

**TESTIMONY OF
KIM STOLFER**

**CHAIRMAN
LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
SPORTSMEN'S LEAGUE**

**VICE-CHAIRMAN
LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
PA SPORTSMEN'S ASSOC.**



**PUBLIC HEARING BEFORE
THE PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
ON
HOUSE BILL 2536**

August 10, 2010

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, I am Kim Stolfer, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Allegheny County Sportsmen's League and Vice-Chairman of the Pennsylvania Sportsmen's Association. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today.

The right of citizens to protect themselves is critically important in our society. Further, we can all agree that addressing the continuing problem of violent career recidivist criminals is essential, especially with the challenges facing our society today. However, the question must be asked, "Does HB 2536 resolve, in any way, the dilemma of violence and tragedy in our society"? The answer to that is a resounding 'NO'!

Rep. Lentz is circulating six questionable reciprocity examples (please see the attached) that have taken place over a period of six years as a justification to enact HB 2536. **The examples used are dangerously flawed.** If the individuals in these examples 'had' been prosecuted they would not only be ineligible for a License To Carry Firearm permit but would also be denied the ability to even possess firearms. It is the failure of our justice system to prosecute, convict and incarcerate dangerous criminals that is the real enabler of violent crime. That this fact is lost in the rhetoric associated with this legislation and has nothing to do with out of state Licenses to Carry Concealed Firearm Permits. HB 2536 would only add to the number of defenseless innocent victims, and it would not hinder or stop violent repeat offenders from robbing, raping, and murdering.

In fact not a day goes by that another recidivist criminal commits a crime with a firearm that would never have happened had he been held accountable for previous crimes. Our courts routinely plea bargain firearms charges or lump them concurrently onto each other defeating legislative intent. The United States Supreme Court has weighed in on this subject explain, that "[e]ven if the crimes are the same [,] . . . if it is evident that a state legislature intended to authorize cumulative punishments, a court's inquiry is at an end." *Ohio v. Johnson*, 467 U.S. 493, 499 n. 8, 104 S.Ct. 2536, 2541 n. 8, 81 L.Ed.2d 425 (1984). Yet even with this guidance firearms laws continue to be avoided by our Justice System and criminals do not serve the sentence that is appropriate.

How many innocent lives must be destroyed, before this simple truth is recognized and acted upon by our justice system? We must address this failure to prosecute, convict and incarcerate dangerous, violent criminals, and the concurrent release of them back onto our streets to victimize and kill again and again.

Is there actually a 'Loophole'?

Further, we strongly disagree with the characterization, by the sponsor of HB 2536, that this legislation addresses a so-called loophole in PA law. There is an intimation in the press releases associated with this legislation that the 3,100 permits issued to Pennsylvania residents, by the state of Florida, have all been investigated and that there is an insinuation of criminality to these permit holders.

As can be seen from the header of the document itself (represented below), the use of the wording '*Police departments across the state*' and '*many having never applied in Pennsylvania*' give the impression of a burgeoning problem. However this statement raises serious questions such as 'how did Rep. Lentz and CeaseFire PA obtain this information since the release of License To Carry Firearms permit holder information is a crime under Pennsylvania law.

Examples:

At least 3,100 permits have been granted to Pennsylvania residents by the Florida Department of Agriculture. Police departments from across the state have encountered dangerous suspects carrying permits to carry a concealed weapon granted by another state – many having never applied in Pennsylvania, and others having already applied in PA, and been rejected. These are some examples:

We believe the above statement goes to the heart of this debate, IS there a real problem? We haven't seen an overwhelming list of 'credible examples' to prove this point and what has been presented thus far is weak at best. Further, we would like to know what evidence supports the above statement. Either the statement above was meant to intentionally mislead or a criminal act has been committed by the release and examination of this information.

Much has been written about the process to apply and receive a License To Carry Firearm permit from the state of Florida (please see the attached Florida application). There have been many inaccuracies in this information and this has led to the responsible official for this process responding to articles to 'set the record straight'. The selected sections below represent some of the corrections to these misstatements of fact by the media and the supporters of HB 2536:

Florida Responds to Issues in Rep. Lentz' legislation

RE: Your Feb. 5 article involving concerns expressed by some in the Philadelphia Police Department about Florida's concealed-weapons licensing program.

The article says that a **police lieutenant complained that our program is run by civilians** - not law-enforcement authorities. As head of the Florida Department of Agriculture Consumer Services, I am a statewide elected official and certified law-enforcement officer, and we employ more than 250 sworn officers in our office of agricultural law enforcement.

Every application we receive for a concealed-weapon license is sent to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement and **FBI for a criminal-background check** to determine if the applicant is qualified to receive such a license.

Since the program's inception in 1987, we have issued 1,704,624 licenses and only 5,308 license holders have committed offenses warranting revocation - a rate of just under a third of 1 percent. What, of course, is impossible to know is how many of the law-abiding citizens who possess such licenses were able to protect themselves, their families and property during the 23 years of the program's existence because they had the right to carry a weapon.

Pennsylvania is one of 33 states with which Florida has a reciprocal agreement, meaning those possessing licenses from those states can legally carry a weapon in Florida, and Florida license holders can carry a gun in those states.

States that enter into the reciprocal program must be satisfied that the states with which they are involved have standards and laws **at least as rigorous as their own**.

For whatever reason, the city of Philadelphia appears to have adopted standards and screening processes **that go beyond Pennsylvania state law**, according to your article, including arbitrary assessment by local police of an applicant's "character and reputation."

We have followed the law - and always will - in issuing concealed-weapon licenses to law-abiding citizens and in suspending or revoking licenses of license holders who commit offenses under the law disqualify them from continuing to have that right.

**Charles H. Bronson, Commissioner
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services**

The Pennsylvania Attorney General's office ridicules this issue as "a solution in search of a problem." Corbett spokesman Kevin Harley said supporters "can't point to a single incident of serious crime linked to a permit from Florida". Harley said "the real problem is illegal handguns, which Corbett has targeted for several years with the Philadelphia Gun Violence Task Force". "The problem in Philadelphia is not people who have a Florida carry permit," Harley said. "The problem in Philadelphia is people who illegally obtain weapons."

Under the constitutions of the United States and Pennsylvania, citizens have a 'presumption of innocence' that is protected by the 'rule of law' and 'due process' protections prior to restricting or denying their rights. HB 2536 would negate this entire legal process and sets a dangerous precedent that is a threat to our free society as well as our civil rights. Rep. Lentz would 'end the presumption of innocence' and have police power be based on suspicion and on the police "knowing" that the person is "bad". This erosion of our judicial system's protections for the accused is unacceptable and will to civil rights abuses as well as racial profiling.

Real Question-Why are out of state permits in demand?

Unfortunately, the real loop hole, or question if you will, being buried beneath this politically correct tar and feathering is the one relating to the ugly question as to why Pennsylvania residents feel they have to go out of this state to obtain a License To Carry Firearms permit that certain officials, Philadelphia stands out, within Pennsylvania discriminate in issuing these permits in violation of both the intent and purpose of the law.

Many PA Sheriff's offer extended hours, or even satellite offices within their county to facilitate the LTCF process for their residents. Philadelphia, however, has a dubious record with respect to License To Carry Firearms permits that is reflected in the fact that there is only one issuance location, and the only hours they receive completed applications is between 8:30 am and 2:00 pm. Monday thru Friday. In addition authorities demand additional documentation, and require character witnesses to execute affidavits which include personal information of the witness – this in violation of the law. Additionally, Philadelphia's Common Pleas Court Judge Levin has ruled that, contrary to the statutory standard under section 6109, absolute accuracy was required of in completing an concealed carry license application, including disclosure of non-disqualifying matters. Ever since, the Philadelphia Police Department Gun Permits Unit has routinely denied applications for 'failure to provide accurate answers'. These efforts to dissuade and discourage Philadelphians from applying for concealed carry licenses have generated a demand for out of state carry licenses among people who falsely believe that they cannot get a Pennsylvania License.

Further, Philadelphia has a record of excessive and baseless denials of License To Carry Firearms permit applications and accounts for nearly 40% of all License To Carry Firearms permit revocations throughout Pennsylvania each year. These revocations involve questionable reasons such as the victim (with the LTCF permit) being burglarized or having their car stolen or broken into.

Perhaps the most egregious aspect of License To Carry Firearms permit denials is the section of law, 18 Pa.C.S. SECTION 6109 (e)(1)(i), that vests unfettered, unbridled discretion, unconnected to any statutory standards, in each of the sixty-seven individual county sheriffs and in the chief of police of Philadelphia allowing each of those individuals to make their own determination as to what constitutes "character and reputation".

Quote from a brief by Mike McCormick, Esq. in the Young case involving a LTCF denial:

**18 Pa.C.S. SECTION 6109 (e)(1)(i) IS FACIALLY
UNCONSTITUTIONAL**

Section 6109 (e)(1)(i) of the Pennsylvania Uniform Firearms Act of 1995 (18 Pa. C.S.A. §6109 (e)(1)(i)) is invalid on its face because it vests unfettered, unbridled discretion unconnected to any statutory standards in each of the sixty-seven individual county sheriffs and in the chief of police of Philadelphia allowing each of those individuals to make their own determination as to what constitutes "character and reputation that is such that an individual would be likely to act in a manner dangerous to public safety".

What constitutes "An individual whose character and reputation that is such that the individual would be likely to act in a manner dangerous to public safety" is not defined within the Pennsylvania Uniform Firearms Act of 1995.

The Pennsylvania Uniform Firearms Act of 1995 fails to provide any criteria or guidelines which would promote consistency and prevent arbitrary and capricious action by the sixty-seven individual county sheriffs when applying Section 6109(e)(1)(i).

In relevant part, present Section 6109(e)(1)(i) provides as follows:

"(e) Issuance of license.—

(1) A license shall not be issued to any of the following:

(i) An individual whose character and reputation is such that the individual would be likely to act in a manner dangerous to public safety." (Emphasis added).

Section 6109 (e)(1)(i) violates the guarantees of the Second Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and Section 21 of Article I of the Constitution of Pennsylvania that recognize a fundamental right to keep and bear arms.

The above cited language in Pennsylvania law provides the basis for arbitrary and capricious decisions on behalf of the issuing authority for License To Carry Firearms permits. Thus it is not surprising that some gun owners opt for the more uniform standards of another state license procedure over the discriminatory abuses of certain issuing authorities in their home state. However, it is important to be clear that Philadelphia is not the only county that does not correctly follow the law. We have many cases on file of License To Carry Firearms permits being revoked without good cause throughout the Commonwealth. Individuals such as Greg Rotz, Robert Russell, and Melanie Hain plus many other have fallen prey to the abuse of legislative intent in 18 Pa.C.S. SECTION 6109 (e)(1)(i).

Of course there are other reasons for acquiring out of state License To Carry Firearms permits such as a wider availability of states that recognize these licenses, out of state residence, etc. These reasons supplement the choices for citizens but do not supplant the concerns laid out above.

Closing Remarks:

On each occasion, before this committee, I have stressed the need for more consistent prosecution of career recidivist criminals and yet the revolving door of the justice system continues to spit out these creatures of violence with abandon in our urban centers. The answer to violent crime is not to be found in simplistic and unworkable measures such as HB 2536 or Mandatory Reporting of Lost or Stolen Firearms. We must deal with the criminals who ignore all laws or the answers will continue to elude us as the body count continues to escalate.

On behalf of the organizations I represent I thank you, Mr. Chairman and the committee members, for the opportunity to testify here today.

The Allegheny County Sportsmen's League is a non-profit educational organization representing 45 sportsmen clubs, and is the voice of over 100,000 sportsmen in and around Allegheny County. Founded in 1921 the ACSL is dedicated to the preservation of our natural wildlife resources through hunting and fishing. The ACSL also teams with other pro-gun organization and works to preserve the fundamental Constitutional Right to Keep and Bear Arms as protected under Article 1, Section 21 of the Pennsylvania Constitution's "Declaration of Rights" and the Second Amendment of the U. S. Constitution.

The document below is from Rep. Lentz' office and is being circulated as justification for the enactment of HB 2536. The names are redacted making it impossible to check up on the background/record of these individuals. These six incidents occurred over a period of six years. Not one involves an individual who was 'convicted' of a crime at the time of these incidents.

It is a dangerous precedent to set to deny Freedoms and Rights without due process and the protections associated with the rights of the accused to a fair and impartial trial.

Examples:

At least 3,100 permits have been granted to Pennsylvania residents by the Florida Department of Agriculture. Police departments from across the state have encountered dangerous suspects carrying permits to carry a concealed weapon granted by another state – many having never applied in Pennsylvania, and others having already applied in PA, and been rejected. These are some examples:

- [REDACTED] On 2-3-10, the vehicle [REDACTED] was operating was stopped for investigation by Police. The officers observed [REDACTED] was in a security uniform and asked if he was coming or going to work and he replied yes. He gave the officers an expired PA Permit to carry, an expired ACT 235 card and a FLORIDA permit to carry, valid until 2015. [REDACTED] also had an active Protection from Abuse order issued from New York on 1-26-10. [REDACTED] should not have any active PERMITS.
- [REDACTED] On 5-16-09 [REDACTED] was stopped by Police for investigation, his black dodge pick-up fit the description of a truck involved in a prior shooting. [REDACTED] had in his possession a Glock 23 along with a FLORIDA Permit to carry. [REDACTED] was known from prior arrests as an extremely violent individual. When asked why he had a permit to carry from FLORIDA he stated to Police that he was turned down by the Philadelphia Police Departments Gun Permits Unit.
- [REDACTED] On 3-9-08 [REDACTED] was stopped for a vehicle investigation. [REDACTED] was carrying a weapon and also a FLORIDA permit to carry. A check of our data base showed that [REDACTED] never applied for Pennsylvania Permit to carry with the Philadelphia Police Department. The Philadelphia Police dept. would not have issued [REDACTED] a permit to carry had he applied in Philadelphia. [REDACTED] has 2 prior arrests – Narcotics and Robbery.
- [REDACTED] A Warrant was issued for [REDACTED] for a Homicide. Detectives tried to serve him with the warrant at which time he ran into a house which he had the keys to. Police followed and found inside the house a stolen bullet proof vest from the Phila. Police Dept, 2 Shotguns, with one leaning against the wall next to the door. Also recovered off the mantel were pictures of [REDACTED] posing with the guns. [REDACTED] applied on 7-8-08 with the Philadelphia Police Dept. [REDACTED] was disapproved on 8-4-08 for prior arrest history. Narcotics arrest 1996, Homicide arrest 1998 (not guilty). [REDACTED] appealed the Disapproval in 08. Philadelphia Police Department won the appeal 5-26-09, not to issue a permit to [REDACTED] During testimony at the hearing Police found out that [REDACTED] obtained a FLORIDA Permit to Carry.
- [REDACTED] On Friday 3-11-05 police responded to a radio call of a person screaming. [REDACTED] was arguing over money with a female when he punched her in the face, pulled her off the bed and while she was on the floor he kicked her in the back. The female was observed by police with a swollen eye and the bedroom in disarray. [REDACTED] was arrested for Domestic Assault. A check of our data base showed [REDACTED] applied for a permit in Philadelphia in 2003 and his PA Permit was revoked in 2005 due to above arrest. [REDACTED] has a FLORIDA Permit to carry.
- [REDACTED] On 6-21-04, Upper Darby Township Police were patrolling and they heard gunshots a short time after they saw a vehicle speeding the wrong way down Bayard and Maderia Rds. The Officers noted four .45 caliber shell casing on the ground at the scene. Two responding Officers saw the fleeing vehicle and made a stop, this vehicle had bullet holes in it. [REDACTED] also lost 2 Philadelphia Permits to carry. [REDACTED] permit was revoked for the above incident in Upper Darby, Pa and the loss of 2 permits. [REDACTED] then obtained a permit to carry from FLORIDA.

4a) Do you qualify for exemption from the public records law as provided by Section 119.071(4)(d), Florida Statutes?
See #4 of APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS. YES NO

4b) If yes, do you wish to have this information kept confidential? YES NO

5a) Have you ever renounced United States citizenship?
IF YES, you are not eligible for licensure and your application will be denied. YES NO

5b) Are you currently residing in the United States?
IF YES, proceed to question (5c). IF NO, unless you are serving overseas in the United States Armed Forces, you are not eligible for licensure and your application will be denied. YES NO

5c) Are you a United States citizen?
IF YES, proceed to question (6). IF NO, proceed to question (5d). YES NO

5d) Are you deemed a lawful permanent resident alien by the Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services?
IF YES, proceed to question (6). IF you are not a U.S. citizen or if you do not possess permanent resident alien status, you are not eligible for licensure and your application will be denied. YES NO

6) Have you received training with a firearm as required by Section 790.08(2)(h), Florida Statutes, relating to competency with a firearm? See #6 of APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS. YES NO

7) Have you ever been convicted of a felony?
If yes, please see #7 of the APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS. YES NO

8) Have you had adjudication of guilt withheld or imposition of sentence suspended on a felony charge or a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence?
If yes, see #8 of APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS. YES NO

9) Have you been convicted, found guilty of, or had adjudication withheld on one or more misdemeanor crimes of violence?
If yes, see #9 of APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS. YES NO

10) Have you been convicted or found guilty of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence?
If yes, you are not eligible for licensure. See #10 of APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS. YES NO

11) Have you been issued an injunction that is currently in force and effect that restrains you from committing acts of domestic violence or acts of repeat violence?
If yes, you are not eligible for licensure. See #11 of APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS. YES NO

12) Have you ever been adjudicated incapacitated, committed to a mental institution, or adjudicated mentally defective?
If yes, see #12 of APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS. YES NO

13) During the three years preceding the date of this application, have you been:
 a. Committed for the abuse of controlled substances, or been found guilty or convicted of a crime under the provisions of Chapter 893, Florida Statutes, or similar laws of any other state, or had multiple arrests for such offenses within the past five years with the most recent arrest occurring within the past year? YES NO
 b. Committed for the abuse of alcoholic beverages or other substances under the provisions of Chapter 397, or under the provisions of former Chapter 396, Florida Statutes, or convicted under Section 790.151, Florida Statutes, or been deemed a habitual offender under the provisions of Section 856.011(3), Florida Statutes, or similar laws of any other state? YES NO
 c. Convicted two or more times under Section 316.193, Florida Statutes, or similar laws of any other state for driving under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance? YES NO
 If you answered yes to any of these questions, you are not eligible for licensure.

14) Are you under arrest or currently charged in any court with a felony, any crime punishable by imprisonment for more than one year, or any crime of violence, including crimes of domestic violence? If yes, see #14 of APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS. YES NO

15) Are you a fugitive from justice? If yes, please see #14 of the APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS. YES NO

16) Have you been discharged from the Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions? If yes, you are not eligible for licensure. YES NO



I DO SWEAR AND AFFIRM THAT:
 a) I have been furnished a copy of Chapter 790, Florida Statutes, relating to weapons and firearms, and that I am knowledgeable of the provisions contained therein
 b) I do desire a legal means to carry a concealed weapon or firearm for lawful self-defense.
 c) I do not suffer from a physical infirmity that would prevent my safely handling a weapon or firearm.
 d) The information contained in this application and all attached documents is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

 Signature of Applicant _____
 Date Signed

STATE OF _____
 COUNTY OF _____

The foregoing application was sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me this ____ day of _____, 20____, by:

 Print Name of Applicant _____
 NOTARY SIGNATURE

 PRINT, TYPE, OR STAMP NAME OF NOTARY

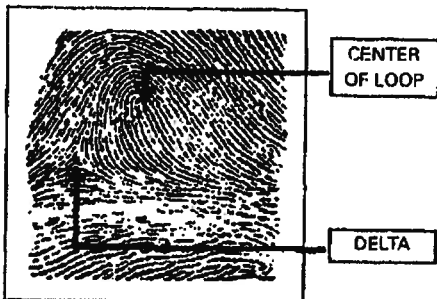
Personally Known Produced Identification Type of Identification Produced _____

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| SIGNATURE OF PERSON FINGERPRINTED | | LAST NAME <u>NAM</u> | FIRST NAME | MIDDLE NAME | | | | |
| RESIDENCE (OF PERSON FINGERPRINTED) | | ALIASES <u>AKA</u> | OR FL920618Z | | DOA-CONSUMER SVC-LIC | | | |
| DATE | | CITIZENSHIP <u>CTZ</u> | SEX | RACE | HAIR | WGT | EYES | |
| SIGNATURE OF OFFICIAL TAKING FINGERPRINTS | | YOUR NO. <u>OCA</u> | TALLAHASSEE, FL | | | | | DATE OF BIRTH <u>DOB</u> Month Day Year |
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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CJIS DIVISION / CLARKSBURG, WV 26306**

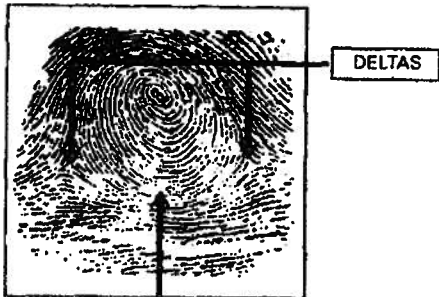
APPLICANT

1. LOOP



THE LINES BETWEEN CENTER OF LOOP AND DELTA MUST SHOW

2. WHORL



THESE LINES RUNNING BETWEEN DELTAS MUST BE CLEAR

3. ARCH



ARCHES HAVE NO DELTAS

TO OBTAIN CLASSIFIABLE FINGERPRINTS:

1. USE BLACK PRINTER'S INK.
2. DISTRIBUTE INK EVENLY ON INKING SLAB.
3. WASH AND DRY FINGERS THOROUGHLY.
4. ROLL FINGERS FROM NAIL TO NAIL, AND AVOID ALLOWING FINGERS TO SLIP.
5. BE SURE IMPRESSIONS ARE RECORDED IN CORRECT ORDER.
6. NOTE IN THE APPROPRIATE FINGER BLOCKS IF APPLICANT IS MISSING ONE OR MORE FINGERS FOR ANY REASON. IF NOT MISSING, ALL TEN IMPRESSIONS MUST BE PROVIDED WITH SCARS AND DEFORMITIES NOTATED.
7. IF SOME PHYSICAL CONDITION MAKES IT IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN PERFECT IMPRESSIONS, SUBMIT THE BEST THAT CAN BE OBTAINED.
8. EXAMINE THE COMPLETED PRINTS TO SEE IF THEY CAN BE CLASSIFIED, BEARING IN MIND THAT MOST FINGERPRINTS FALL INTO THE PATTERNING SHOWN ON THIS CARD (OTHER PATTERNS OCCUR INFREQUENTLY AND ARE NOT SHOWN HERE).

THIS CARD FOR USE BY:

LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK

1. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN FINGERPRINTING APPLICANTS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT POSITIONS.*
2. OFFICIALS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR PURPOSES OF EMPLOYMENT, LICENSING, AND PERMITS, AS AUTHORIZED BY STATE STATUTES AND APPROVED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, LOCAL AND COUNTY ORDINANCES, UNLESS SPECIFICALLY BASED ON APPLICABLE STATE STATUTES DO NOT SATISFY THIS REQUIREMENT.**
3. U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND OTHER ENTITIES REQUIRED BY FEDERAL LAW.**
4. OFFICIALS OF FEDERALLY CHARTERED OR INSURED BANKING INSTITUTIONS TO PROMOTE OR MAINTAIN THE SECURITY OF THOSE INSTITUTIONS.

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. PRINTS MUST FIRST BE CHECKED THROUGH THE APPROPRIATE STATE IDENTIFICATION BUREAU, AND ONLY THOSE FINGERPRINTS FOR WHICH NO DISQUALIFYING RECORD HAS BEEN FOUND LOCALLY SHOULD BE SUBMITTED FOR FBI SEARCH.
 2. PRIVACY ACT OF 1974 (P.L. 93-579) REQUIRES THAT FEDERAL, STATE, OR LOCAL AGENCIES INFORM INDIVIDUALS WHOSE SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER IS REQUESTED WHETHER SUCH DISCLOSURE IS MANDATORY OR VOLUNTARY, BASIS OF AUTHORITY FOR SUCH SOLICITATION, AND USES WHICH WILL BE MADE OF IT.
 3. IDENTITY OF PRIVATE CONTRACTORS SHOULD BE SHOWN IN SPACE "EMPLOYER AND ADDRESS". THE CONTRIBUTOR IS THE NAME OF THE AGENCY SUBMITTING THE FINGERPRINT CARD TO THE FBI.
 4. FBI NUMBER, IF KNOWN, SHOULD ALWAYS BE FURNISHED IN THE APPROPRIATE SPACE.
- MISCELLANEOUS NO. - RECORD; OTHER ARMED FORCES NO. - PASSPORT NO. (PP); ALIEN REGISTRATION NO. (AR); PORT SECURITY CARD NO. (PS); SELECTIVE SERVICE NO. (SS); VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION CLAIM NO. (VA).

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES
DIVISION OF LICENSING



CHARLES H. BRONSON
COMMISSIONER

CONCEALED WEAPON OR FIREARM LICENSE
APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
AND
CHAPTER 790, FLORIDA STATUTES

Message from the Commissioner of Agriculture:

Dear Concealed Weapon License Applicant:

A license permits you to carry a weapon or firearm, concealed on your person. It does not authorize you to use that weapon or firearm. Such usage is regulated by other provisions of Florida law.

The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services has the responsibility to administer this program in accordance with the law and its intent as a service to the people of Florida.

It is my hope that you will exercise your lawful right responsibly, properly, and safely.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Charles H. Bronson".

Commissioner