live ammunition course of fire test.

Ongoing Supervision of Course

The firearms safety training organization must maintain records for at least 5 years on each person's completion of, or withdrawal from, the course. Upon request by the Department, a firearms safety training organization shall make its records available.

Refresher course

A permit is valid for 4 years. A certificate of completion of an approved four-hour refresher firearms safety program is required in order to obtain a renewal.

Background Check Requirements

1. New Hampshire

General

A license to carry a loaded pistol or revolver may be issued to a resident by the selectmen of a town or the mayor or chief of police of a city. A license may be issued to a nonresident by the director of state police. The license will be issued to any "suitable person" if it appears that the applicant has good reason to fear injury to the applicant's person or property or has any proper purpose, including hunting, target shooting, or self-defense.

Background Check

No background check is mandated by law.

Time limit

The license must be issued within 14 days after application, or a written statement of denial must be issued.

Fees

The fee for licenses issued to residents of the State is \$10. The fee for nonresidents is \$20.

2. Virginia

General

Any person 21 years of age or older may apply in writing to the clerk of the circuit court of the county or city in which he resides for a five-year permit to carry a concealed handgun.

Background check

The court shall consult with the law enforcement authorities of the county or city and receive a report from the Central Criminal Records Exchange. If required by local ordinance, the applicant shall submit fingerprints, to be forwarded through the Central Criminal Records Exchange to the FBI for the purpose of obtaining criminal history record information.

Time Limits

The court shall issue the permit within 45 days of receipt of the completed application unless it is determined that the applicant is disqualified.

Fee

The total fee shall not exceed \$50, including the following allowable charges:

\$10 processing fee for the clerk of court;

\$35 for the local law enforcement agency (which includes any fee charged by the FBI)

\$5 for the State Police for processing the application.

Certain retired law enforcement agents (including FBI and ATF agents) are exempt from any fee.

3. South Carolina

General

With certain exceptions, it is unlawful to carry for anyone to carry about the person any pistol, whether concealed or not, without a concealable weapons permit.

The South Carolina Law Enforcement Department (SLED) must issue a permit to carry a concealable weapon to a resident who is at least 21 years of age and is not prohibited by State law from possessing the weapon, upon submitting an application, 3 photographs, proof of residence, proof of actual or corrected vision rated at 20/40, proof of training, payment of a fee, and a complete set of fingerprints. The permit is valid for 4 years.

Background Check

SLED must conduct or facilitate a local, state, and federal fingerprint review of the applicant. SLED must also conduct a background check of the applicant through notification to and input from the sheriff of the county where the applicant resides. The sheriff must, within 10 working days after notification by SLED, submit a recommendation on an application. Before making a determination whether or not to issue a permit, SLED must consider the recommendation. If the sheriff fails to submit a recommendation within the 10-day period, it is considered a favorable recommendation for the issuance of the permit to the applicant. If the fingerprint review and background check are favorable, SLED must issue the permit.

Time Limits

Within 90 days, SLED must issue either a written statement of denial or a concealable weapons permit.

Fee

The application fee is \$50. The fee must be waived for disabled veterans and retired law enforcement officers.

4. Hawaii

General

It is unlawful to acquire *any* firearm without a permit. The permit application form shall include the applicant's name, address, sex, height, weight, date of birth, place of birth, Social Security number, and information regarding the applicant's mental health history. The applicant must be fingerprinted and photographed by the police department. The permits are issued by the police department in each county.

Background check

Fingerprints are sent to the FBI for a background check. The applicant must sign a waiver at the time of application allowing the chief of police access to any records that have a bearing on the mental health of the applicant.

Time limits

The permit must be issued or denied within 20 days of receipt of the application.

Fee

The issuing county may charge a fee in an amount equal to the fee actually charged by the FBI to the issuing police department for a fingerprint check in connection with the permit.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

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Connecticut®
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Illinois
Massachusetts®²
New York

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North Carolina

**No License to Purchase Requirement, But State Law Requires Background
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Rhode Island

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Arkansas®
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Delaware
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Georgia
Idaho
Indiana
Kansas®³
Kentucky®
Louisiana®
Maine*®
Maryland
Mississippi

Montana®
Nevada®
New Hampshire*
North Dakota®
Oklahoma®
Oregon®
Pennsylvania
South Carolina®
South Dakota
Tennessee®
Texas®
Utah* ®
Virginia⁴
Washington
West Virginia* ®
Wyoming

States with No Handgun Licenses/Permits at All

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Wisconsin

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The applicant may demonstrate such competence by one of the following:

- Completing any hunter education or hunter safety course approved by the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries or a similar agency of another state;
- Completing any National Rifle Association firearms safety or training course;
- Completing any firearms safety or training course or class available to the general public offered by a law enforcement agency, junior college, college, or private or public institution or organization or firearms training school utilizing instructors certified by the National Rifle Association or the Department of Criminal Justice Services;
- Completing any law enforcement firearms safety or training course or class offered for security guards, investigators, special deputies, or any division or subdivision of law enforcement or security enforcement;
- Presenting evidence of equivalent experience with a firearm through participation in organized shooting competition or current military service or proof of an honorable discharge from any branch of the armed services;
- Obtaining or previously having held a license to carry a firearm in Virginia or a locality thereof, unless such license has been revoked for cause;
- Completing any firearms training or safety course or class conducted by a state-certified or National Rifle Association-certified firearms instructor; or
- Completing any other firearms training which the court deems adequate.

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Follow-up Questions on Licensing Treasury/ATF

Attached state licensing chart. The attached chart includes information about State laws regarding fees, time for processing applications, and private sellers. Information is included from the 12 States with a license to possess or purchase a handgun. It should be noted, however, that while Minnesota is included in these 12 States, a license is not actually required to purchase a handgun in Minnesota. A purchaser of a handgun without a Minnesota transferee permit is subject to a waiting period and background check at the time of sale.

1. IACP Materials. The IACP adopted a resolution on concealed weapons permits at its 1999 annual conference.

2. Proposed Fees and Costs. ATF is working on estimating the costs would be of the proposed system. A rough estimate of the costs within the next couple of days.

ATF is anticipating having to process between 5 and 7 million applications for handgun licenses in the first year of the system, depending on how many State licensing systems qualify. ATF estimates an average effective calculated cost per FTE of \$89,074. ATF is looking at estimates of over 1,000 employees for the licensing function.

3. State fees. The attached chart shows that the States *without* fingerprint checks charge license application fees that are much lower. For example, no fee is charged in Minnesota. A number of States (Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina) charge fees of only \$5 - \$10.

Of the States with fingerprint requirements: Connecticut charges \$35; Hawaii allows the issuing authorities to pass along the amount of the FBI charge; and Massachusetts charges \$25 (but we've been advised that they are not sending fingerprint cards to the FBI yet). New Jersey charges \$2 for the permit itself, with an additional \$49 charge for a fingerprint check and \$15 for a name check. New York charges up to \$10 for the license itself, with an additional fee of \$74 for the fingerprint check.

4. Number of People Taking Gun Safety Classes. Texas has a safety course requirement for its CCW permit; as of June 8, 2000, there were 212,382 active CCW permits, and 1,470 certified instructors. Connecticut requires safety training for both the eligibility certificate (purchase permit) and the pistol permit (carry permit). They unofficially advised us that they only issue about 25 eligibility certificates a year and approximately 140,000 pistol permits a year.

5. Turnaround time. Turnaround time for a license application depends in part on how long it would take the FBI to do fingerprint card checks. We have requested an estimate of this time period from DOJ. State officials with whom ATF has spoken say it can take months to get results from the FBI. ATF would be comfortable with a time frame that gave it *30 days from the date we get the results back from the FBI*. This is

similar to **Connecticut law**, which gives them *60 days from the date they receive the results from the FBI*.

6. State Requirements for Private Sellers. Of the 12 States with traditional licensing schemes that were reviewed, only 1 (Minnesota) does **not** require compliance by unlicensed sellers. (It should be noted that Minnesota is also the only one of these States in which a person can buy a handgun without a license; the unlicensed purchaser is subject to a waiting period). The rest regulate transactions among unlicensed sellers and buyers.

Some (for example, Iowa and Nebraska) have *exemptions for interfamily transfers*. In Connecticut, an unlicensed seller not only has to look at the pistol eligibility certificate; he also has to call the State prior to the sale, at which time the State conducts a background check and checks the validity of the certificate. *It is unlawful for either a dealer or an unlicensed seller to sell a handgun without an authorization number.*

7. Allowing Sellers to Call An 800-Number to Check the Validity of Licenses. As previously noted, Connecticut requires all sellers, including private sellers, to call a number to check the validity of the license *and* get a background check prior to the sale of a handgun. This system would certainly be more comprehensive and would reduce the risk of persons falsifying licenses, etc. Accordingly, we support this option, noting that it would add to the cost of administering the system.

State Licensing Laws

State	Transactions Covered	Training Requirement	Background Check	Duration of License	Time to Review Application	Fee
Connecticut	Pistol eligibility certificate required to purchase or receive pistols or revolvers. Private transfers are covered. Both dealers and unlicensed sellers must contact State prior to selling a handgun, to initiate a background check and check validity of certificate.	Must successfully complete an approved firearms certification course.	Fingerprint cards forwarded to FBI and State Police Bureau of Identification.	5 years.	60 days from receipt of records check from FBI.	\$35
Hawaii	Permit required to acquire the ownership of a firearm. Separate permits for acquisition of handguns and long guns. Private transactions are covered.	Must complete a firearms safety course prior to getting a permit for the acquisition of a pistol or revolver.	Fingerprint cards forwarded to FBI.	Permit to acquire pistol or revolver valid for 10 days. Permit to acquire rifle or shotgun valid for 1 year.	20 days.	Issuing authority may charge fee equal to amount charged by FBI for fingerprint card check.
Illinois	Firearms Owner Identification Card (FOID) required to possess or purchase a firearm. Private transfers are covered.	No safety training requirement.	No fingerprint cards required.	5 years.	30 days.	\$5

State	Transactions Covered	Training Requirement	Background Check	Duration of License	Time to Review Application	Fee
Iowa	Must have permit to acquire or permit to carry before acquiring a handgun. This includes private transfers, with exception for certain interfamily transfers.	None.	Sheriff must obtain criminal history data from Dept. of Public Safety. The regulations provide that the sheriff may, in his discretion, request 2 fingerprint cards.	1 year.	"Immediately" upon receipt of completed application, unless the applicant is disqualified.	State law does not provide for a fee. Some sheriffs charge a fee; others do not.
Massachusetts	A Firearms Identification Card (FID) is required to purchase or possess non-large capacity rifles or shotguns. To purchase or possess a handgun, a license to carry (LTC), or an FID combined with a permit to purchase, is required. These requirements apply to private transfers.	Effective June 1, 1998, all new firearm license applicants must complete a certified firearms safety or hunter education course.	Fingerprint cards required for FID LTC, and permit to purchase. State police must check state records and NICS. (We've been advised that they are not sending the fingerprints to the FBI yet; they are waiting for electronic transmission under IAFIS).	New FID cards and LTCs are valid for up to 4 years (staggered expiration dates based on birthday). Permit to purchase good for 10 days.	Must be approved or denied within 40 days. Licensing authority must forward application and fingerprints to colonel of state police within 7 days of receipt. Colonel of state police must advise whether there is reason to believe applicant is disqualified within 30 days.	\$25 fee for permit to purchase, FID or LTC.

State	Transactions Covered	Training Requirement	Background Check	Duration of License	Time to Review Application	Fee
Michigan	Permit required to purchase a pistol. This requirement applies to private transfers.	Safety course is not required; however, applicants must get a score of 70% or better on a basic pistol safety review questionnaire. The applicants are given a brochure to review before taking the test.	No fingerprint card required. An automated check, including a NICS check, is conducted.	10 days	License must be issued with due speed and diligence. The State Police indicated that in many counties, licenses are issued while the applicant waits.	Issuing authority may charge a fee of no more than \$5.
Minnesota	Transferee permits issued for acquisition of pistols or semiautomatic military-style assault weapons. If the transferee has no permit, the dealer makes a report of transfer, and the transfer is subject to a waiting period. These requirements only apply to transfers by FFLs.	None.	Fingerprint cards not required (although some counties may require it).	1 year.	7 days.	No charge.
Missouri	Permit to acquire concealable firearm required; includes private transactions.	None.	No fingerprint card required.	30 days	7 business days	\$ 10
Nebraska	Certificate required prior to purchase, lease, rental, or receipt of a handgun. Private transactions are covered, but there is an interfamily exception.	None.	No fingerprint card check.	3 years.	2 days (excluding day of receipt); and 2nd day does not expire on Saturday, Sunday, or holiday.	\$5

State	Transactions Covered	Training Requirement	Background Check	Duration of License	Time to Review Application	Fee
New Jersey	Firearms purchaser identification card required to purchase rifle or shotgun. A handgun purchase permit required to purchase a handgun. Private transfers are covered.	None.	Fingerprint cards forwarded to the FBI.	Handgun purchase permit valid for 90 days; may be renewed for cause for additional 90 days. Firearms purchaser ID card valid until person incurs disabilities.	30 days for State residents; 45 days for nonresidents. [In a phone conversation, NJ advised that this period only runs from time they get results from the FBI, and there is a backlog of several months.]	\$2 for handgun purchase permit. \$5 for firearms purchaser identification card. Additional \$49 check for Federal and State fingerprint check, and \$15 for a name check.
New York	License required to possess a pistol or revolver. License must be amended with each subsequent purchase.	No statewide requirement for a safety course requirement - Westchester county requires one.	Fingerprint cards forwarded to the FBI.	Varies by county. Ranges from 2 - 5 years; in some counties, it is valid until it is revoked.	6 months.	Up to \$10 for license. Additional fee of \$74 for fingerprint check.
North Carolina	Pistol permit required prior to the sale, gift, transfer, purchase, or receipt of a handgun. These requirements apply to private transfers.	None.	No fingerprint card required. Automated criminal history check; including NICS.	5 years.	License must be approved or denied within 30 days. If denied, must provide reasons therefor within 7 days of denial.	\$5



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& Committees

Legislative & Policy > Resolutions > 1999

IACP Resolutions

The following resolutions were adopted at the 106th IACP Annual Conference, which was held in Charlotte, North Carolina, from October 29 through November 3, 1999.

Federal Legislation

Firearms

Law Enforcement Management Issues

Motor Vehicles

Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs

Police Contacts

School Violence

Technology Policy

Terrorism

Federal Legislation

- Continued Federal Support for Community Policing Efforts
- National Salvage Motor Vehicle Consumer Protection Act of 1999
- Support for Continued Byrne Grant Funding
- Support for the National Forensic Science Improvement Act

Continued Federal Support for Community Policing Efforts

(Submitted by the Crime Prevention Committee)

WHEREAS, the community policing philosophy promotes the principles and strategies of partnerships, problem-solving, prevention, and organizational change to effectively respond to crime, fear of crime and community quality of life issues; and

WHEREAS, the Public Safety Partnerships and Community Policing Act of 1994 charged the United States Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) with the implementation of the Act; and

WHEREAS, the COPS Office provides various opportunities for funding grants, cooperative agreements, training, technical assistance, equipment, applied research and other services to implement the Act; and

WHEREAS, significant progress has been made

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police duly assembled at its 106th Annual Conference in Charlotte, North Carolina, fully supports and strongly encourages the passage of the National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act, which will provide grants to existing local and state forensic laboratories to improve productivity, quality measures, overall operations and achieve professional certification based on generally accepted forensic science performance standards, common definitions and protocols.

Firearms

- Requirements for Concealed Carry Weapon Permits
- Support for Funding Reimbursement for NICS Point of Contact States
- Violent Firearm Crime Coalition

Requirements for Concealed Carry Weapons Permits

Submitted by the Firearms Committee

WHEREAS, a number of states have enacted "shall issue" concealed carry laws for civilians and that other states are considering such legislation; and

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police has adopted the position that the decision to carry a firearm for self-defense is one that carries with it grave responsibilities; and

WHEREAS, the consequences of misuse of firearms under such circumstances could be tragic for the firearms owner, the public and law enforcement; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police urges those states and/or localities which have enacted or are considering concealed carry legislation to include in the requirements for permit issuance strict criminal history and mental history background checks and stringent training requirements to include, at a minimum, weapons safety, safe storage, marksmanship, proper behavior when armed and confronted by a police officer, and applicable law governing use of firearms including criminal penalties and potential civil liability; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the International Association of Chiefs of Police recommends

that concealed carry legislation provide for the periodic renewal of permits upon demonstration of continued fitness.

**Support for Funding Reimbursement for
NICS Point of Contact States**
*Submitted by the Criminal Justice Information
Systems Committee*

WHEREAS, local and state law enforcement agencies often have access to a wider range of background records than those that are currently available to the National Instant Check System (NICS); and

WHEREAS, as a result of this additional information, decisions on approval of record checks for the purchase of firearms are best made closest to the point of sale; and

WHEREAS, several states now serve as Point of Contact (POC) states, meaning that they perform the background checks for firearms purchases in their states; and

WHEREAS, the high cost of performing this operation and lack of federal support for these efforts is placing a strain on the budgets of the agencies performing these checks; and

WHEREAS, without federal support, POC states will be forced to either charge their citizens a fee for the performance of background checks or end their participation as a POC state; and

WHEREAS, as a result it is possible an individual who would be denied at the state level may receive a purchase approval under the NICS system; and

WHEREAS, the possibility of prohibited persons purchasing firearms poses a public safety risk to citizens; and

WHEREAS; Attorney General Janet Reno recognizes the difficulties faced by POC states and has made efforts to secure federal funding assistance for POC states; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police urges Attorney General Reno to continue her efforts to secure federal funding assistance for Point of Contact States; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to Attorney General Janet