

Report on Information Available For Firearms Background Checks

By the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Policy
Group

January 1, 2014

The 2013 Legislature directed the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Policy Group (Policy Group) to prepare a report on A) issues related to the conduct of background checks prior to issuing either a permit to carry a pistol or a permit to transfer a firearm; B) the progress made on reducing suspense files; and C) the laws relating to the timely transmittal and entry of data¹.

Each of the topics is discussed along with any related recommendations. All of the recommendations were unanimously approved by the Policy Group at its meeting on December 11, 2013, and are respectfully presented for consideration.

A. Background Checks

General Information on Background Checks for Permits

There are two types of firearms permits in Minnesota: a permit to carry a pistol and a permit to transfer a firearm. A sheriff is required to issue a permit to carry a pistol if the statutorily mandated background check² does not reveal any disqualifier³. A chief of police is required to issue a permit to transfer a firearm⁴ following a statutorily mandated background check⁵ when the applicant is a resident of the chief's city and no disqualifier is found⁶. If the applicant does not live in a city, the sheriff is to conduct the background check and issue the permit to transfer if no disqualifier is found⁷.

Search Capabilities of BCA Databases

For both types of permits, a chief or sheriff reviews local, state and federal records to determine if an applicant has disqualifiers. Retrieval of some of these records has been automated by the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) to assist with the permitting process. A single query searches Minnesota and federal databases and returns a combined response. The databases that are queried include:

¹ 2013 Minnesota Laws, chapter 86, article 4, section 11

² Minnesota Statutes, section 624.714, subd. 4

³ Minnesota Statutes, sections 624.713 and 624.714, subd. 2

⁴ Minnesota Statutes, section 624.7131, subd. 5

⁵ Minnesota Statutes, section 624.7131, subd. 2

⁶ Minnesota Statutes, section 624.7131, subd. 4

⁷ Minnesota Statutes, section 624.7131

- Federal criminal history (Interstate Identification Index or III) including arrests, detention, criminal charges and court dispositions
- Federal warrants and protection orders (National Crime Information Center or NCIC)
- National Instant Criminal Background Check System Index that stores disqualifying offenses not found in III or NCIC (NICS Index)
- Minnesota criminal history including arrest, detention, court disposition and incarceration information for adult felonies, gross misdemeanors and targeted misdemeanors and juvenile adjudications of delinquency for felonies and gross misdemeanors
- Minnesota warrants and protection orders
- Civil commitment records at Minnesota Department of Human Services which can then be accessed using informed consent from the applicant (part of the application form)

To better understand how search capabilities can be improved, sheriffs and chiefs were offered a survey and were asked to share the survey with their staff members who perform these checks. There were 236 responses; the questions and responses are in Appendix A.

How Search Capabilities Can Be Improved

According to the survey results, the most popular additional search terms were address, incidents by type of offense and incidents by date range. Suggested search criteria also included race, height, and weight. When specifically asked if a partial Social Security number should be collected (following a statutory change), 56% of respondents said “no.”

The BCA has evaluated how and when additional databases can be incorporated into the automated query process used to conduct the background checks and has taken the first steps to begin a project. Representatives of chiefs and sheriffs have been consulted about which additional repositories should be added with the most requested repository being Driver and Vehicle Services (DVS) data for information from driver’s license and government identification cards. When DVS

data is incorporated into the automated query, some address, race, height and weight information will be available.

Another DVS-based issue with respect to these permits is that a permit to carry applicant is required to provide an accurate photocopy of her driver's license or other government-issued photo identification⁸. There is no such requirement for a permit to transfer. Also, law enforcement would like the ability to query the photograph when an applicant appears to receive the permit and has forgotten her driver's license so that they can confirm that the correct person is receiving the permit.

There are plans to capture address information in the new criminal history system currently under development. For incidents to be searched, the Comprehensive Incident-Based Reporting System (CIBRS) statute⁹ would need to be amended to allow its use for these background checks.

Recommendation: The Legislature should amend Minnesota Statutes, section 624.7131 to require an accurate copy of the applicant's current driver's license, state identification card, or the photo page of the applicant's passport as part of the application for a permit to transfer.

Recommendation: The Legislature should amend Minnesota Statutes, section 171.07, subdivision 1a so that the photograph at Driver and Vehicle Services can be used as part of the permitting process.

Recommendation: The new criminal history system should require address information at the time of booking.

Recommendation: The Legislature should amend Minnesota Statutes, section 299C.40 to allow the data in the CIBRS database to be used for these background checks.

⁸ Minnesota Statutes, section 624.714, subd. 3 (c)(2)

⁹ Minnesota Statutes, section 299C.40

Should Identification Data in Databases Be Increased?

Survey respondents most frequently selected adding address information to BCA databases along with fingerprint links to all databases and any other licenses (other than to drive) held by the individual such as a professional license.

The addition of fingerprints to the application process would permit law enforcement agencies to use the fingerprints to query the Minnesota criminal history and get other identifiers that would help differentiate records returned as part of a federal query. Fingerprint-based checks would streamline the determination whether disqualifiers exist.

There is no central repository of professional licenses and so automating a query would be difficult. The capture of professional license information on the permit application form would provide the law enforcement agency with the means to ask the licensing agency for more information.

Recommendation: The BCA should determine the feasibility and cost for law enforcement agencies to submit the applicant's fingerprints to be used to query the Minnesota criminal history file.

B. Suspense Files

What Progress Has Been Made in Reducing Suspense Files?

In the early 1990's, nearly 40% of criminal history records were "in suspense" because the court disposition could not be associated with an arrest record with fingerprints. This meant that almost half of the felony convictions did not appear in the criminal history system. The Criminal History Records Maintenance system was developed to assist local law enforcement agencies and the courts with suspense reduction. It provides access to the criminal history system and the suspense file so that criminal history records can be updated and the court disposition associated with the correct arrest.

Due to the combined efforts of staff at local law enforcement agencies, the courts and the BCA over the past 12 years, the total number of records in suspense at the end of November was 189,425. The percentage of court dispositions that

went into suspense in 2013, averaged over the first eleven months of the year, was 8.42%.

The BCA continues to support suspense prevention and provides many tools¹⁰ for agencies to use to reduce the number of their records in suspense.

Additionally, the Judicial Branch case management system flags cases where fingerprinting is required¹¹ to ensure that if fingerprints have not been taken, the court is aware and can order the offender to report to law enforcement for the collection of fingerprints and other identification data.

Recommendations to Further Reduce Suspense Files?

The combined efforts of all participants in the criminal justice process – law enforcement, prosecutors, court personnel and those who supervise offenders – is needed to continue to reduce the suspense files.

Recommendation: While no legislation is needed, each participant should verify that an individual has been fingerprinted during each step in the criminal justice process.

Recommendation: While no legislation is needed, chief law enforcement officers are encouraged to make suspense file reduction a priority for their agency and to make use of the tools provided by the BCA to assist them with these efforts.

C. Timely Transmittal and Entry of Data

Summary of Current Data Transmittal

Currently, the courts electronically transmit to the BCA in real time all criminal case disposition data for adults charged with targeted misdemeanors, gross misdemeanors and felonies, and all juvenile case disposition data for juveniles charged with gross misdemeanors and felonies. Data transmitted includes all identifying information on the offender, and all conviction and diversion data including all conditions imposed by the judge, and the beginning and end date of the probation or diversion term. The BCA does not, however, have the ability to

¹⁰ <https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/bca/bca-divisions/mnjis/Pages/suspense-prevention.aspx>

¹¹ Minnesota Statutes, section 609.118

store all the data sent by courts in its current system and so is missing some dates; the BCA will be able to store the additional data once the new criminal history system is in place. The courts also electronically transmit to the BCA all qualifying protective orders, and to NICS all mental health commitments, all findings in public cases of incompetence to stand trial or not guilty by reason of mental illness, and all orders restoring firearms rights for persons with a mental-health related disqualification.

The BCA forwards to the federal criminal history repository (Interstate Identification Index or III) certain information on adult offenders, but does not forward any information on juvenile offenders.

Recommendations for Statutory Change on Timely Transmittal and Data Entry

During the 2013 legislative session, a statute was passed that requires the court and prosecuting attorneys to send certain criminal and juvenile case disposition data directly to NICS¹². The statute requires all 87 county attorney offices to either build an integration with NICS, which is most likely not feasible and/or is cost prohibitive, or to send information to NICS on paper or by other means on a case-by-case basis. The information required to be sent by the county attorney, the discharge from a diversion program, is case disposition data that is already sent electronically by the courts to the BCA. In addition, some county attorneys offer diversion programs before charges are filed. These diversions are not addressed in the statutory language.

This statute requires the court to build a new direct integration to NICS to transmit data that is already sent to the BCA. As noted above, not all the data required by the 2013 language is stored at the BCA. For the offenders whose information is already in the federal III system, the transmission of some of this data would be duplicative. The statute also requires the court to send to NICS information on juvenile offenders charged with a crime of violence who are placed in a diversion program. As noted above, disposition information for all juveniles charged with a felony, including all crimes of violence, is electronically transmitted by the courts to the BCA, but is not forwarded to the federal system.

¹² Minnesota Statutes, section 624.713, subd. 5

If the court were to begin electronically transmitting to NICS all data on juveniles who are placed in a diversion program, the result would be that only juveniles with a diversion disposition are in the federal system, as no data on juveniles who have been adjudicated delinquent for a crime of violence is currently being sent to the federal system. Finally, as the statute is currently drafted, the court would only send public juvenile case information; public juvenile delinquency cases are those alleging a felony offense by a juvenile age 16 or older¹³. In the absence of specific language in statute indicating a directive to also share non-public juvenile case information with the federal system, the court would not do so. When the juvenile data are at the BCA, most are classified as private data on individuals¹⁴. Conviction data are public at the BCA when a person under age 18 was tried as an adult or the adult sentence for an extended jurisdiction juvenile sentence is executed.

The recommendation below concerning section 260B.171 is to close the gap that exists regarding what juvenile data is shared with the federal system. The questions that need to be answered are 1) whether adjudication data as well as diversion data should be sent to the federal system; 2) whether all public and non-public juvenile case information should be sent to the federal system; and 3) whether the courts should be required to build a new integration with the federal system to share this data, or whether the BCA should be required to pass juvenile offender information on to the federal system, which would not require the courts or the BCA to build any new integrations.

Directing the BCA to forward juvenile information on to the federal system will require the removal of statutory barriers, most notably the requirement that juvenile data be destroyed on a very specific timeline¹⁵, which requires a case-by-case determination, is administratively burdensome, and is largely unworkable from an integrations perspective. Many of the juveniles whose data currently cannot be shared are individuals with a lifetime firearms ban under state and/or federal law; the existing statutory data retention requirements prevent the BCA

¹³ Minnesota Statutes, sections 260B.171, subd. 4(a) and 260B.163, subd. 1

¹⁴ Minnesota Statutes, sections 13.87, subd. 2 and 299C.095, subd. 1

¹⁵ Minnesota Statutes, section 299C.095, subd. 2

from readily sharing the data with the federal system and prevent enforcement of the lifetime firearms ban after the data has been destroyed. The Policy Group sought guidance from the legislature on this issue in 2010, and renews that request in order to address these gaps.

Statutes currently require that the courts send to NICS all orders issued restoring firearms rights to persons with a criminal conviction-related disqualification¹⁶. When the courts built the current integration with NICS, the NICS staff indicated that the restoration orders for individuals with a criminal conviction-related disqualification could not be sent to NICS by the courts because the courts were not the agency that sent the original conviction information to NICS. For that reason, the portion of the statute referencing section 609.165 was not implemented. It is recommended that to address this gap, the reference to section 609.165, subdivision 1d, be deleted from section 253B.24, and a new requirement to share these restoration orders be added to section 609.165, with a directive to the courts to share the order with the BCA, and a directive to the BCA to share the information with NICS.

If the courts are to implement a data pass of these orders to the BCA, it would first require more control over how such restoration petitions are filed with the court; additional legislation may be needed to standardize this process. Currently, such petitions can be filed in any county and are often opened as a civil case. A data pass from a civil case, which typically contains much less identifying information, would not likely provide adequate information to match the underlying offense data with the restoration data. In order to be useful to individuals performing background checks, any data electronically sent regarding restoration orders must match as closely as possible the data sent on the underlying criminal case. In sum, additional legislation would be needed to standardize the process of requesting restoration of firearms rights so that any restoration order issued can be electronically passed in a form that is useful to the background check process.

¹⁶ Minnesota Statutes, section 253B.24 (3)

As directed by the legislative language, the Revisor of Statutes was consulted to determine if there are other sections of Minnesota Statutes that should be changed to establish deadlines for the transmittal and entry of data as was done in 2013. Seven different search phrases were used to identify sections that might need to be changed.

Of the statutory sections identified, several were already subject to timely transmittal and data entry requirements or governed databases not used in these background checks. Of the remaining sections, most involve an action by a court that impacts an individual's right to receive a permit to carry or a permit to transfer.

Recommendation: The sections below are presented in bill form for possible amendment to establish timely transmittal or entry of data requirements similar to those established in 2013.

The first section identified by the Revisor's search is Minnesota Statutes, section 260B.245, subdivision 1(b). It reads:

Subdivision 1. Effect.

(b) A person who was adjudicated delinquent for, or convicted as an extended jurisdiction juvenile of, a crime of violence as defined in section 624.712, subdivision 5, is not entitled to ship, transport, possess, or receive a firearm for the remainder of the person's lifetime. A person who has received a relief of disability under United States Code, title 18, section 925, or whose ability to possess firearms has been restored under section 609.165, subdivision 1d, is not subject to the restrictions of this subdivision.

As the language in section 260B.245 does not direct the court to take any action, the recommendation is to place language about timely data transmittal in Minnesota Statutes, section 260B.171, the provision governing records of juvenile delinquency matters. The amended language would read as follows.

Minnesota Statutes, section 260B.171, subdivision 2 is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Record of findings. (a) The juvenile court shall forward to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension the following data in juvenile petitions involving felony- or gross misdemeanor-level offenses:

(1) the name and birthdate of the juvenile, including any of the juvenile's known aliases or street names;

(2) the act for which the juvenile was petitioned and date of the offense; and

(3) the date and county where the petition was filed.

(b) Upon completion of the court proceedings, the court shall forward the court's finding and case disposition to the bureau. The court shall specify whether:

(1) the juvenile was referred to a diversion program;

(2) the petition was dismissed, continued for dismissal, or continued without adjudication; or

(3) the juvenile was adjudicated delinquent.

(c) The bureau shall forward juvenile records to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System that are the basis for disqualification under section 624.713. The juvenile records shall be electronically transmitted within three business days of receipt.

~~(e)~~ (ed) The juvenile court shall forward to the bureau, the Sentencing Guidelines Commission, and the Department of Corrections the following data on individuals convicted as extended jurisdiction juveniles:

(1) the name and birthdate of the offender, including any of the juvenile's known aliases or street names;

(2) the crime committed by the offender and the date of the crime;

(3) the date and county of the conviction; and

(4) the case disposition.

The court shall notify the bureau, the Sentencing Guidelines Commission, and the Department of Corrections whenever it executes an extended jurisdiction juvenile's adult sentence under section 260B.130, subdivision 5.

~~(de)~~ (de) The juvenile court shall forward to the statewide supervision system described in section 241.065 the following data in juvenile petitions for individuals under supervision by probation agencies or in an out-of-home placement:

(1) the name, address, birth date, race, and gender of the juvenile, including any of the juvenile's known aliases or street names;

(2) the act for which the juvenile was petitioned and date of offense;

(3) the date and county where the petition was filed;

(4) county, date of court action, and court file number of any adjudication or continuance;

- (5) the case disposition, including any conditions of supervision; and
- (6) the discharge or closing date and reason for the case under supervision.

(ef) The bureau, Sentencing Guidelines Commission, and the Department of Corrections shall retain the extended jurisdiction juvenile data for as long as the data would have been retained if the offender had been an adult at the time of the offense. Data retained on individuals under this subdivision are private data under section 13.02, except that extended jurisdiction juvenile data becomes public data under section 13.87, subdivision 2, when the juvenile court notifies the bureau that the individual's adult sentence has been executed under section 260B.130, subdivision 5.

The second section identified by the Revisor is in Chapter 609.

Minnesota Statutes, section 609.165, subdivision 1d is amended to read:

Subd. 1d. Judicial restoration of ability to possess firearm by felon. A person prohibited by state law from shipping, transporting, possessing, or receiving a firearm because of a conviction or a delinquency adjudication for committing a crime of violence may petition a court to restore the person's ability to possess, receive, ship, or transport firearms and otherwise deal with firearms.

The court may grant the relief sought if the person shows good cause to do so and the person has been released from physical confinement. The court shall ensure that the restoration order is electronically transmitted within three business days to the bureau of criminal apprehension. The bureau shall transmit the restoration order to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System within three business days.

If a petition is denied, the person may not file another petition until three years have elapsed without the permission of the court.

It is also recommended that a reference to section 609.165, subd. 1d be removed from the civil commitment statute. The specific change would read as follows.

Minnesota Statutes, section 253B.24 is amended to read:

When a court:

(1) commits a person under this chapter as being mentally ill, developmentally disabled, mentally ill and dangerous, or chemically dependent;

(2) determines in a criminal case that a person is incompetent to stand trial or not guilty by reason of mental illness; or

(3) restores a person's ability to possess a firearm under section ~~609.165, subdivision 1d,~~ ~~or~~ 624.713, subdivision 4,

the court shall ensure that this information is electronically transmitted within three business days to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System.

The third section identified by the Revisor is section 624.713.

Given the issues described above concerning the 2013 changes to section 624.713, it is recommended that Minnesota Statutes, section 624.713, subdivision 5 be repealed and Minnesota Statutes, section 299C.095, subdivision 2 amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Retention.** (a) Notwithstanding section 138.17, the bureau shall retain juvenile history records until the child reaches age 28 unless one of the following applies and then the juvenile history records shall be retained for the same time period as adult records: for the time periods provided in this subdivision. ~~Notwithstanding contrary provisions of paragraphs (b) to (e), all data in a juvenile history record must be retained for the longest time period applicable to any item in the individual juvenile history record.~~

~~(i) If, before data are destroyed under this subdivision, the subject of the data is convicted of a felony as an adult, the individual's juvenile history record must be retained for the same time period as an adult criminal history record.~~

~~(b) Juvenile history data on a child who was arrested must be destroyed six months after the arrest if the child has not been referred to a diversion program and no petition has been filed against the child by that time.~~

~~(c) Juvenile history data on a child against whom a delinquency petition was filed and subsequently dismissed must be destroyed upon receiving notice from the court that the petition was dismissed.~~

~~(d) Juvenile history data on a child who was referred to a diversion program or against whom a delinquency petition has been filed and continued for dismissal must be destroyed when the child reaches age 21.~~

~~(e) Juvenile history data on a child against whom a delinquency petition was filed and continued without adjudication, or a child who was found to have committed a felony or gross misdemeanor level offense, must be destroyed when the child reaches age 28. If the offender commits a felony violation as an adult, the bureau shall retain the data for as long as the data would have been retained if the offender had been an adult at the time of the juvenile offense.~~

~~(fi) If the individual was adjudicated bureau shall retain extended jurisdiction juvenile data on an individual received under section 260B.171, subdivision 2, paragraph (c), as an extended jurisdiction juvenile for as long as the data would have been retained if the offender had been an adult at the time of the offense.~~

~~(iii) If the adjudication requires a lifetime ban on the possession of firearms.~~

~~(gb) Data retained on individuals under this subdivision are private data under section 13.02, except that extended jurisdiction juvenile data become public data under section 13.87,~~

subdivision 2, when the juvenile court notifies the bureau that the individual's adult sentence has been executed under section 260B.130, subdivision 5.

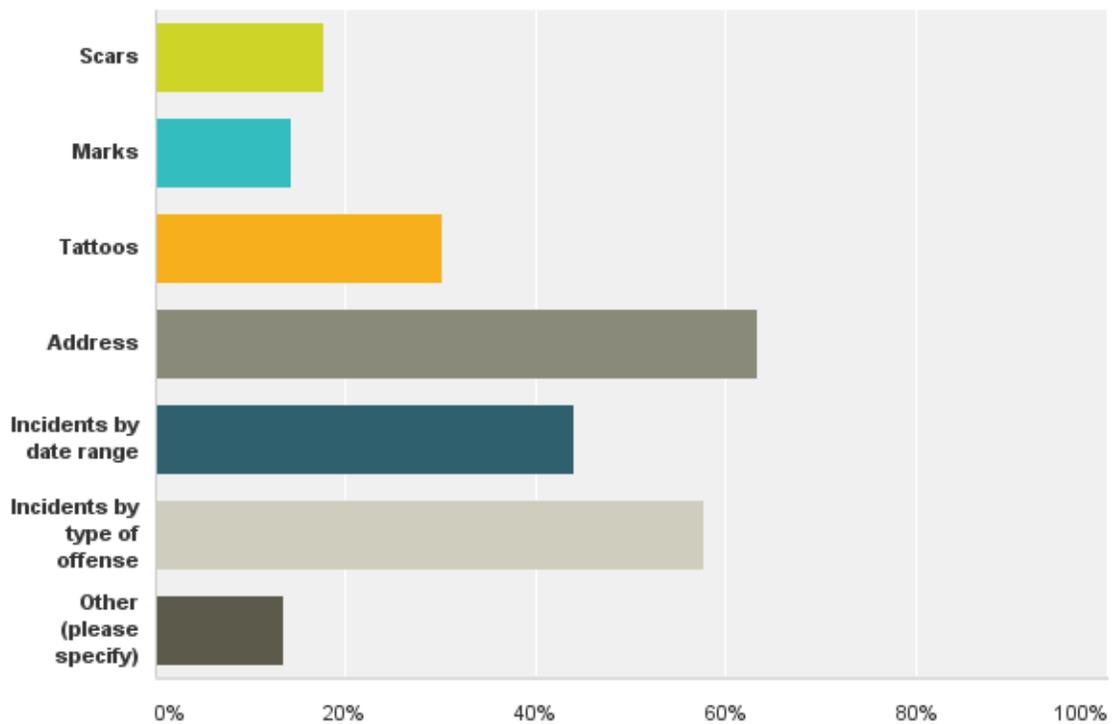
~~(h)~~ (c) A person who receives data on a juvenile under ~~paragraphs (b) to (e)~~ this subdivision from the bureau shall destroy the data according to the schedule in this subdivision, unless the person has access to the data under other law. The bureau shall include a notice of the destruction schedule with all data it disseminates on juveniles.

(d) Those case dispositions that are disqualifiers under section 624.713 shall be electronically transmitted by the bureau to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System within three business days of receipt.

Appendix A

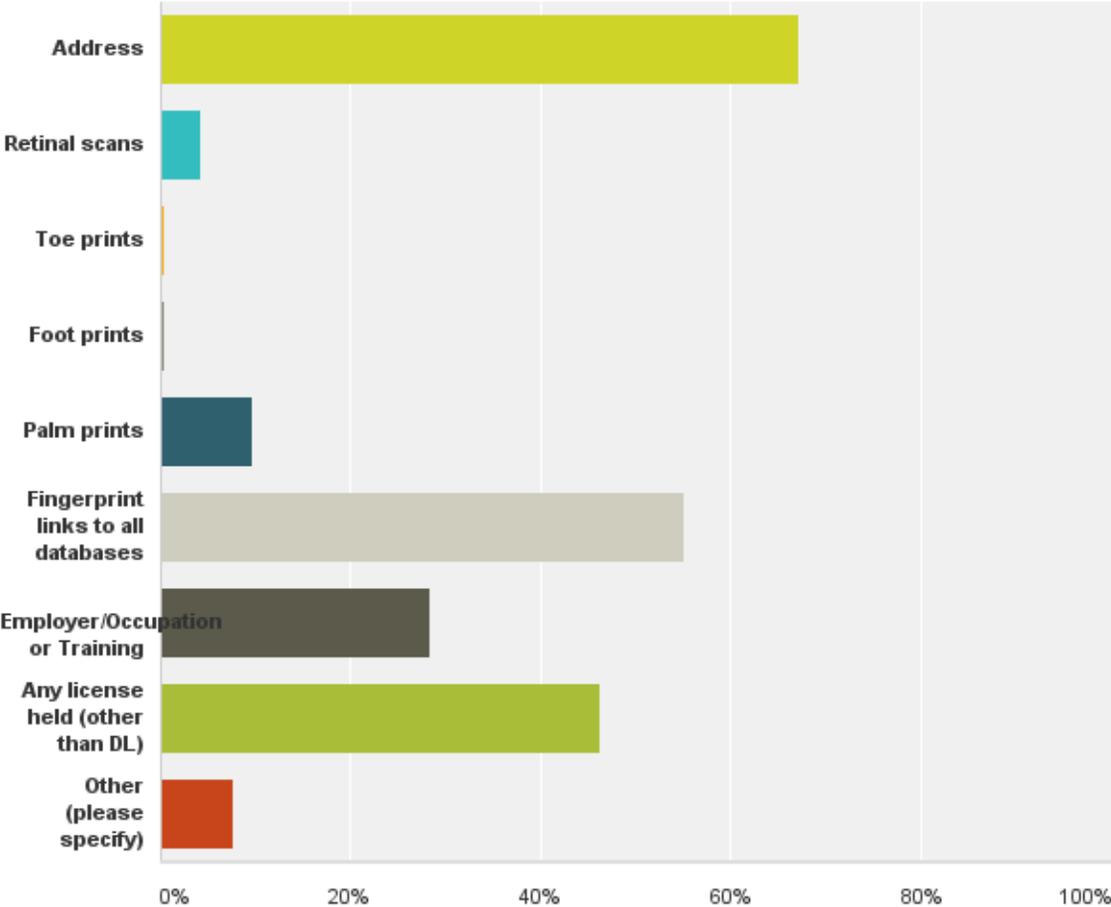
Q1 Most searches of BCA databases are done using name and date of birth, a license plate or a driver's license number. In addition to those searches, mark all of the following that you would use to search as part of firearms permit background check:

Answered: 236 Skipped: 0



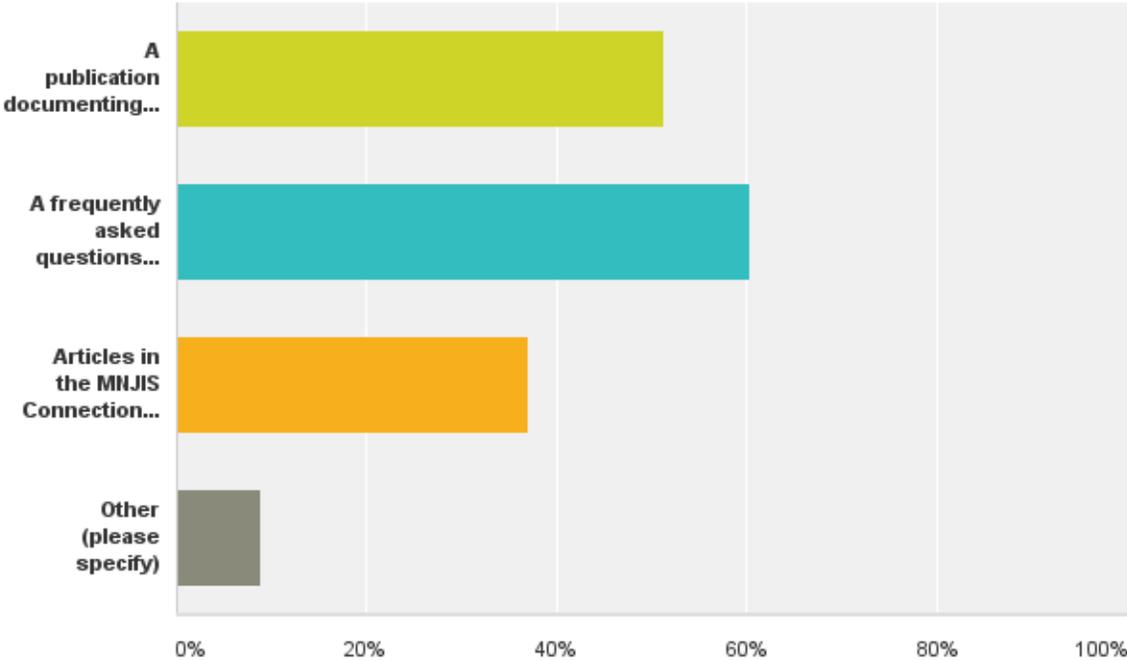
Q2 BCA databases currently hold a number of identification data elements like height, weight, eye color, hair color and race. Mark all of the following you would like added to BCA databases:

Answered: 236 Skipped: 0



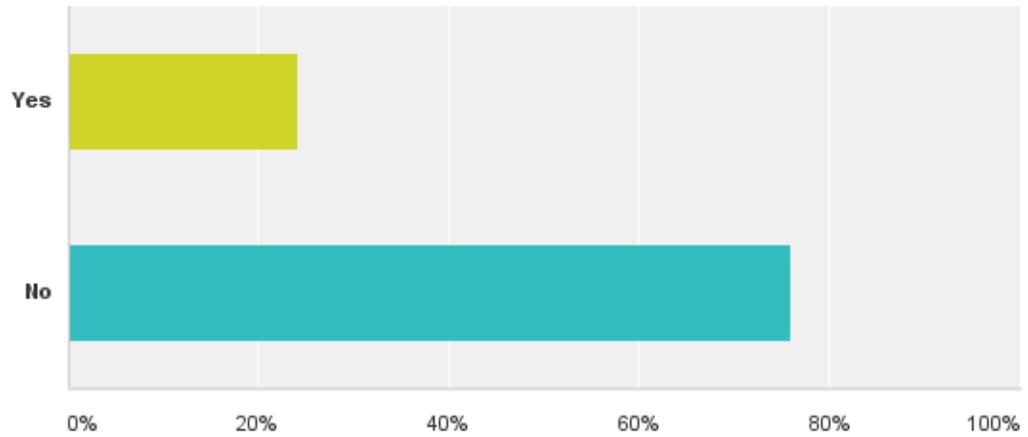
Q3 BCA databases hold data about many, but not all, offenses. For example, not all misdemeanors are required to be booked and sent to the BCA. To the extent that the BCA and Court databases (MNCIS) do not include the same data, which of the following would be helpful as records are evaluated when conducting a background check to determine if a permit should be issued? Mark all that apply.

Answered: 236 Skipped: 0



Q4 Have you ever discovered a record in your agency's RMS that did not appear in either CCH or MNCIS?

Answered: 236 Skipped: 0



Q 5 If you answered “yes” to number 4, what did you do?

Note: responses have been grouped but not edited

Did further research

However, I did find where the CCH indicated the person was eligible for firearms after the ten years expired. Because of the felony offense he is not eligible. Calls were made and it was verified that the CCH was inaccurate and the ten year period should not have been on the CCH.

Searched court records to determine conviction level.

we investigated further to get as much information as possible for our background check. we do not contact the BCA.

Contacted either the booking location and or/corrections for a fingerprint request on party

Contacted the prosecuting attorney's office to follow-up.

Checked with police reports and/or court records. This involved taking more time to research.

Contacted the courts in the jurisdiction and asked them for the final disposition.

Checked with the Agency who charged him and or the Court House of Agency jurisdiction

Called the Clerk of Court to find out the actual plea to the case.

Attempted to determine the error.

Contacted prosecuting authority & court records to determine disposition information.

I looked up the records in Odyssey and was able to deny the permit based on the court record. It was not our agency's record however. The applicant checked "yes" to being convicted of Domestic Assault. He had no criminal history with the BCA or FBI.

Generally, a conviction is required for a disqualifier, so the MNCIS information is the most important. Something might popup in RMS or CCH, but without conviction information, it's of little use.

research through MNCIS and other originating agencies.

Completed follow-up with the court records to determine outcome

verify there were no charges filed through the prosecutor

I have done additional research primarily with the appropriate prosecuting attorney's office.

Attempted to verify with Court if they had any documentation in their hard files.

Older cases not found in MNCIS - called the Court to see if they still had a record of it.

Research around and contact County of record to determine if it is a disqualifier

Searched further.

Checked with the Court system to see why and/or request that the record be updated.

Contacted county attorney for outcome case and/or requested fingerprints

checked all available data bases and then called the courts of jurisdiction who looked up the info.

Researched the info manually...

further investigate into hit

Contacted the courts and BCA to find out why. some have been explained a couple have not

Probation violation that excluded a person from purchasing a firearm.

It usually occurs on new charges. We were informed by another agency, we got a copy of their report. He was to be charged by formal complaint, and then per the courts, (because we asked,) we were informed it sometimes take 6-8 months before formal complaint info is in MNCIS. It did show up the following day on the CCH as an arrest.

local charges not submitted to BCA by a P.D. local records requests of police agencies where person has lived in the past discovered inelegible individuals

The record was a non-targeted misdemeanor and did not affect the application.

Evaluated the information that we have available to us and make a determination based on that information.

This occurs on a somewhat regular basis and the information is carefully considered prior to issuance or in some cases denial.

Denied the permit.

The Sheriff contacted the individual and they had the burden of proof, they had to produce proof that they had completed the treatment program. In our case the DL record showed that they had been convicted of a DUI and had gone through treatment.

Contacted the BCA

contacted BCA for assistance

Check with BCA

contacted the BCA and the local agency

Worked with Martha at BCA to get the record resolved

Called BCA

Notified BCA or courts/jail to correct.

Fix record or get fingerprints

Several things. May have to fix suspense records, notify courts and/or BCA to add/edit items on CCH.

Obtained the necessary information if it was a suspense record while we had the individual here.

USUALLY IN SUSPENSE FILE DUE TO NO FINGERPRINTS HAVING BEEN TAKEN

Determine the reason. If it is because of subject not being fingerprinted, we would have the subject come to the PD and fingerprint same.

Corrected the problem with the courts

corrected record

Checked agency records

Go back to record file and see if subject was ever printed on that record which could be a reason it never showed up and was older and no suspense would show.

verified accuracy of the record and provided it for consideration of approval of the permit

made notation to records personnel

Referred to the case

Checked our records plus court records. If it was in a suspense file, had person come in to correct file.

Went by our records

Other issue

Actually I haven't but I have a question. Would it be possible to require a fingerprint scan when the application is submitted? That would ensure that we get the correct criminal history. Sometimes it is

very difficult to determine if the applicant is the subject of a criminal history due to very similar name/dob. It would also eliminate the 40 pages of "Johnson"s that we get back when we run the QH.

Did nothing

Nothing

Nothing

Unknown. Murray County Sheriff's Department does firearm applications for the Fulda P.D.

Can't remember specifics, quite some time ago

Q6 Would you like the permit application forms changed to collect a partial Social Security number? {Note: this would require a change in statute.}

Answered: 233 Skipped: 3

