IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

MARYLAND SHALL ISSUE, INC., et al.,	)	
	)	
Plaintiffs,	)	
	)	
v.	)	**Case No. 16-cv-3311-ELH**
	)	
LAWRENCE HOGAN, et al.,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

Plaintiffs' Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment

Plaintiffs Maryland Shall Issue, Inc., Deborah Kay Miller, Susan Brancato Vizas, and Atlantic Guns, Inc. (collectively, "Plaintiffs"), by and through undersigned counsel and pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56, move for summary judgment on all counts of Plaintiffs' Amended Complaint and oppose Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment for the reasons stated in their accompanying Memorandum and request a hearing on their Cross-motion.

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this 27th day of January, 2021, the foregoing was served, via electronic delivery to Defendants' counsel via CM/ECF system which will forward copies to Counsel of Record.

/s/ John Parker Sweeney
John Parker Sweeney (Bar No. 08761)

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Defendants.	)	

Plaintiffs' Memorandum in Support of Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment and in Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment

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Dated: January 27, 2021

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Introduction

Maryland's "permit-to-purchase" law bans Maryland's law-abiding, responsible citizens from acquiring a handgun without first applying for and obtaining a handgun qualification license ("HQL"). It also bans Maryland's firearm retailers from selling handguns to individuals without an HQL. The HQL application and approval process is time-consuming and burdensome, requiring law-abiding, responsible Maryland citizens who wish to acquire a handgun to, at their own expense:

- Initiate the HQL application online;
- Locate and travel to an approved fingerprint vendor to obtain fingerprints;
- Attend a half-day classroom instruction;
- Locate and travel to a shooting range and pass a live-fire exercise;
- Complete and submit the HQL application online;
- Pay a $50 application fee;
- Wait up to 30 days (and oftentimes longer) for the Maryland State Police to conduct a background check and approve or deny the HQL application.

The process does not end there. After an HQL application is approved, a prospective purchaser must then undergo Maryland's pre-existing and still-continuing handgun registration process prior to purchasing a handgun ("77R Handgun Registration"), which requires purchasers to undergo a second, redundant background check; register the handgun they wish to purchase; pay another fee; and wait an additional seven business days before finally acquiring their handgun for possession in their homes. Defendants admit the preexisting and continuing 77R Handgun Registration process kept those who are prohibited from acquiring firearms from doing so. The HQL requirement imposes a superfluous layer of regulatory inconvenience and expense that

unnecessarily burdens the core right of the Second Amendment to acquire and possess a handgun for self-defense in the home.

The HQL requirement is not just burdensome. Prospective purchasers are banned from purchasing, renting, or receiving a handgun for self-defense in their homes while they work to complete their HQL applications, while they wait 30 days or longer for the State to process their applications, and while they wait another seven business days after purchasing their handguns. The undisputed facts demonstrate both that the HQL requirement temporarily bans handgun acquisition and that it was intended to deter, and has deterred, tens of thousands of law-abiding, responsible Maryland citizens from exercising their core Second Amendment right to possess handguns for self-defense in the home.

The HQL requirement is unconstitutional because it effects a ban on handgun acquisition that is inconsistent with the Second Amendment's text, history, and tradition. *See, e.g.*, *District of Columbia v. Heller*, 554 U.S. 570, 628 (2008) ("The handgun ban amounts to a prohibition of an entire class of 'arms' that is overwhelmingly chosen by American society for that lawful purpose."). *Heller* made clear that a handgun ban extending "to the home, where the need for defense of self, family, and property is most acute" is per se unconstitutional. *Id*. at 628–29 ("Under any of the standards of scrutiny that we have applied to enumerated constitutional rights, banning from the home 'the most preferred firearm in the nation to 'keep' and use for protection of one's home and family,' would fail constitutional muster."). The HQL requirement is a ban that extends to the home, so it is unconstitutional. And even if not considered a permanent or outright ban, the HQL requirement is unconstitutional because it is inconsistent with the Second Amendment's text, history, and tradition. There is no historical antecedent for conditioning the right to acquire a

firearm on submitting fingerprints or undergoing training, including the live fire of a handgun, and Defendants fail to demonstrate that any existed.

The HQL requirement is also unconstitutional under the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit's two-part approach, which first examines whether the challenged law burdens conduct protected by the Second Amendment and then whether the State carried its burden to demonstrate the challenged law survives heightened scrutiny. *Kolbe v. Hogan*, 849 F.3d 114, 133 (4th Cir. 2017) (en banc). Under the first part, the law of the case and the undisputed facts establish that the HQL requirement burdens conduct protected by the Second Amendment—the right of law-abiding, responsible Maryland citizens to acquire a handgun for self-defense in the home. The law of the case and the undisputed facts also establish that the HQL requirement burdens firearm retailers' protected Second Amendment right to sell handguns to these individuals. Under the second part, strict scrutiny is appropriate because Fourth Circuit case law is clear that the right of law-abiding, responsible Maryland citizens to acquire and possess a handgun for self-defense in the home is the Second Amendment's core right and that burdens on the core right must be reviewed using strict scrutiny. The HQL requirement fails strict or even intermediate scrutiny because Defendants have not demonstrated that the HQL requirement advances public safety in Maryland. The undisputed facts establish the opposite. The HQL requirement adds an unnecessary burden to the Second Amendment right to purchase and sell handguns. It therefore is not appropriately tailored, and summary judgment for Plaintiffs is appropriate.

Procedural History

Plaintiffs filed their Amended Complaint on December 28, 2016, alleging that the HQL requirement violates on its face the Second Amendment right to purchase and sell handguns. Am. Compl., ECF 14. Defendants moved to dismiss, arguing that Plaintiffs lacked standing and that

their causes of action fail as a matter of law. Defs. Mot. to Dismiss, ECF 18. The Honorable Marvin J. Garbis denied Defendants' motion with respect to Plaintiffs' Second Amendment cause of action, noting that "Defendants do not deny that the HQL Provision and implementing regulations burden conduct within the scope of the Second Amendment, namely, the ability of a law-abiding citizen to attain a handgun for use in the home for self defense." Order on Defs. Mot. to Dismiss, ECF 34, at 13. Judge Garbis stated that it was "premature" to choose between strict or intermediate scrutiny but held that the HQL requirement "do[es] implicate the core right of the Second Amendment." *Id*. at 17–19. Judge Garbis distinguished Plaintiffs (who are law-abiding and responsible) and the HQL requirement (which burdens the core right) from previous Fourth Circuit Second Amendment precedent that applied intermediate scrutiny because the plaintiffs were not law-abiding and responsible or the challenged law did not burden the core right. *Id*. at 17.

After conducting extensive discovery, the parties filed cross-motions for summary judgment. This Court held that Plaintiffs lacked standing, dismissed the case in its entirety, and entered judgment for Defendants. Mem. Op., ECF 102.

The Fourth Circuit reversed and remanded, holding that Plaintiff Atlantic Guns, Inc. ("Atlantic Guns"), has standing to assert a Second Amendment cause of action, both "to bring its own, independent Second Amendment claim" that the HQL requirement infringes its right to sell handguns and "to bring a Second Amendment claim as to its customers' right to purchase firearms." *Maryland Shall Issue, Inc. v. Hogan*, 971 F.3d 199, 214, 216 (4th Cir. 2020). Atlantic Guns has standing to assert its right to sell because, among other things, "the HQL requirement undoubtedly constrains Atlantic Guns' ability to sell handguns and limits its potential customer base." *Id*. at 213. Atlantic Guns also has third party standing to assert its customers' right to buy because the HQL requirement restricts its customers from purchasing handguns. *Id*. at 214–16.

The Fourth Circuit held that Atlantic Guns' "uncontroverted evidence" established that the HQL requirement caused Atlantic Guns to lose handgun sales and gross revenue. *Id*. at 211–12. The Fourth Circuit also held that the HQL requirement caused the injury to Atlantic Guns' Second Amendment rights and this injury would be redressed if judgment were entered in its favor. *Id*. at 212–13. Because Atlantic Guns has both "independent and third-party standing to bring a Second Amendment cause, each of the Plaintiffs has standing to bring a Second Amendment cause of action." *Id*. at 216.

Statement of Undisputed Facts

A. Plaintiffs

Atlantic Guns is a family-owned firearms retailer founded in 1950 by the current owner's father. *See* Declaration of Stephen Schneider ("Schneider Decl."), Ex. 1, at ¶ 2.[1] Atlantic Guns is a licensed Maryland regulated firearms dealer. *Id*. at ¶¶ 3–4. It buys, sells, receives, and transfers firearms including handguns within and without Maryland. *Id*. at ¶ 3. Atlantic Guns' customers and prospective customers are law-abiding, responsible Maryland citizens who wish to possess handguns for self-defense in their homes but are prevented and deterred from doing so by Maryland's HQL requirement. *Id*. at ¶ 5. Handguns are the most popular firearm choice of Atlantic Guns' customers for self-defense in the home. *Id*. at ¶ 6. The HQL requirement causes Atlantic Guns to turn away would-be handgun customers weekly. *Id*. at ¶ 8. Since the HQL requirement took effect in 2013, Atlantic Guns has turned away hundreds of customers who wished to purchase handguns but lacked an HQL. *Id*. In addition to delaying or denying its customers' acquisition of handguns, the HQL requirement has severely impacted Atlantic Guns' Second Amendment right

[1] Plaintiffs file a redacted version of his declaration that redacts Atlantic Guns' confidential business information. An unredacted version of Mr. Schneider's declaration along with its exhibits is filed under seal identified as ECF 77-01.

to sell handguns. *Id*. at ¶ 7. According to Defendants' records, Atlantic Guns' handgun sales and revenue decreased substantially after the HQL requirement was imposed. *Maryland Shall Issue*, 971 F.3d at 211.

Plaintiff Maryland Shall Issue, Inc. ("MSI") is an "all volunteer, non-partisan organization dedicated to the preservation and advancement of gun owners' rights in Maryland. It seeks to educate the community about the right of self-protection, the safe handling of firearms." Maryland Shall Issue, *About Us*.[2] MSI's membership includes over 1,900 law-abiding, responsible Maryland citizens, including the Individual Plaintiffs as well as numerous other individuals who do not possess an HQL but wish to acquire a handgun. Declaration of Mark Pennak ("Pennak Decl."), Ex. 2, at ¶ 2, 3; Deposition of Dana Hoffman ("Hoffman Dep."), Ex. 16, at 13:20–14:6; Deposition of John Matthew Clark ("Clark Dep."), Ex. 26, at 15:11–18; Deposition of Scott Thomas Miller ("S. Miller Dep."), Ex. 25, at 9:19–10:19; Deposition of Deborah Miller ("D. Miller Dep."), Ex. 4, at 18:5–12. The HQL requirement has deterred MSI's members from obtaining handguns because it is burdensome, time-consuming, and expensive. Clark Dep., Ex. 26, at 14:17–15:10; S. Miller Dep., Ex. 25, at 24:4–25:11; Deposition of Mark Pennak ("Pennak Dep."), Ex. 17, at 23:17–25:14.

Plaintiff Susan Brancato Vizas is a Maryland resident and MSI member. Deposition of Susan Vizas ("Vizas Dep."), Ex. 3, at 9:20–10:4. Ms. Vizas has never owned a firearm, however, in 2015, Ms. Vizas decided that she wanted to purchase a handgun for self-defense, target practice, the ability to inherent her father's gun, and other lawful purposes. *Id*. at 18:4–12, 24:14–25:10. Ms. Vizas has taken and passed the hunter safety training in the State of Maryland, but she has been dissuaded from further pursuing purchase of a handgun because of the additional costs and

[2]*Available at* https://bit.ly/2NG7GtR (last visited Jan. 27, 2021).

time commitment of acquiring a handgun pursuant to the HQL requirement. *Id*. at 36:20–37:3, 43:6–17.

Plaintiff Deborah Kay Miller is a Maryland resident and MSI member employed by the Department of Defense. D. Miller Dep., Ex. 4, at 8:8–12, 9:18–21, 29:10–11. Ms. Miller has never owned a firearm, however, in 2017, she decided that she wanted to purchase a handgun so that she would be able to defend herself in her own home. *Id*. at 13:17–18, 18:5–19:1. Ms. Miller understands the financial burden of purchasing a handgun and despite the financial ability to do so, she has not acquired a handgun because she cannot complete the required training under the HQL requirement due to physical limitations. *Id*. at 21:15–17, 33:1–5, 34:10–17.

B. Maryland's handgun possession laws

In 1941, Maryland enacted a "Pistols" Subtitle to the Maryland Code to regulate the "sale, identification marks and possession of pistols." *See* 1941 Maryland Laws, Chapter 622. This statute prohibited selling or transferring a handgun to persons convicted of a crime of violence or to fugitives from justice. *See* Md. Code (1941), Art. 27, § 531(D)–(E), currently codified at Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety § 5-118. Maryland has since enacted four sets of laws intended to prevent prohibited persons from acquiring handguns: the 77R Handgun Registration Requirement (1966), the Gun Violence Act of 1996, the Responsible Gun Safety Act of 2000, and the Firearms Safety Act of 2013 that included the HQL requirement.

In 1966, Maryland enacted the 77R Handgun Registration requirement. *See* 1966 Maryland Laws, Chapter 502. This law prohibited firearm dealers from transferring a handgun to a prospective purchaser "until after seven days shall have elapsed from the time an application to purchase or transfer shall have been executed by the prospective purchaser or transferee, . . . and forwarded by the prospective seller . . . to the Superintendent of the Maryland State Police." Md.

Code (1966), Art. 27, § 442, currently codified at Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety §§ 5-118, 5-120 & 5-123.

The 77R Handgun Registration application requires the prospective purchaser's identifying information, including their "name, address, Social Security number, place and date of birth, height, weight, race, eye and hair color, signature, driver's [license] or photographic identification soundex number, [and] occupation." Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety § 442, currently codified at Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety §§ 5-118, 5-121. The Maryland State Police use this information to conduct a background check on the prospective firearm purchaser, including a National Instant Background Check. *See* Deposition of Daniel Webster ("Webster Dep."), Ex. 5, at 73:1–15; Deposition of James Johnson ("J. Johnson Dep."), Ex. 7, at 19:5–21:20.

The 77R Handgun Registration requirement has ensured that individuals prohibited from possessing firearms do not acquire or possess a handgun in Maryland. *See* Deposition of Andy Johnson ("A. Johnson Dep."), Ex. 6, at 116:1–11. Maryland's compliance with the federal REAL ID Act, *see* Dept. Homeland Sec., *REAL ID Enforcement: Maryland*,[3] further ensures that the Maryland "driver's or photographic identification" is authentic because the REAL ID Act requires Maryland to "include document security features on REAL ID driver's licenses and identification cards designed to deter forgery and counterfeiting, *see* 6 C.F.R. 37.15(a)–(b).[4] Moreover, under

[3] *Available at* https://www.dhs.gov/real-id/maryland (last visited Jan. 27, 2021).

[4] 6 C.F.R. 37.15(a)(b) (such ID cards "must contain at least three levels of integrated security features that provide the maximum resistance to persons' efforts to – (1) Counterfeit, alter, simulate, or reproduce a genuine document; (2) Alter, delete, modify, mask, or tamper with data concerning the original or lawful card holder; (3) Substitute or alter the original or lawful card holder's photograph and/or signature by any means; and (4) Create a fraudulent document using components from legitimate driver's licenses or identification cards.") Moreover, "States must employ security features to detect false cards," including at a level of "[c]ursory examination, without tools or aids involving easily identifiable visual or tactile features, for rapid inspection at point of usage." 6 C.F.R. 37.15(c).

federal law, no Maryland resident may purchase a handgun in any state other than Maryland. 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(a)(3), (a)(5), (b)(3).

The 77R Handgun Registration process also requires Maryland citizens to wait seven business days after purchasing a handgun before taking possession of it. Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety § 5-123(a); Maryland State Police, Licensing Division Bulletin, LD-FRU-16-001 (Jan. 22, 2016).[5] The Maryland State Police use the 77R Handgun Registration to register the applicant with the Maryland State Police as a purchaser of that particular handgun, Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety § 5-118(a), allowing Defendants to locate and disarm individuals who subsequently become prohibited from handgun ownership, Webster Dep., Ex. 5, at 19:14–22:12.

The Gun Violence Act of 1996 made the 77R Handgun Registration requirement applicable to all handgun transfers, including gifts and private sales. Md. Code. Ann., Art. 27, § 445, currently codified at Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety § 5-124.

The Responsible Gun Safety Act of 2000 expanded the 77R Handgun Registration requirement to require all prospective handgun purchasers complete an hour-long, online firearm safety course on Maryland firearm law, home firearm safety, and handgun mechanisms and operation. Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety § 5-118; Deposition of James Russell ("Russell Dep."), Ex. 8, at 83:7–11. A video on CD of the 77R Handgun Registration safety course was filed previously identified as ECF 77-9 and can be viewed via Windows Media Player. The Police Training Commission created this presentation and provided it to applicants without charge. Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety § 5-118(b)(3)(x) (2003), Ex. 10.

[5] *Available at* https://bit.ly/2M6OTHy.

C. The HQL requirement (effective October 1, 2013 – present)

Maryland now also requires all handgun purchasers to apply for and obtain an HQL before undertaking the 77R Handgun Registration process. Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety § 5-117.1 ("Section 5-117.1"). To apply for an HQL, Maryland citizens must submit: (1) an online application and "a nonrefundable application fee to cover the costs to administer the program of up to $50"; (2) proof of completion of a qualifying safety course within three years before submitting an HQL application; (3) a complete set of fingerprints; and (4) "a statement made by the applicant under the penalty of perjury that the applicant is not prohibited under federal or State law from possessing a handgun." Section 5-117.1(f)–(g).

The HQL safety course must be live and last four hours. Section 5-117.1(d)(3). It replaces the online, one-hour 77R Handgun Registration presentation but covers the same subject areas: state firearm law, home firearm safety, and handgun mechanisms and operation. Russell Dep., Ex. 8, at 83:7–11. The HQL safety course may taken remotely as a temporary solution to issues caused by in-person gathering during the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition to the safety course, HQL applicants must also complete "a practice component in which the applicant safely fires at least one round of live ammunition." COMAR 29.03.01.29C(4). This component cannot be done remotely. *See* Maryland State Police, Licensing Division Bulletin, LD-HQL-20-002 (July 28, 2020).[6]

Unlike the 77R Handgun Registration safety course, the HQL safety course is not provided by Maryland State Police. The Maryland State Police neither attempts to control the content of the HQL safety course nor ensures that the required material is being taught. A. Johnson Dep., Ex. 6, at 66:21–68:21; Russell Dep., Ex. 8, at 114:11–19; Pennak Decl., Ex. 2, at ¶ 4. Instead, each of the

[6] *Available at* https://rb.gy/4tofgg (last visited Jan. 27, 2021).

hundreds of private instructors throughout Maryland may create his own course curriculum. *See* Maryland State Police, *Qualified Handgun Instructor* (stating under frequently asked question "How do instructors get the course information?" that "Instructors will be responsible for the specific course and will attest/certify that they instructed the minimum criteria required in SB281.").[7] HQL applicants are required to locate and arrange training through an approved qualified handgun instructor and rely upon that instructor to verify training of the applicant with the Maryland State Police through the instructor's on-line account. Pennak Decl., Ex. 2, at ¶ 10.

The complete set of fingerprints must be taken via "live-scan" technology by a State-certified vendor. COMAR 12.15.05.05. Applicants must pay a $30 fee to the State-certified vendor directly, plus any additional fee that the private, certified vendor decides to charge. *See* COMAR 12.15.05.07. The vendor submits the required fees to the Central Repository. COMAR 12.15.05.07; Md. Dept. Of Pub. Safety, *Fingerprinting Services/Fingerprinting Courses*.[8] An HQL application must be submitted within 72 hours of the time the prints are taken. Maryland State Police, *Fingerprinting*.[9] The Maryland State Police submits these fingerprints for a state and national criminal history records check and conducts a background check. Section 5-117.1(f). This is the same background check applicants undergo during the 77R Handgun Registration process, except the 77R Handgun Registration background check does not rerun the prospective purchaser's fingerprints. Webster Dep., Ex. 5, at 38:11–39:3.

The Maryland State Police must approve or deny an HQL application within 30 days of receiving it. Section 5-117.1(h). After the Maryland State Police approves the HQL application,

[7] *Available at* https://bit.ly/3s8XeLc (last visited Jan. 27, 2021).
[8] *Available at* http://bit.ly/3sZdCOW (last visited Jan. 27, 2021).
[9] *Available at* https://bit.ly/2Ygxwqn (last visited Jan. 27, 2021).

the Maryland State Police transmits the HQL to the applicant. Deposition of Diane Armstrong ("Armstrong Dep."), Ex. 11, at 220:20–22.

At this point, Plaintiffs may begin the 77R Handgun Registration process, including undergoing another background check and waiting an additional seven business days to take possession of the handgun. Webster Dep., Ex. 5, at 38:18–39:3; Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety § 5-123. Throughout the duration of the HQL and 77R Handgun Registration processes (a minimum of 38 days and often much longer), Defendants ban Maryland citizens from purchasing, renting, or receiving a handgun and ban Maryland's firearm retailers from selling handguns to these individuals.

D. Defendants admit that the HQL requirement's purpose and effect are to prevent law-abiding, responsible Maryland citizens from acquiring and possessing handguns.

Defendants' expert Professor Daniel Webster admits that Maryland implemented the HQL requirement to "intimidat[e]" Maryland citizens to prevent them from exercising their constitutional right to acquire a handgun. Webster Dep., Ex. 5, at 30:1–33:16. Webster's view of this legislation is particularly relevant here because he was the lead expert witness proffered by then-Senator Brian Frosh in testimony before the Maryland General Assembly in support of the legislation that became the HQL requirement. *Id.* at 165:19–175:2. Senator Frosh was the HQL requirement's primary sponsor. *Id.*

Maryland's goal of preventing handgun possession in Maryland is not new. In 1999, then-Maryland Attorney General Joseph Curran published a special report with the stated "goal" of "eliminat[ing] widespread handgun ownership through restrictive handgun licensing." J. Joseph Curran, *A Farewell To Arms The Solution to Gun Violence in America*, at 6, 63 (Oct. 20, 1999), Ex. 12. He reiterated in 2000 that this goal "means" that "we should restrict the future sale of handguns to those who can show a real, law enforcement need for one." Symposium: Guns as a

Consumer Product: New Public Health and Legal Strategies to Reduce Gun Violence, 4 J. Health Care L. & Pol'y 1, 5 (2000).[10] The HQL requirement implements Attorney General Curran's view that Maryland should use restrictive licensing to restrict handguns to only law enforcement personnel.

The HQL requirement is well on its way to accomplishing the goal of preventing handgun possession. From 2013 to 2017, the HQL requirement discouraged nearly one-quarter of Maryland citizens who wished to exercise their fundamental Second Amendment rights and who were motivated enough to begin an HQL application from completing it and obtaining their HQL. *Compare* Col. Pallozzi Third Supp. Interrog. Resp., Ex. 14, No. 5 (from October 1, 2013 through 2017, 30,877 Maryland citizens started an HQL application but stopped before completing it) *with* Collective Ex. 15, Dep. Ex. 48, 105, 106[11] (Maryland issued 93,155 HQLs during this same time). Since 2018, 37,500 HQL applications were started but not submitted as final to the Maryland State Police. Ex. 14. Atlantic Guns' handgun sales decreased by 20 percent in the four years following the HQL requirement's enactment compared to the previous four years, confirming the HQL requirement is a barrier to handgun acquisition by law-abiding citizens. *Maryland Shall Issue*, 971 F.3d at 210, 212 (reviewing the "uncontroverted evidence of [Atlantic Guns'] economic loss," including "[Mr.] Schneider's uncontroverted testimony and declaration, along with the pertinent Maryland State Police records and Atlantic Guns' year-over-year sales records"). The precise number of law-abiding citizens who wish to exercise their Second Amendment rights but who never even start an HQL application because of the HQL requirement's burdens is unknown but

[10] *Available at* https://bit.ly/3pYiOQy.
[11] The parties numbered all deposition exhibits sequentially. Because these exhibits were used in multiple depositions, they are simply referred to as "Dep. Ex."

is certainly substantial. It includes at the very least the Individual Plaintiffs, many of MSI's members, and Atlantic Guns' customers. *Supra* 5–7.

E. The HQL requirement is burdensome.

1. The HQL requirement is time-consuming.

The HQL requirement imposes an additional statutorily-permissible 30-day waiting period. Section 5-117.1(d), (h). Defendants' review often takes much longer than 30-days. *See* Armstrong Dep., Ex. 11, at 59:15–60:8. Since the HQL requirement took effect, more than 9,700 Maryland citizens have had their HQL application denied at the 30-day mark as incomplete. A. Johnson Dep., Ex. 6, at 123:7–124:7, 127:19–128:14, 139:4–140:18; Administrative Log, Ex. 21. These HQL applications were denied not because the applicant submitted an incomplete application but because the safety course instructor failed to timely submit the Firearms Safety Training verification to the Maryland State Police or live-scan fingerprints were not transmitted by the vendor to the Central Repository. *Id.*; Armstrong Dep., Ex. 11, at 187:2–190:20. In these instances, Defendants' review took longer than 30 days through no fault of the HQL applicants. Armstrong Dep., Ex. 11, at 187:2–190:20. This delay is in addition to the 77R Handgun Registration process's mandatory seven-business-day post-purchase waiting period.

In addition to the statutory delay, completing an HQL application takes time. Prospective handgun purchasers must begin an application, find a firearm instructor, complete a half day of firearm instruction in a classroom format, complete the live-fire requirement, locate a live-scan fingerprint vendor, obtain fingerprints, and complete their application online.

The safety course with live-fire requirement is burdensome. HQL applicants must schedule and attend a safety course. Hoffman Dep., Ex. 16, at 22:16–23:1, 24:6–14. The HQL safety course alone requires at least a half day of instruction. Section 5-117.1(d)(3)(i). Then, the applicant must ensure that the HQL instructor submits the training verification to the Maryland State Police.

Armstrong Dep., Ex. 11, at 47:1–48:12, 187:2–190:20. The live-fire requirement imposes upon HQL applicants the burden to locate, schedule, and travel to a shooting range. There are no ranges in Baltimore City or other urban areas accessible by mass transportation, requiring urban residents to travel outside their cities for this training. *See* Pennak Decl., Ex. 2, at ¶¶ 15–19; A. Johnson Dep., Ex. 6, at 53:1–14; *see also* Russell Dep., Ex. 8, at 128:22–129:16. This difficulty affects more than a million Maryland citizens. Pennak Decl., Ex. 2, at ¶¶ 12–13, 18. The live-fire requirement also requires the applicant to secure a firearm and ammunition. *See* Russell Dep., Ex. 8, at 176:16–177:14, 182:18–183:6.

The fingerprint requirement is burdensome. The applicant must locate a fingerprint live-scan vendor approved by the Maryland State Police, travel to that vendor, and have his or her fingerprints taken. Armstrong Dep., Ex. 11, at 91:8–92:19. In contrast to shooting ranges that cannot be found in urban areas, there are hardly any private fingerprinting vendors in rural areas, including no vendors at all in small towns and even some entire counties, necessitating long drives. *See* Md. Dept. of Pub. Safety, Fingerprinting Services/Fingerprinting Courses.[12] For example, there are no private vendors at all in Somerset, Kent, or Caroline Counties and only one vendor in Queen Anne's County in Stevensville. *Id.* There is no vendor north or east of Stevensville until Elkton in Cecil County on the Eastern Shore. *Id.* West of the Chesapeake Bay, there is only one vendor in all of Calvert County and only three in St. Mary's County. *Id.* Western Maryland is also poorly served, with only two vendors in Allegany County, located in Cumberland and Frostburg and only eleven miles from each other. *Id.* There are no vendors at all between Frostburg and McHenry in Garrett County to the west and between Cumberland and Hagerstown in Washington County to the east. *Id.*

[12] *Available at* https://bit.ly/2YiqNw0 (last visited Jan. 27, 2021).

Once all of these steps are completed, the applicant must then log back online to complete his application. The inconvenience and daunting complexity of all this are self-evident and are confirmed by the volume of HQL-related complaints and questions received by the Maryland State Police, totaling more than 40 phone calls and 50 emails per day. Armstrong Dep., Ex. 11, at 101:22–103:13, 139:18–140:12. The burdensomeness of this process also is confirmed by the fact that nearly 25 percent of Maryland citizens who initiate an HQL application do not complete it. *Compare* Col. Pallozzi Third Supp. Interrog. Resp., Ex. 14, No. 5 (from October 1, 2013 through 2017, 30,877 Maryland citizens started an HQL application but stopped before completing it) *with* Collective Ex. 15 (Maryland issued 93,165 HQLs during this same time). More than 55,556 HQL applications were initiated but not completed through 2017 and another 37,500 since then, totaling more than 93,000 applications initiated but not completed. Ex. 14. In these instances, Defendants have significantly delayed, if not outright deprived, a law-abiding Maryland citizen of his Second Amendment right to acquire a handgun. Many more law-abiding citizens like the Individual Plaintiffs are too daunted by the HQL requirement's burdens to even start an HQL application.

2. The HQL requirement is expensive.

An HQL application costs well over $200. This includes $50 to submit the application, Handgun Qualification License, *Maryland State Police*,[13] $100 or more to complete the safety course and live-fire requirement, Pennak Decl., Ex. 2, at ¶ 7, about $50 or more for live-scan fingerprints, a $30 fee for fingerprint background check, and service fees charged by the vendor. Pennak Dep., Ex. 17, at 22:15–19; Ex. 18; Schneider Dep., Ex. 19, at 17:7–18. This does not include the costs of traveling to the fingerprint vendor and shooting range to complete the live-fire requirement. By way of comparison, the average cost of a new handgun in Maryland in 2018 was

[13] *Available at* https://bit.ly/2MORpSZ (last visited Jan. 27, 2021).

between approximately $500 and $600. Schneider Decl., Ex. 1, at ¶ 10. The $200+ out-of-pocket costs of obtaining an HQL, plus the costs of time off from work and travel, is a disproportionate financial burden on the exercise of a constitutional right. Under the 77R Handgun Registration process, the cost was only $10 and required no time off from work to attend training or obtain fingerprinting.

F. The HQL requirement is unnecessary and ineffective.

1. The additional 30-day delay is unnecessary.

Prior to the HQL requirement, Defendants investigated all potential handgun purchasers in seven days. Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety § 5-118; *id*. at § 5-123(a). Defendants have not provided any support to justify a 30-day delay to process an HQL application. Defendants' concession that some "Handgun License applications have been processed the same business day that they are received" confirms that the additional 30-delay allowed Section 5-117.1 is unnecessary. Col. Pallozzi Interrog. Resp., Ex. 20, No. 7.

Nearly 10,000 HQL applications have not been processed within 30 days. *See* Administrative Log, Ex. 21; Declaration of Connor Blair, Ex. 27, at ¶ 8; Armstrong Dep., Ex. 11, at 187:2–190:20. The primary reason for these delays is not the fault of the applicant. Instead, it is because the safety course instructor failed to timely submit the Firearms Safety Training verification to the Maryland State Police or the live-scan vendor failed to submit the live-scan fingerprints to the Central Repository. A. Johnson Dep., Ex. 6, at 123:7–124:7, 127:19–128:14, 139:4–140:18; Administrative Log, Ex. 21; Armstrong Dep., Ex. 11, at 187:2–190:20. With such significant delay attendant to processing and providing HQL applications, Defendants' failure to justify the necessity of the 30-day delay, let alone an extended indefinite delay in almost 10,000 applications, is a critical failure in carrying their burden of proof.

2. The fingerprint requirement is unnecessary.

The fingerprint requirement is unnecessary to positively identify handgun purchasers because, as Defendants admit, the pre-existing 77R Handgun Registration already did so. Maryland State Police's corporate designee testified that:

> Q: Under the 77R process then and now individual purchasers of handguns are checked to see whether or not they are legally able to possess a handgun; correct?
>
> A. Yes.
>
> Q. And if they are legally able to possess a handgun under the 77R process, presumably they would also pass the [HQL] application process and obtain an HQL; correct?
>
> A. Yes.

A. Johnson Dep., Ex. 6, at 116:1–11; *see also* Webster Dep., Ex. 5, at 38:9–39:3 (HQL background check is not "materially different" from subsequent 77R Handgun Registration background check); Supplemental Declaration of Gary Kleck ("Kleck Supp. Decl."), Ex. 28, at ¶ 15 (fingerprinting is not necessary as disqualified persons virtually never use a false name at a retail seller to acquire a firearm). Defendants positively identified with certainty all 77R Handgun Registration applicants without requiring fingerprints. A. Johnson Dep. Ex. 6, at 112:8–11 ("Q. All right. The 77R required positive identification of an applicant to purchase a handgun; correct? A. Yes, sir.").

The fingerprint requirement is also unnecessary for Defendants to locate and disarm handgun owners who are subsequently disqualified from handgun ownership because, as Defendants admit, the 77R Handgun Registration process already allowed Defendants to locate and disarm handgun owners who were subsequently disqualified from handgun ownership. Webster testified:

> Q: . . . When I purchase a handgun in Maryland, it's registered with the Maryland State Police; am I correct?
>
> A. That's correct.

> Q. And the Maryland State Police has a registry of handgun ownership such that, if I were to be convicted of a disqualifying offense, they could readily look me up, determine if I owned a handgun, and dispossess me of that handgun; correct?
>
> A. That's correct.

Webster Dep., Ex. 5, at 19:14–20:3. Webster confirmed that Defendants have "always been able to do that." *See id*. at 20:4–14.

The fingerprint requirement is beneficial only for stopping a potential purchaser whose fingerprints are already in the Central Repository and who attempts to use a false government-issued photographic identification of another individual who does not have a criminal record. Defendants have no evidence that anyone in Maryland has ever attempted to purchase a handgun in such circumstances. A. Johnson Dep., Ex. 6, at 114:4–117:7. Because Maryland is now a REAL ID compliant state, there is no likelihood that false Maryland identification will be used for such a purchase. The fingerprint requirement is unnecessary.

3. The HQL safety course with live-fire requirement is unnecessarily burdensome.

The half-day, classroom training requirement is unnecessary because, as Defendants admit, it teaches the same curricula as the one-hour, pre-recorded 77R Handgun Registration course requirement. *Supra* 10. Defendants concede that there is no difference between the old and new courses' curricula, Russell Dep., Ex. 8, at 80:6–83:11, except that the classroom format allows for questions and answers. Defs. MSJ, at 28. But Defendants submit no evidence that there are any questions asked or answered in these training sessions, whether online or in person.

The live-fire requirement is also unnecessary because, as Defendants admit, firing a single round with a handgun is not helpful to acquire skills of safe operation and handling of a firearm. J. Johnson Dep., Ex. 7, at 52:14–53:2; *see* Russell Dep., Ex. 8, at 106:8–108:7. The live-fire requirement does, moreover, require that the instructor and the student travel to a range to fire the

one live round required by the Maryland State Police. Under local laws applicable to millions of Maryland citizens who live in the urban areas of Maryland, that discharge of live ammunition can only be conducted at an established shooting range, of which there are very few in or around urban areas, including none in the City of Baltimore. Pennak Decl., Ex. 2, at ¶¶ 13–22. This was known to the Maryland State Police when they promulgated its live-fire regulation. Pennak Decl., Ex. 2, at Ex. A, 8–12.

4. The HQL requirement is ineffective.

The HQL requirement has not improved public safety. Comparing Maryland crime data for the four years prior to the six years since the HQL requirement took effect, the following have all increased: homicides, shooting homicides, handgun homicides, shooting homicide rates, handgun homicide rates, and the number of recovered handguns used in crime. *See* Md. Criminal Statistical Data, Ex. 22. The HQL requirement has not reduced firearm homicides. *See* A. Johnson Dep., Ex. 6, at 98:7–99:10; Moody Decl., Ex. 23, at ¶ 8; *see also* Ex. 22. Broadly speaking, permit-to-purchase laws, like the HQL requirement, are not associated with any reduction in a state's firearm homicide rate. Moody Decl., Ex. 23, at ¶¶ 4, 17; *See* Kleck Decl., Ex. 24, at ¶¶ 5–23; Kleck Supp. Decl., Ex. 28, at ¶¶ 5–9. In Baltimore, the homicide rate has skyrocketed since the HQL requirement took effect, Ex. 22, topping all other major cities in 2017, *see* Luke Broadwater and Ian Duncan, *'Neighborhoods are crying out': Baltimore has highest homicide rate of U.S. big cities*, The Baltimore Sun, Sept. 25, 2018.[14] The homicide rate in Baltimore increased sharply in 2015 and has remained high ever since. *E.g.*, Daniel Webster and Rebecca Williams, *Reducing Violence and Building Trust Data Guide Enforcement of Gun Laws in Baltimore*, Johns Hopkins

[14] *Available at* https://bit.ly/2KHZXKy.

Bloomberg School of Public Health Center for Gun Policy and Research, at 12 (June 4, 2020)[15]; Everytown for Gun Safety, *Gun Violence in Maryland*, at 1 (Feb. 2020)[16]; Phil Davis and Phillip Jackson, *With Baltimore close to the 300-homicide mark again, leaders mull new approaches amid some signs of improvement*, The Baltimore Sun, Nov. 20, 2020 ("Baltimore's homicide streak began in 2015. . . .")[17].

In the four years since the HQL requirement's enactment, Maryland did not experience a slower rate of growth in firearm homicide rates compared to states that do not have permit-to-purchase laws like the HQL requirement. Moody Decl., Ex. 23, at ¶¶ 4, 12–14, 16–17. It is unsurprising that the HQL requirement has not improved public safety in Baltimore or throughout Maryland because the HQL requirement regulates handgun transactions in Maryland, but "[n]early two-thirds of guns associated with crime in Baltimore come from out of state. And Maryland overall now has the highest rate of out-of-state crime gun 'imports' in the country." Ron Cassie, *The high-capacity handguns fueling Baltimore's epidemic of violence increasingly enter the city through an underground network of out-of-state traffickers. Can anything be done to turn off the spigot?*, Baltimore Magazine (Dec. 2020).[18]

The fingerprint requirement, specifically, is ineffective. It does not deter straw purchasing or purchasing with a false identification. J. Johnson Dep., Ex. 7, at 24:4–12. Defendants have no evidence that the HQL requirement has stopped or deterred a single straw purchaser. *Id*. at 25:10–16. Nor have Defendants attempted to determine the prevalence of straw purchasers in Maryland. *Id*. at 28:6–14; A. Johnson Dep., Ex. 6, at 76:16–22. Likewise, Defendants have no information

[15] *Available at* https://bit.ly/39fwIs2.
[16] *Available at* https://bit.ly/3a4JTvg.
[17] *Available at* https://bit.ly/3prQGW0.
[18] *available at* https://bit.ly/3sT8gV9.

regarding the number of purchases made with a false identification, information demonstrating that the HQL requirement has reduced the number of handguns recovered in crime, or information demonstrating that the HQL requirement has reduced the number of firearms it recovers from prohibited individuals each year. A. Johnson Dep., Ex. 6, at 78:3–79:4, 88:21–89:2, 109:17–110:11, 110:22–111:9, 117:3–7. Instead, Maryland implemented the fingerprint requirement, under the guise of deterring straw purchasers, to "intimidat[e]" Maryland citizens and keep them from exercising their constitutional right to acquire a handgun. Webster Dep., Ex. 5, at 30:1–33:16; *see also* J. Johnson Dep., Ex. 7, at 24:14–25:3.

The HQL safety course with live-fire training requirement also is ineffective. The undisputed facts confirm that the live-fire training has had no positive effect on public safety in Maryland. Defendants have no information regarding the number of unintentional accidental shootings in Maryland each year. A. Johnson Dep., Ex. 6, at 75:17–76:11. Defendants present no evidence demonstrating that accidental shootings are a problem, and Defendants' expert admits that the live-fire requirement is not adequate. J. Johnson Dep., Ex. 7, at 52:14–53:2. Nor do Defendants present any information demonstrating that the HQL requirement has affected gun storage practices in Maryland or that gun storage is a problem in Maryland. A. Johnson Dep., Ex. 6, at 109:17–110:11.

Standard of Review

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56 requires that "[t]he court shall grant summary judgment if the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law." To defeat a motion for summary judgment, Defendants must do more than create "some alleged factual dispute between the parties." *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 247–48 (1986). Defendants must demonstrate a genuine issue to a material fact. *Id.*

Defendants have the burden to establish the constitutionality of the HQL requirement. *United States v. Carter*, 669 F.3d 411, 417 (4th Cir. 2012) (remanding Second Amendment challenge to the district court because the State had not satisfied its burden of demonstrating the statute's constitutionality); *see also Cox v. City of Charleston, SC*, 416 F.3d 281, 284 (4th Cir. 2005) ("An ordinance that requires individuals or groups to obtain a permit before engaging in protected speech is a prior restraint on speech. . . . As a prior restraint, the Ordinance is laden with 'a heavy presumption against its constitutional validity,' and the City bears the burden of proving its constitutionality."). Defendants must carry their burden whether the Court analyzes the constitutionality of the HQL requirement under the text, history, and tradition standard or under the two-part approach. *See Corcoran v. Sessions*, 261 F. Supp. 3d 579, 598 n.37 (D. Md. 2017) ("While a cursory search for arguably relevant evidence revealed cases and a Maryland Attorney General opinion tracing the history of the Maryland Firearms Prohibitions as well as relevant social science studies, it is for the State Defendants to marshal the appropriate evidence, not the Court.").

Argument in Support of Plaintiffs' Cross-motion for Summary Judgment

The HQL requirement violates Maryland citizens' fundamental right to acquire a handgun in the home for self-defense, whether analyzed under the Supreme Court's text, history, and tradition analysis or under the Fourth Circuit's two-part approach. *Heller*, 554 U.S. at 628–29; *McDonald v. Chicago*, 561 U.S. 742, 750 (2010); *see also Teixeira v. Cty. of Alameda*, 873 F.3d 670, 677 (9th Cir. 2017) (en banc) ("As with purchasing ammunition and maintaining proficiency in firearms use, the core Second Amendment right to keep and bear arms for self-defense wouldn't mean much without the ability to acquire arms.") (quotation omitted, collecting cases), *cert. denied*, 138 S. Ct. 1988 (2018). It also violates Maryland's firearm retailers' right to sell handguns. *Maryland Shall Issue*, 971 F.3d at 214 (holding that Atlantic Guns has standing to assert its Second Amendment right to sell handguns).

A. The HQL requirement is unconstitutional because it is inconsistent with the Second Amendment's text, history, and tradition.

In *Heller*, the Supreme Court struck down as unconstitutional a handgun ban and provided an extensive analysis of the Second Amendment's text, history, and tradition, establishing the process for determining whether a challenged law violates the Second Amendment. *Heller*, 554 U.S. at 576–625. Firearm regulations that are not rooted in the text, history, and tradition of the Second Amendment are unconstitutional because they are not consistent with the Second Amendment. *See id*. *Heller* established that a ban of handguns—a class of firearms that are commonly possessed by law-abiding citizens—is inconsistent with the text, history, and tradition of the right and the Court should not resort to any further analysis. *Id*. at 636. Because there is no textual or historical support for a handgun ban, it is a policy choice that is simply "off the table," and is unconstitutional per se. *Id*.

Heller precludes interest-balancing by "future legislatures or (yes) even future judges." *Id*. at 634–35 (declining to adopt either Justice Breyer's explicit interest-balancing inquiry or the enhanced intermediate or strict scrutiny often applied in the First Amendment arena). The Court held that such interest-balancing is inappropriate because the Second Amendment was "the very *product* of interest balancing" at the time of its enactment, and the right of law-abiding, responsible citizens to use arms is elevated above all other interests. *Heller*, 554 U.S. at 635 (emphasis in original). Like the Second Amendment, several other individual rights are subject to "categorical constitutional guarantees" rather than open-ended balancing tests. *See Heller v. District of Columbia* ("*Heller II*"), 670 F.3d 1244, 1283 (D.C. Cir. 2011) (Kavanaugh, J., dissenting) (citing *Crawford v. Washington*, 541 U.S. 36, 67–68 (2004) (recognizing a categorical constitutional guarantee under the Sixth Amendment for the accused to be confronted with the witness against him)). Consistent with this approach, the Court struck down a handgun ban notwithstanding

evidence that handgun violence presents a serious problem in the United States. *Heller*, 554 U.S. at 634–35.

The Supreme Court's subsequent *McDonald* and *Caetano* decisions that affirmed *Heller*'s text, history, and tradition standard is the only proper analysis for evaluating the constitutionality of the HQL requirement. *McDonald*, 561 U.S. at 790–91 (rejecting the notion that judges will be forced to make difficult empirical judgments because doing so is precluded by the Court's holding and analysis in *Heller*); *Caetano v. Massachusetts*, 136 S. Ct. 1027, 1027–28 (2016) (vacating and remanding where state supreme court failed to apply *Heller*'s reasoning and analysis to a stun gun ban). In both cases, the Supreme Court stayed true to *Heller*'s text, history, and tradition analysis and chose not to engage in any form of interest balancing. Taken together, *Heller*, *McDonald*, and *Caetano* are unequivocal: the only analysis for a handgun ban is *Heller*'s text, history, and tradition approach, which demonstrates that such a ban is unconstitutional per se.

Justices Gorsuch, Kavanaugh, and Barrett, who joined the Supreme Court after *Heller*, have expressed their agreement with *Heller*'s standard. *New York State Rifle & Pistol Ass'n, Inc. v. City of New York*, 140 S. Ct. 1525, 1527, 1541 (2020) (Justice Gorsuch joining Section IV.A of Justice Alito's dissent, which would have held a city ordinance unconstitutional under *Heller*'s text, history, and tradition analysis); *id.* at 1527 (Kavanaugh, J., concurring) (citing *Heller II*, 670 F.3d at 1271 (Kavanaugh, J., dissenting) ("In my view, *Heller* and *McDonald* leave little doubt that courts are to assess gun bans and regulations based on text, history, and tradition, not by a balancing test such as strict or intermediate scrutiny.")); *Kanter v. Barr*, 919 F.3d 437, 464–65 (7th Cir. 2019) (Barrett, J., dissenting) (analyzing history and tradition to conclude that the government may not categorically disarm non-violent felons).

Maryland bans its law-abiding citizens from acquiring handguns unless they first obtain an HQL. Maryland also bans its firearm retailers from selling handguns to law-abiding, responsible citizens who lack an HQL. Section 5-117.1's plain language makes clear that this is a ban, prohibiting with narrow exception all Maryland citizens from "purchas[ing], rent[ing], or receiv[ing] a handgun" unless they "possess[] a valid handgun qualification license issued to the person by the Secretary in accordance with this section." Section 5-117.1(b)–(c). Maryland added to its already-effective 77R Handgun Registration requirement the complex and burdensome requirements of the HQL application that impose an additional delay of 30 days or more upon a law-abiding citizen seeking to acquire a handgun. Burdening the acquisition of a handgun with an unnecessary regulatory scheme is a ban plain and simple. Under *Heller*, the inquiry ends here and the HQL requirement cannot stand.

Even if the HQL requirement is not considered a permanent or outright ban, it is unconstitutional under *Heller* because it is inconsistent with the Second Amendment's text, history, and tradition. There is no historical antecedent for the HQL application's requirements (whether individually or taken together), and Defendants present no evidence of any. There is no historical antecedent for training as a prerequisite on the exercise of the right. Defendants note that firearm owners have historically been responsible but present no evidence that the exercise of the right has been conditioned upon satisfying a training requirement. Defs. MSJ, at 25–26. There is no antecedent for either a live fire exercise or fingerprinting as a prerequisite to the exercise of the right.

Defendants cite *National Rifle Ass'n of America, Inc. v. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, & Explosives* ("*BATFE*"), 700 F.3d 185 (5th Cir. 2012), for evidence that certain colonial-era laws "[kept] track of who in the community had guns." *Id*. at 200. Not only is the

HQL requirement not a firearms registry—the 77R Handgun Registration does this—but the laws referenced in *BATFE* were not firearm registries as a prerequisite to ownership. *Id*. (citing Saul Cornell & Nathan DeDino, *A Well Regulated Right: The Early American Origins of Gun Control*, 73 Fordham L.Rev. 487, 508–09 (2004)). These militia laws were not at all analogous to the HQL requirement, which mandates extensive training, a live fire exercise, fingerprinting, and multiple background checks before law-abiding, responsible Maryland citizens may purchase a handgun for self-defense in their homes. They were instead laws mandating firearm possession for militia use. Cornell & DeDino, *supra*, at 508–09. Those who did not possess firearms and did not show up for "musters" (with the arms they already possessed) were fined. *Id*. at 509–10. The colonial era laws referenced in *BATFE* did not regulate or condition firearm possession, like the HQL requirement does.

Because the HQL requirement is inconsistent with the Second Amendment's text, history, and tradition, it is unconstitutional.

B. The HQL requirement is unconstitutional because it is a pretext to reduce the exercise of a constitutional right.

Defendants' purported public safety interests are an unconstitutional pretext for preventing law-abiding Maryland citizens from acquiring and possessing handguns. Maryland enacted the HQL requirement to "intimidate" the citizens of Maryland from acquiring a handgun as part of a restrictive licensing scheme designed to impede handgun purchases. Webster Dep., Ex. 5, at 30:1–33:16; *see also* J. Johnson Dep., Ex. 7, at 24:14–25:3. Second Amendment jurisprudence makes clear that this is unconstitutional. *State v. Reid,* 1 Ala. 612, 616–17 (1840) ("A statute which, under the pretense of regulating, amounts to a destruction of the right . . . [is] clearly unconstitutional.") (cited in *e.g.*, *Heller*, 554 U.S. at 629).

In *Saenz v. Roe*, 526 U.S. 489 (1999), the Supreme Court held that "[i]f a law has 'no other purpose . . . than to chill the assertion of constitutional rights by penalizing those who choose to exercise them, then it [is] patently unconstitutional.'" *Id.* at 499 n.11 (quoting *United States v. Jackson*, 390 U.S. 570, 581 (1968) (brackets and ellipsis the Court's)); *see also Murdock v. Commonwealth of Pa.*, 319 U.S. 105, 110–11 (1943) (the state may not enact a law for the purpose of reducing the exercise of a constitutional right). Nor may a state suppress adverse secondary effects of a constitutional right by suppressing the right itself. *See, e.g.*, *City of L.A. v. Alameda Books, Inc.*, 535 U.S. 425, 449–50 (2002) (Kennedy, J., concurring) ("It is no trick to reduce secondary effects by reducing speech or its audience; but [the government] may not attack secondary effects indirectly by attacking speech.").

This principle applies with equal force in the Second Amendment context. For instance, in *Heller v. District of Columbia* ("*Heller III*"), 801 F.3d 264 (D.C. Cir. 2015), the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit struck down the District's ban on registering more than one pistol per month. *Id.* at 280. The District defended that ban by claiming that the registration requirement at issue advanced police protection by allowing police to check the registry before approaching an individual or their home. *Heller III*, 801 F.3d at 298. But because the District admitted that it did not actually check the registry, the Court held that this justification could not be used to support the law at issue. *Id.* The District also defended the ban because it "promote[d] public safety by limiting the number of guns in circulation," based on its theory "that more guns lead to more gun theft, more gun accidents, more gun suicides, and more gun crimes." *Id.* The court rejected that defense because "taken to its logical conclusion, that reasoning would justify a total ban on firearms kept in the home." *Id.*; *see also Grace v. Dist. of Columbia*, 187 F. Supp. 3d 124, 148 (D.D.C. 2016), *aff'd sub nom. Wrenn v. Dist. of Columbia*, 864 F.3d 650 (D.C.

Cir. 2017) ("it is not a permissible strategy to reduce the alleged negative effects of a constitutionally protected right by simply reducing the number of people exercising the right" (quotation marks omitted)).

Maryland has long had the stated "goal" of "eliminat[ing] widespread handgun ownership through restrictive handgun licensing." Ex. 12, at 6. The HQL requirement effectuates the goal of reducing Maryland citizens' exercise of their Second Amendment constitutional rights. The HQL requirement is intended to intimidate Maryland citizens from exercising their constitutional rights, *see* Webster Dep., Ex. 5, at 30:1–33:16, and it has indisputably had this effect. *Supra* 11–13. Defendants' interests are pretextual, and the HQL requirement fails any level of scrutiny for this reason alone.

The undisputed facts demonstrate that Maryland's public safety interest is a pretext to further burden and deter law-abiding Maryland citizens from acquiring a handgun. For example, Defendants claim that fingerprints could be used to identify HQL holders who subsequently become disqualified from possessing a firearm, but the Maryland State Police does not actually do this. A. Johnson Dep., Ex. 6, at 136:11–16. Defendants' claim is akin to the District of Columbia's unsubstantiated and unsuccessful claims in *Heller III*. Similarly, Defendants concede that they do not monitor, control, or govern the HQL safety course's content. *E.g.*, *id*., at 66:21–68:21. Defendants instead allow individual HQL instructors to create their own curricula, allowing for substantial variation between courses. Russell Dep., Ex. 8, at 67:18–68:2, 69:18–71:8. The exceptions to the safety course with live-fire requirement further illustrate the pretextual nature of Defendants' claimed interests. Those who move to Maryland are required to register their handgun within 90 days of establishing residency but are not required to take any safety course. Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety § 5-143(a). Likewise, applicants with a hunting license from any jurisdiction are

exempted from the live-fire requirement whether or not the hunting training involved live-fire of a handgun. A. Johnson Dep., Ex. 6, at 68:17–21. Defendants concede that their justification for this requirement is specious because they admit that "firing one round is not adequate." J. Johnson Dep., Ex. 6, at 52:9–53:2; *see also* Pennak Decl., Ex. 2, at ¶¶ 7–19. This requirement is designed to erect a barrier to access for those living in urban areas like Baltimore City where no ranges can be found or reached by mass transportation. The undisputed facts demonstrate that the HQL requirement is a pretext to further burden and discourage law-abiding Maryland citizens from acquiring a handgun.

C. The HQL requirement is unconstitutional under the two-part approach used by the Fourth Circuit.

The HQL requirement is also unconstitutional under the two-part analysis employed by the Fourth Circuit. *Kolbe*, 849 F.3d at 133. Under this analysis, a court must first determine whether the challenged law burdens conduct protected by the Second Amendment as it was historically understood. *Id*. at 133. If it does, the court must then apply an appropriate form of heightened scrutiny. *Id*. The HQL requirement burdens conduct within the Second Amendment's guarantee. Strict scrutiny is the only appropriate level of scrutiny because the HQL requirement burdens the Second Amendment's core right. And the HQL requirement cannot survive strict scrutiny because it is not the least restrictive alternative to achieve a compelling interest.

1. The HQL requirement burdens conduct within the scope of the Second Amendment's guarantee.

Both Defendants and the Fourth Circuit agree that the HQL requirement burdens conduct within the scope of the Second Amendment's guarantee. In denying Defendants' Motion to Dismiss, Judge Garbis noted that "Defendants do not deny that the HQL Provision and implementing regulations burden conduct within the scope of the Second Amendment, namely, the ability of a law-abiding citizen to attain a handgun for use in the home for self defense." Order

on Defs. Mot. to Dismiss, ECF 34, at 13. The Fourth Circuit confirmed that the HQL requirement burdens conduct within the scope of the Second Amendment's guarantee by holding that "the HQL requirement undoubtedly constrains Atlantic Guns' ability to sell handguns and limits its potential customer base" and that this "injury is redressable because the injunctive relief sought here would allow it to sell handguns to a broader range of potential customers." *Maryland Shall Issue*, 971 F.3d at 214. Atlantic Guns brings only a Second Amendment challenge to the HQL requirement. By holding that Atlantic Guns' Second Amendment injury is redressable, the Fourth Circuit necessarily held that the HQL requirement injures (*i.e.*, burdens) conduct within the scope of the Second Amendment. *See id*. *Heller* is clear: "Whatever else [the Second Amendment] leaves to future evaluation, it surely elevates above all other interests the right of law-abiding, responsible citizens to use arms in defense of hearth and home." *Heller*, 554 U.S. at 635. The HQL requirement burdens precisely this right and falls squarely within the scope of the Second Amendment.

The HQL requirement is not presumptively constitutional. It does not fit within the longstanding regulations noted in *Heller*. *Id.* at 626–27 n.26 (noting as "presumptively constitutional lawful regulatory measures" such as "longstanding prohibitions on the possession of firearms by felons and the mentally ill . . . or laws imposing conditions and qualifications on the commercial sale of arms"). The HQL requirement affects law-abiding and responsible citizens and is not a longstanding prohibition or condition on the commercial sale of arms. Both courts to address government-imposed delays on handgun acquisition agree. In *Silvester v. Harris*, 41 F. Supp. 3d 927, 962 (E.D. Cal. 2014), the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California stated that "in terms of *Heller*'s longstanding presumptively lawful regulations, Defendant has not established that the 10-day waiting period is a presumptively lawful longstanding regulatory measure that imposes a condition and qualification on the commercial sale

of a firearm." The United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit confirmed this, finding that historically, "[d]elays of a week or more were not the product of governmental regulations, but such delays had to be routinely accepted as part of doing business." *Silvester v. Harris*, 843 F.3d 816, 827 (9th Cir. 2016), *cert. denied*, 138 S. Ct. 945 (2018).

Defendants cursorily and incorrectly argue that the HQL requirement imposes "conditions" but not a "burden" on this right. Defs. MSJ, at 13–14, relying on *Planned Parenthood of Se. Pa. v. Casey*, 505 U.S. 833, 873 (1992) (evaluating a restriction on abortion rights under a very different "undue burden" standard). Defendants cite no authority for this semantical distinction here, and none exists. To the contrary, in the analogous First Amendment context, the Supreme Court has held that "requiring a permit as a prior condition on the exercise of the right to speak imposes an objective burden on some speech of citizens holding [certain views]." *Watchtower Bible & Tract Soc'y of N.Y., Inc. v. Vill. of Stratton*, 536 U.S. 150, 167 (2002).

Defendants also incorrectly argue that "plaintiffs have failed to identify even a single individual who was deterred from purchasing a handgun due to the HQL law" and have also failed to "produce[] any evidence that any law-abiding, responsible citizen has been deprived of the right to purchase a handgun for in-home self-defense due to any inability to comply with the HQL law." Defs. MSJ, at 13. The record is replete with evidence of individuals who have been deterred from obtaining a handgun because of the HQL requirement. Both Individual Plaintiffs have been so deterred. The undisputed facts demonstrate that Ms. Vizas wanted to purchase a handgun for self-defense, target practice, the ability to inherent her father's gun, and other lawful purposes but has not because of the additional costs and time commitment of acquiring a handgun pursuant to the HQL requirement. Vizas Dep., Ex.3, at 18:4–12, 24:14–25:10. 36:20–37:3, 43:6–17. Ms. Miller, too, decided that she wanted to purchase a handgun for self-defense in her home but has not

because she has a physical disability that would make it very difficult to sit through the four hours of classroom training required by the HQL requirement, thereby making it futile for her to apply. Miller Dep., Ex. 4, at 13:17–18, 18:5–19:1, 33:1–34:17.

MSI's members have also been deterred from obtaining a handgun due to the HQL requirement. The undisputed facts confirm that MSI members Scott Miller and John Clark have not acquired a handgun because of the HQL requirement's burdens. Miller Dep., Ex. 25, at 24:4–25:11; Clark Dep., Ex. 26, at 14:22–19:15.

Evidence of Atlantic Guns' handgun sales confirms the HQL requirement deters its customers from acquiring a handgun. *See Maryland Shall Issue*, 971 F.3d at 213 ("Atlantic Guns has turned away customers who lacked a license. Indeed, certain customers had even gone so far as to put down a deposit—which Atlantic Guns returned when they failed to acquire an HQL. . . . [P]rospective handgun purchasers have confirmed that they have 'been deterred from purchasing a handgun because of the HQL law.'"). Defendants' own records demonstrate beyond dispute that the HQL requirement has severely impacted Atlantic Guns' business. Schneider Decl., Ex. 1, at ¶ 9 & Ex. A. In the four years since the HQL requirement took effect (2014–2017), Atlantic Guns has lost approximately 20 percent of its average annual handgun sales compared to the four-year period preceding the HQL requirement's implementation in 2013 (2009–2012).[19] *Id*. Atlantic Guns' uncontroverted evidence establishes that it has turned away customers on a weekly basis because they lacked an HQL, totaling hundreds of customers since the imposition of the HQL requirement. *Id*. at ¶ 8.

[19] Atlantic Guns' handgun sales data for the year 2013 are not used in the comparison to avoid the distorting effects of the sales increase following the Newtown shooting in mid-December 2012 and the run up of sales prior to the HQL requirement's effective date on October 1, 2013.

The individuals identified by Plaintiffs do not even include the tens of thousands of law-abiding, responsible citizens who wish to acquire a handgun for lawful purposes and have begun but not completed an HQL application or who have not even begun an HQL application at all. *Supra* 15. The undisputed facts demonstrate that the HQL requirement has discouraged at least one-quarter of Maryland citizens who wish to exercise their fundamental Second Amendment rights from doing so. *Compare* Col. Pallozzi Third Supp. Interrog. Resp., Ex. 14, No. 5 (from October 1, 2013 through 2017, 30,877 Maryland citizens started an HQL application but stopped before completing it) *with* Collective Ex. 15 (Maryland issued 93,165 HQLs during this same time); *see also* Ex. 14 (Since 2018, 37,500 HQL applications were started but not submitted as final to the Maryland State Police).

The HQL requirement's burdens are real and work to prevent law-abiding, responsible Maryland citizens from exercising their Second Amendment rights. Because the HQL requirement burdens conduct within the scope of the Second Amendment and is not presumptively constitutional, the Court must progress to the second part of the analysis and determine the level of heightened scrutiny to apply in reviewing the HQL requirement.

2. Strict scrutiny applies because the HQL requirement severely burdens the Second Amendment's core right.

Should the Court engage in a means-end analysis, Fourth Circuit precedent requires strict scrutiny. *See* ECF 34, at 13. From the time that it adopted the two-part analysis in *United States v. Chester*, 628 F.3d 673 (4th Cir. 2010), the Fourth Circuit has stated repeatedly that if a challenged law implicates the core right of a law-abiding, responsible citizen to possess a firearm in his or her home, the law is subject to a strict scrutiny analysis. For instance, in *Chester*, the defendant, a misdemeanant, unsuccessfully moved to dismiss his indictment on the grounds that the Supreme Court had identified only the mentally ill and felons as classes of persons that could be denied the

right to possess firearms. *Chester*, 628 F.3d at 673. The Fourth Circuit declined to apply strict scrutiny to the prohibition on ownership of firearms by misdemeanants, explaining:

> Although Chester asserts his right to possess a firearm in his home for the purpose of self-defense, we believe his claim is not within the core right identified in *Heller* – the right of a *law-abiding*, *responsible* citizen to possess and carry a weapon for self-defense – by virtue of Chester's criminal history as a domestic violence misdemeanant. Accordingly, we conclude that intermediate scrutiny is more appropriate than strict scrutiny for Chester and similarly situated persons.

Id. at 682–83 (emphasis in original).

The undisputed facts demonstrate that Plaintiffs possess the critical characteristic lacking in defendant Chester: they are law-abiding, responsible citizens who seek to acquire a handgun for self-defense in the home. They do not fall into any less-protected category, and a ban on their ability to acquire a handgun for self-defense in their home is subject to strict scrutiny.

Subsequently, the Fourth Circuit opined that a ban on possession of firearms in the home is subject to strict scrutiny: "As we observe that any law regulating the content of speech is subject to strict scrutiny, . . . we assume that any law that would burden the 'fundamental,' core right of self-defense in the home by a law-abiding citizen would be subject to strict scrutiny." *United States v. Masciandaro*, 638 F.3d 458, 470 (4th Cir. 2011); *see also United States v. Carter*, 669 F.3d 411, 416 (4th Cir. 2012) ("[W]e have noted that the application of strict scrutiny is important to protect the core right of self-defense identified in *Heller*."). The court in *Woollard v. Gallagher*, 712 F.3d 865 (4th Cir. 2013) agreed, adding that intermediate scrutiny applies to bearing arms outside the home, rejecting the view that would "place the right to arm oneself in public on equal footing with the right to arm oneself at home, necessitating that we apply strict scrutiny . . ." *Id*. at 878. In *Kolbe*, 849 F.3d at 138, the court applied intermediate scrutiny rather than strict scrutiny because the challenged law left "citizens free to protect themselves with . . . most importantly – handguns." Applicable Fourth Circuit law mandates that strict scrutiny is the proper standard of review when

a law like the HQL requirement infringes on the right of a law-abiding, responsible citizen "to arm oneself at the home." *Woollard*, 712 F.3d at 878.

3. Defendants cannot meet their burden under strict scrutiny because the HQL requirement is not the least restrictive alternative to achieve a compelling interest.

To satisfy strict scrutiny, Defendants must establish that the challenged laws are narrowly tailored to promote a compelling government interest. *Centro Tepeyac v. Montgomery Cty.*, 722 F.3d 184, 189 (4th Cir. 2013). To be narrowly tailored, the law must employ the least restrictive means to achieve the interest. *See United States v. Playboy Ent. Grp., Inc.*, 529 U.S. 803, 813 (2000); *see also Sons of Confederate Veterans, ex rel. Griffin v. Comm'r of the Va. Dep't. of Motor Vehicles*, 288 F.3d 610, 626 (4th Cir. 2002). Thus, "[i]f a less restrictive alternative would serve the Government's purpose, the legislature must use that alternative." *Playboy*, 529 U.S. at 813. Defendants do not have a legitimate interest in discouraging the exercise of the right itself, so the only conceivable interest is to protect public safety and deter crime. *See Giovani Carandola, Ltd. v. Bason*, 303 F.3d 507, 521 (4th Cir. 2002) ("[U]pholding constitutional rights surely serves the public interest."). The HQL requirement does neither. It certainly is not the "least restrictive" means of achieving those goals. Rather, the HQL requirement imposes redundant and unnecessary burdens, over and above the existing 77R Handgun Registration process, on law-abiding Maryland citizens' constitutional right to acquire a handgun. It necessarily fails strict scrutiny.

a. The additional 30-day delay is not the least restrictive alternative to achieve a compelling interest.

Maryland allows Defendants up to 30 days to approve or deny a completed HQL application (in addition to the time it takes to complete an HQL application and subsequent 77R Handgun Registration process), explicitly banning law-abiding Maryland citizens from exercising their Second Amendment right to acquire a handgun during this period. Defendants have not

articulated any interest this delay achieves, though it is presumably to ease Defendants' administrative burden in reviewing HQL applications. Defendants' administrative burden is not a compelling interest. *See Chester*, 628 F.3d at 692 (noting that "Section 922(g)(9) is not merely intended to accomplish bureaucratic shortcuts or administrative convenience") (Davis, J., concurring); *Bonidy v. U.S. Postal Serv.*, 790 F.3d 1121, 1127 (10th Cir. 2015) ("Of course, administrative convenience and economic cost-saving are not, by themselves, conclusive justifications for burdening a constitutional right under intermediate scrutiny."); *Heller III*, 801 F.3d at 287 (Henderson, J., concurring in part and dissenting in part) (same). The undisputed fact that Defendants processed 77R Handgun Registration applications within seven business days prior to the HQL requirement, and still do every time a licensee purchases a handgun, demonstrates that the HQL requirement cannot be the least restrictive means to achieve Defendants' unidentified interests.

b. The fingerprint requirement is not the least restrictive alternative to achieve a compelling interest.

Defendants claim the fingerprint requirement allows them to positively identify HQL applicants, allowing them to "mak[e] it more difficult for a prohibited person to obtain access to a firearm." Col. Pallozzi Interrog. Resp., Ex. 20, No. 20; A. Johnson Dep., Ex. 6, at 111:19–112:7. Defendants also claim that the fingerprint requirement allows them to disarm those who become prohibited after legally purchasing a handgun. *See* A. Johnson Dep., Ex. 6, at 40:1–3, 65:7–13.

But Defendants admit that the 77R Handgun Registration requirement already allowed Defendants to accomplish this same interest. *Supra* 18–19. Because the 77R Handgun Registration requirement was less restrictive and accomplished Defendants' interest, the HQL requirement's fingerprint requirement is necessarily not the least restrictive alternative. *Playboy*, 529 U.S. at 813.

c. The classroom training with live-fire requirement is not the least restrictive alternative to achieve a compelling interest.

The HQL safety course requirement is not the least restrictive means to achieve Defendants' interest because the safety course required under the 77R Handgun Registration process was sufficient and less burdensome. *Supra* 20. The safety courses' curricula are substantively identical. *Compare* Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety § 5-117.1(d) *with* Ex. 9. Defendants cannot dispute this fact because they concede that they do not control or even have the ability to monitor the content of the safety course's instruction. *E.g.*, A. Johnson Dep., Ex. 6, at 66:21–68:21. Further, by exempting those who happen to "lawfully own a [handgun]" before the HQL requirement went into effect, Section 5-117.1(e)(6), Defendants tacitly admit that the 77R Handgun Registration's safety course already achieved Defendants' interest because these individuals watched only the 77R Handgun Registration video safety presentation. Defendants also admit that the HQL's live-fire component, requiring applicants to fire a single round, is not helpful to acquiring skills of safe firearm operation and handling. J. Johnson Dep., Ex. 7, at 52:14–53:2; *see* Russell Dep., Ex. 8, at 106:8–108:7. Because the 77R Handgun Registration requirement was less restrictive and accomplished Defendants' interest, the HQL requirement's safety course with live-fire requirement is necessarily not the least restrictive alternative.

Because the HQL requirement is inconsistent with the Second Amendment's text, history, and tradition, it is unconstitutional under *Heller*. Because HQL requirement burdens the Second Amendment's core right but is not narrowly tailored to a compelling interest, it is also unconstitutional under *Kolbe*'s two-part analysis.

Argument in Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment

Defendants' motion for summary judgment defended the HQL requirement only under the intermediate scrutiny standard and made no effort to justify it under either *Heller*'s text, history,

and tradition standard or strict scrutiny. Not only is the HQL requirement unconstitutional under *Heller*'s standard and under strict scrutiny, it is also unconstitutional under intermediate scrutiny.

A. The HQL requirement fails intermediate scrutiny.

Kolbe stated that intermediate scrutiny "requires the government to show that the challenged law 'is reasonably adapted to a substantial governmental interest.'" *Kolbe*, 849 F.3d at 133 (quoting *Masciandaro*, 638 F.3d at 471). After *Kolbe* was decided, the Supreme Court made clear that "to survive intermediate scrutiny, a law must be 'narrowly tailored to serve a significant governmental interest.'" *Packingham v. N.C.*, 137 S. Ct. 1730, 1732 (2017) (quoting *McCullen v. Coakley*, 573 U.S. 464, 486 (2014)). This Court must use the Supreme Court's articulation of intermediate scrutiny. *See Chisolm v. TransSouth Fin. Corp.*, 95 F.3d 331, 337 n.7 (4th Cir. 1996) (stating that circuit precedent is not binding if "superseded by a decision of the Supreme Court.").

Defendants argue in a lengthy footnote that *Packingham*'s iteration of intermediate scrutiny does not apply here because "*Packingham* arose squarely within the First Amendment context and thus does not control the analysis here." Defs. MSJ, at 17 n.8. *Kolbe* refuted this argument by noting that First Amendment precedent is the proper "guide" in Second Amendment litigation. 849 F.3d at 133. The Supreme Court has also rejected this argument, stating that the Second Amendment is not "a second-class right, subject to an entirely different body of rules than the other Bill of Rights guarantees." *McDonald*, 561 U.S. at 780. Defendants also suggest that Justice Thomas stated the proper iteration of intermediate scrutiny in his dissent from denial of certiorari in *Silvester v. Becerra*, 138 S.Ct. 945, 947–48 (2018). Justice Thomas' dissent and his Second Amendment jurisprudence are clear that "courts should [only] ask whether the challenged law complies with the text, history, and tradition of the Second Amendment," and that, if applied, intermediate scrutiny in the Second Amendment context cannot be less demanding than it is when applied to other rights. *Id.* at 947–49 & n.4; *see also Rogers v. Grewal*, 140 S.Ct. 1865, 1867

(2020) (Thomas, J., dissenting from a denial of certiorari) (noting that the lower court decisions applying intermediate scrutiny have impermissibly "devolved" into interest balancing).

Under any iteration, however, intermediate scrutiny requires a reviewing court to scrutinize whether the challenged law addresses "harms" that "are real" in a "material" way. *Edenfield v. Fane*, 507 U.S. 761, 771 (1993). The Supreme Court has made clear that under intermediate scrutiny:

> When the Government defends a regulation . . . as a means to redress past harms or prevent anticipated harms, it must do more than simply posit the existence of the disease sought to be cured. It must demonstrate that the recited harms are real, not merely conjectural, and that the regulation will in fact alleviate these harms in a direct and material way.

Turner Broad Sys., Inc. v. FCC ("*Turner II*"), 512 U.S. 622, 664 (1994) (citations omitted); *see also, e.g., id*. (citing *Home Box Office, Inc. v. FCC*, 567 F.2d 9, 36 (9th Cir. 1977) ("A regulation perfectly reasonable and appropriate in the face of a given problem may be highly capricious if that problem does not exist"); *Reaching Hearts Int'l, Inc. v. Prince George's Cty.*, 584 F. Supp. 2d 766, 788 (D. Md. 2008), *aff'd*, 368 Fed. App'x 370 (4th Cir. 2010).

Solutions to hypothetical, abstract problems cannot survive intermediate scrutiny. *See FCC v. Beach Commc'ns, Inc*. ("*Turner I*"), 508 U.S. 307, 315 (1993) (only rational-basis review allows the government to justify a law with "rational speculation unsupported by evidence or empirical data") (citations omitted); *see also Ezell v. City of Chicago*, 651 F.3d 684, 708 (7th Cir. 2011) (striking down City of Chicago ban on gun ranges and holding that "logic and data" must demonstrate "a substantial relation between [the regulation] and [an important governmental] objective"); *Carter*, 669 F.2d at 418 (noting that the State may not "'rely upon mere 'anecdote and supposition'" in attempting to meet its burden) (quoting *Playboy*, 529 U.S. at 822; *Heller II*, 670 F.3d at 1248 (remanding for a factual determination on whether the District's attempts at "licensing the owner of the firearm" were supported by actual evidence under intermediate scrutiny).

In *Turner II*, the Supreme Court vacated summary judgment in favor of the government because the government did not prove the existence of the claimed problem. 512 U.S. at 667. Although the government presented a study showing that the claimed problem may or could exist, the Court held that without "some additional evidence to establish" that the claimed problem actually existed, the proposed remedy could not survive intermediate scrutiny. *Id*. at 667. On that record, the Court "c[ould] not determine whether the threat . . . is real enough to overcome the challenge to the provisions made by these appellants." *Id*. The Court found it "significant, for instance, that the parties have not presented any evidence" that the claimed problem actually existed. *Id*.

Intermediate scrutiny in the Second Amendment context does not allow deference to the legislature's findings. *See, e.g.*, *Duncan v. Becerra*, 970 F.3d 1133, 1166 (9th Cir. 2020). Deference to the legislature is appropriate only in "cases . . . involving congressional judgments concerning regulatory schemes of inherent complexity and assessments . . . . Though different in degree, the deference to Congress is in one respect akin to deference owed to administrative agencies because of their expertise." *Turner Broad. Sys., Inc. v. F.C.C.* ("*Turner III*"), 520 U.S. 180, 196 (1997). Laws burdening Second Amendment rights that are meant to address firearm violence, like the HQL requirement, "do[] not involve highly technical or rapidly changing issues requiring such deference" and are not entitled to *Chevron*-like deference. *Duncan*, 970 F.3d at 1167. Though the *Heller* dissent explicitly advanced deferring to the legislature to resolve Second Amendment challenges, 554 U.S. at 690 (Breyer, J., dissenting), the *Heller* majority did not.

Even if some deference were permissible, "deference does not foreclose [a court's] independent judgment of the facts bearing on an issue of constitutional law." *Turner II*, 512 U.S. at 666. This Court must "assure that, in formulating its judgments, [the legislature] has drawn

reasonable inferences based on substantial evidence." *Id*. And this requirement of "substantial evidence" is itself substantial. In *Turner III*, the Court analyzed empirical evidence over the course of 20 pages before sustaining the legislature's conclusion. 520 U.S. at 196–224. *See, e.g.*, *Young v. Hawaii*, 896 F.3d 1044 (9th Cir. 2018) ("Mere citation is an inadequate application of intermediate scrutiny, even according deference to the predictive judgment of a legislature, and *Turner Broadcasting* itself shows why."), *vacated* 915 F.3d 681 (9th Cir. 2019).

Under any application of intermediate scrutiny, "[f]it matters" and where, like here, a statute is "poorly tailored to the Government's interest" it fails intermediate scrutiny. *McCutcheon v. FEC*, 572 U.S. 185, 218 (2014). Defendants must provide substantial evidence proving that the HQL requirement is "narrowly tailored to serve a significant government interest" and does not "burden substantially more [protected conduct] than is necessary to further that interest." *McCullen*, 573 U.S. at 486. As demonstrated below, the HQL requirement fails both prongs of this test.

1. Defendants cannot establish that the recited harms exist or that the HQL requirement will alleviate these harms in a direct and material way.

The HQL requirement cannot survive intermediate scrutiny because Defendants fail to "demonstrate that the recited harms are real, not merely conjectural and that the regulation will in fact alleviate these harms in a direct and material way." *E.g.*, *Turner II*, 512 U.S. at 664. Defendants also have failed to show that the HQL requirement does not "burden substantially more [protected conduct] than is necessary to further that interest," *Turner III*, 520 U.S. at 2113–14, or are otherwise "narrowly tailored" to legitimate goals. *McCullen*, 573 U.S. at 486.

a. Defendants cannot establish that the additional 30-day delay alleviates a demonstrated harm in a direct and material way.

As noted above on pages 16–17, allowing Defendants up to 30 days to review and rule upon an HQL application is arbitrary and does not relieve Defendants of any demonstrated harm. Prior to the HQL requirement, Defendants took seven days to investigate every potential handgun purchaser. Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety § 5-118; *id*. at § 5-123(a). Defendants concede that some "Handgun License applications have been processed the same business day that they are received." Col. Pallozzi Interrog. Resp., Ex. 20, No. 7. Defendants have not established the need for a 30-day delay to process HQL applications. This 30-day delay, tacked on to the 77R Handgun Registration seven-business-day delay, cannot possibly be the least restrictive means to achieve Defendants' interests, and Defendants have made no effort to demonstrate that it is.

b. Defendants cannot establish that the fingerprint requirement alleviates a demonstrated harm in a direct and material way.

Defendants fail to demonstrate that the fingerprint requirement alleviates a demonstrated harm in a direct and material way. Defendants claim that the fingerprint requirement "enables [the Maryland State Police] to ensure that the applicant is positively identified and not using false identification or altering his or her identification information" and "deter[s] . . . straw purchasers and those intending to purchase firearms solely for criminal purposes" from purchasing a handgun. Defs. MSJ, at 19, 22. But the 77R Handgun Registration process, along with the other federal and state laws, already allowed Defendants to ensure that the applicant is positively identified and not using a false identification. Defendants admit that the only possible harm for the HQL requirement to alleviate would be prohibited individuals who could have acquired a handgun after undergoing a 77R Handgun Registration background check but not under the HQL requirement fingerprint requirement. *See* A. Johnson Dep., Ex. 6, at 112:8–117:7. Defendants cannot identify a single individual who fits this description. *Id*. at 116:1–117:7. Defendants present no evidence that

anyone in Maryland ever used a false or altered identification to purchase a handgun before the HQL requirement took effect. *Id*. at 113:3–21. Defendants also present no evidence of any straw purchases or of individuals who purchased a handgun solely for criminal purposes. *Id*. at 76:16–22; J. Johnson Dep., Ex. 7, at 25:10–16, 28:6–14. Because Maryland is now REAL ID Act compliant, there is no likelihood of false identification.

Defendants also claim that "a fingerprint record can be used to determine if an HQL licensee is convicted of a disqualifying offense subsequent to passing the initial background investigation" and that fingerprinting "allows [Maryland State Police] to revoke a disqualified person's HQL and, where necessary, retrieve unlawfully possessed firearms." Defs. MSJ, at 21. But the 77R Handgun Registration process allowed Defendants to easily locate and disarm handgun owners who were subsequently disqualified from handgun ownership. Webster Dep., Ex. 5, at 19:14–20:14. And Defendants present no evidence that the Maryland State Police was unable to disarm these individuals prior to the HQL requirement under existing requirements. *Id*. Defendants cannot demonstrate the existence of any harm for the fingerprint requirement to alleviate.

Even if these alleged problems did exist, Defendants cannot demonstrate that the fingerprint requirement alleviates them in a direct and material way. The Maryland State Police and its expert Webster admit that the fingerprint requirement does not add any benefit from what the previous 77R Handgun Registration process conferred. *See* A. Johnson Dep., Ex. 6, at 112:8–19; Webster Dep., Ex. 5, at 19:14–20:14. The fingerprint requirement does not, indeed could not, alleviate any problem in a direct and material way.

Further, Defendants have no admissible evidence that the HQL requirement alleviates Maryland's equally unsupported straw purchase problem. For this proposition, Defendants rely

upon Webster, who in turn relies upon a 2017 study that purports to assess the Firearm Safety Act's ("FSA") impact on the supply of handguns diverted to criminal use in Baltimore. Defs. MSJ, at Ex. 11, ¶ 18 (citing Cassandra K. Crifasi et al., *The initial impact of Maryland's Firearm Safety Act of 2013 on the supply of crime guns in Baltimore*, 3(5) The Russel Sage Foundation Journal for the Social Sciences 128–40 (2017) (the "Baltimore Study")). But the Baltimore Study does not help Defendants. Although it concludes that the FSA caused a reduction in the supply of crime handguns in Baltimore, this conclusion is not based on any actual (or reliable) data on the supply of crime handguns in Baltimore or anywhere else. Kleck Decl., Ex. 24, at ¶¶ 4–12. The study utilized firearm trace data on guns recovered by police. This trace data, however, is useless in assessing the supply of crime guns. *Id*. The ATF disclaims explicitly that "[t]he firearms selected [for tracing] do not constitute a random sample and should not be considered representative of the larger universe of all firearms used by criminals, or any subset of that universe." Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives. Firearms Trace Data, 2016: Maryland.[20] Therefore, trace data cannot be used to draw conclusions regarding Baltimore crime guns or crime guns generally, rendering the study's conclusion useless under standard statistical models. Kleck Decl., Ex. 24, at ¶¶ 6–8. Most importantly, Webster's study cannot isolate the effect, if any, of the HQL requirement from all of the other factors he admits bear upon the supply of crime guns in Baltimore. *See* Webster Dep., Ex. 5, at 248:16–251:20; Kleck Decl., Ex. 24, at ¶¶ 10–11. Webster's testimony and studies provide Defendants with no evidence that the fingerprint requirement alleviates the claimed straw purchase problem.

In the time that has passed since this case was first briefed on summary judgment, in tacit recognition of the flaws in his prior studies and testimony in this case, Webster has "completed

[20] *Available at* https://bit.ly/3iPncPp (last visited Jan. 27, 2021).

additional research studies" touching upon his prior testimony. Defs. MSJ, at Ex. 12, ¶ 4. Defendants make cursory reference to two of these studies, both of which discuss the possibility that permit-to-purchase laws reduce the homicide rate. Defs. MSJ, at 22–24. Defendants do not claim the homicide rate is a problem the fingerprint requirement will alleviate. *See id*. Nevertheless, both studies are fatally flawed and provide no support to Defendants.

The first, according to Webster, is an update of Webster's prior, fatally-flawed analysis of Missouri's repeal of its permit-to-purchase law. *See* Hasegawa RB, Webster DW, Small DS. *Bracketing the Comparative Interrupted Time-Series Design to Address Concerns about History Interacting with Group: Evaluating Missouri's Handgun Purchaser Law*. *Epidemiology* 2019 May; 30(3): 371–79 (the "Second Missouri Study"). The second, Daniel W. Webster, *et al.*, *Evidence Concerning the Regulation of Firearms Design, Sale, and Carrying on Fatal Mass Shootings in the United States*, 19 Criminology & Public Policy 171–212 (2020) (the "Fatal Mass Shooting Study"), purports to find that permit-to-purchase laws that require "either in person application with law enforcement or fingerprinting" resulted in a 56% lower chance of fatal mass shootings. The third, Alexander D. McCourt, et al., *Purchaser Licensing, Point-of-Sale Background Check Laws, and Firearm Homicide and Suicide in Four States, 1985–2017*, 110 Am. J. of Public Health 10, 1546 (October 2020) (the "PTP study"), claims that permit-to-purchase laws in four states resulted in a dramatic decrease in firearm homicide and firearm suicide rates.[21]

Each of these studies, in addition to being flawed in their own individual way, cannot be relied upon because they are the product of manifest "data dredging," where a researcher identifies

[21] Webster estimates that the repeal of Missouri's handgun purchaser licensing law was associated with a 47.3% increase in firearm homicide rates in this study. However, in the Hasegawa study, Webster and his colleagues estimated that the same repeal was associated with a 27% increase in firearm homicide rates. No explanation is given for this enormous difference; neither Defendants nor Webster even so much as acknowledge the obvious inconsistency of the two studies.

some non-causal associations (such as, for example, a coincidental uptick in firearm homicide rates the year after the repeal of a particular gun control law), and then continuously refines his research approach in an attempt to support a hypothesis that there is a causal relationship, usually by cherry-picking laws, or locations, or date ranges, to the exclusion of the larger body of available data. *See* Kleck Supp. Decl., Ex. 28, at ¶¶ 2–28. This approach is of no value to either a court or a legislative body, because it does not accurately analyze whether any particular gun control law is likely to have a salutary effect on violence in that jurisdiction. *Id*.

Webster's Second Missouri Study cherry-picks Missouri, artificially restricts the date range analyzed, and makes no effort to explain why all the alleged increase in firearm crime happened *in one year* and then reverted to its pre-repeal rate. *Id*. at ¶¶ 29–36. In the Fatal Mass Shooting Study, Webster cherry-picks which variables to control for (while ignoring nearly all actual confounding variables), cherry-picks what kind of mass shootings to include (and how to define them in terms of numbers of fatalities), cherry-picks which states to include in the study, and obscures whether fingerprinting *or* personally appearing at a law enforcement agency *or* perhaps both has the allegedly beneficial effect on fatal mass shootings. *Id*. at ¶¶ 37–54. Finally, the PTP Study cherry-picks the date range it analyzes, the states it reviewed, and the factors and variables it would include in its so-called "synthetic control" methodology. *Id*. at ¶¶ 62–77. Even worse, Webster could have compared the actual effect of the Maryland HQL from 2013 to 2017 (data he had and that was within the date range of the rest of the study) to the effect of the Maryland 77R comprehensive background check in place from 1996, but he chose not to do so, instead comparing the 77R to Connecticut's purchasing license. *Id*. at ¶ 56. By omitting mention of Maryland's HQL, Webster avoided reporting that the firearm homicide rate surged in Maryland following implementation of the HQL in 2013. *Id.* This problem is hinted at, but not addressed or

resolved, in Defendants' MSJ. *See* Defs' MSJ, at p. 22, n. 9 (claiming that "dramatic civil unrest prompted by actions taken by police are often followed by sharp increases in violent crime….") (citing Webster Decl. at 16). Defendants offer no evidence to support this speculation to explain Maryland's dramatically increasing firearm homicide rate. These unreliable and self-serving studies provide no support for Defendants' contentions that the HQL will improve public safety in Maryland in any way. This Court should disregard those studies and the testimony of Webster.

c. Defendants cannot establish that the additional half-day classroom training with live-fire requirement alleviates a demonstrated harm in a direct and material way.

Defendants cannot demonstrate that the additional safety course with live-fire requirement alleviates a demonstrated harm in a direct and material way. Defendants claim seven purposes accomplished by the classroom training with live-fire requirement, including: (1) "reduc[ing] the likelihood that a member of a household who is not eligible to possess a firearm will gain access to one;"" (2) "deterring straw purchasers;" (3) "enhanc[ing] knowledge of and compliance with State laws;" (4) "reduc[ing] access of firearms to children;" (5) "reduc[ing] the risk of accidental discharges[;] (6) "reduc[ing] the likelihood of theft;" and (7) "enhanc[ing] effective law enforcement." Defs. MSJ, at 26–28. But Defendants concede that they have no evidence that any of these issues were real problems or that a half-day of training and a live-fire requirement have or will alleviate them in a direct and material way. Regarding claimed interests (1) and (4), Defendants fail to demonstrate that prohibited individuals and children were accessing handguns at home or that these individuals are accessing handguns less than before the HQL requirement went into effect. A. Johnson Dep., Ex. 6, at 109:12–111:9. Regarding claimed interest (2), Defendants have no evidence of a single straw purchase in Maryland from before the HQL requirement took effect (or, necessarily, that the HQL requirement deterred any straw purchases). *Id*. at 76:16–22, 113:3–9; J. Johnson Dep., Ex. 7, at 25:10–28:14. Regarding claimed interest (3),

Defendants have no evidence that the HQL requirement has led to better gun storage practices in Maryland. A. Johnson Dep., Ex. 6, at 109:7–110:11. Regarding claimed interest (5), Defendants have no evidence of a single accidental discharge, either before or after the HQL requirement. *Id*. at 75:17–76:11. Regarding claimed interest (6), Defendants have no evidence of handgun theft, either before or after the HQL requirement. *Id*. at 119:16–18. And regarding claimed interest (7), Defendants have no evidence that the HQL requirement has enhanced effective law enforcement. The firearm safety training with a live-fire requirement are non-answers to hypothetical problems and cannot survive intermediate scrutiny. *Turner II*, 512 U.S. at 664.

2. Defendants cannot establish that the HQL requirement is narrowly tailored to serve a substantial government interest.

The HQL requirement is not narrowly tailored because it imposes burdens without any concomitant benefit. Each individual requirement is independently as burdensome as it is unnecessary.

a. The additional 30-day delay is not narrowly tailored to serve a substantial government interest.

Defendants do not even attempt to meet their burden of demonstrating that the additional 30-day delay (in addition to the post-purchase waiting period mandated by Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety § 5-123(a)) is narrowly tailored to a substantial interest. Defendants also fail to put forth any proof that the delay is narrowly tailored to meet any substantial interest. Because Defendants fail to put forth any proof, they necessarily cannot demonstrate that the additional 30-day delay is narrowly tailored to serve a substantial government interest. *Turner II*, 512 U.S. at 664.

b. The fingerprint requirement is not narrowly tailored to serve a substantial government interest.

The fingerprint requirement burdens far more protected conduct than is necessary to serve Defendants' claimed interests in preventing straw purchases, preventing purchases with false or

altered identification, and revoking HQLs from disqualified individuals. This is necessarily true because the fingerprint requirement is universal but, as demonstrated above on pages 17–18, does not further any of these interests. The fingerprint requirement adds a burden but no benefit and fails intermediate scrutiny. Additionally, for the reasons described above on pages 17–18, Defendants do not have a substantial interest in using fingerprints to revoke HQLs.

c. The classroom training with live-fire requirement is not narrowly tailored to serve a substantial government interest.

The additional half-day classroom requirement is not narrowly tailored to achieve a substantial government purpose. As demonstrated above on page 20, the HQL safety course is substantively identical to the 77R Handgun Registration online presentation. The additional burdens imposed by the HQL course provide no benefit and cannot survive intermediate scrutiny.

Additionally, the live-fire requirement is not narrowly tailored to advance Defendants' claimed interests in safe storage of a firearm (and the negative consequences that arise from unsafe storage). Rather, it is unrelated entirely. In firing a firearm, HQL applicants do not learn how or where to store a firearm. Rather, the applicant must only "safely *fire*[] at least one round of live ammunition." COMAR 29.03.01.29 (emphasis added). Maryland does not require any additional hands-on practice regarding safe storage. *See id*. This requirement is not substantially related to Defendants' stated interest.

While Defendants purport to rely on *Heller III*, Defs. MSJ, at 29, Defendants fail to note that the D.C. Circuit in *Heller III* struck down a training requirement that mandated instruction in the law, a requirement that is virtually identical to the same requirement imposed by Section 5-117.1(d)(3)(ii)(1). *See Heller III*, 801 F.3d at 278–79 (holding that the District had "presented no evidence from which it could conclude that passing a test of knowledge about local gun laws" sufficiently "fit" the District's justification and that "the test of legal knowledge" was therefore

unconstitutional). *Heller III* sustained the other training requirements imposed by the District's law, but that training consisted of merely watching a one-hour video online, *id*. at 279, exactly what the 77R Handgun Registration previously required. That hardly compares to the HQL training: four hours of classroom attendance plus live-fire training by a State-approved, State-licensed instructor at a range.

Defendants also fail to acknowledge that the one-hour online video at issue in *Heller III* came about only after the District had abandoned its earlier training requirement that had been challenged in *Heller II*, in which the District had required "a total of at least one hour of firing training at a firing range and a total of at least 4 hours of classroom instruction." *Heller II*, 670 F.3d at 1249. The D.C. Circuit held that this training requirement, among other "novel" registration requirements, made "it considerably more difficult for a person lawfully to acquire and keep a firearm, including a handgun, for the purpose of self-defense in the home." *Id*. at 1255. The court applied intermediate scrutiny, vacated summary judgment for the District and remanded for a further factual inquiry, holding that the District had failed to present "evidence to substantiate its claim that these requirements can reasonably be expected to promote either of the important governmental interests" asserted by the District. *Id*. at 1259. After that remand, the District repealed its training requirement and substituted the one hour of online video. *See Heller III*, 801 F.3d at 269. As noted above, even then, the D.C. Circuit still invalidated the legal training part of that one hour video requirement. Like the District in *Heller II*, Defendants have not justified the much more burdensome training requirements at issue here that closely resemble those initially at issue in *Heller II*. Instead, as noted above, the HQL requirement is a pretext for Defendants to reduce the exercise of the Second Amendment right generally. That interest cannot survive any heightened constitutional scrutiny.

3. Defendants enacted the HQL requirement without substantial evidence.

None of the HQL requirements were "based on substantial evidence." *Turner II*, 512 U.S. at 666. Defendants state that the Maryland General Assembly heard from "various public policy and law enforcement experts advocating for the HQL prerequisite." Defs. MSJ, at 3. This is a vast overstatement at best. These so-called experts included Webster, former Baltimore County Police Chief James Johnson, and former Baltimore City Police Commissioner Anthony Batts. *Id*. at 3–4. None of these individuals advocated for the live-fire requirement. The live-fire requirement in the original bill was actually struck by the legislature as the bill was enacted. Pennak Decl., Ex. 2, at Ex. A, 8–9. Further, both former-Chief Johnson and former-Commissioner Batts provided only conclusory, general support for the fingerprint and additional firearm safety course requirements. Neither provided any reason why these requirements are necessary, whether they were narrowly tailored to respect law-abiding Maryland citizens' Second Amendment rights, or how they would enhance public safety in Maryland. For instance, former-Chief Johnson testified only that "[t]he requirement that purchasers obtain proof that they completed firearm safety training is an exceptional element of the Bill." Defs. MSJ, at Ex. 5. Similarly, former Commissioner Batts' testimony consisted of a conclusory statement that a background check using fingerprints will "ensur[e] that the applicant is not prohibited from possessing a handgun." Defs. MSJ, at Ex. 6. He also testified in support of "training" but again did not testify what training he had in mind or why it would be beneficial. *Id*. These testimonies do not provide any specific support for the HQL requirement and fail to demonstrate that the 77R Handgun Registration process is inadequate.

Webster testified only in support of a fingerprint requirement that did not become part of the HQL requirement as passed. Defs. MSJ, at 3 & Ex. 3. He testified that if the fingerprints were "processed directly by law enforcement agencies—which [he] assume[d] would be the case when

the Secretary writes regulations to implement the statute—[this] would result in fewer false applications for firearm purchases being processed." *Id*. But Maryland does not process fingerprints directly with law enforcement agencies; it uses private vendors. COMAR 12.15.05. His testimony is irrelevant and cannot support the HQL requirement or its fingerprint requirement. Additionally, although Webster discussed the findings of a study conducted by the United States General Accounting Office ("GAO"), he later conceded the inapplicability of this study to Maryland or the HQL requirement. The GAO did not examine Maryland, and the states at issue in the GAO study did not have handgun purchase laws similar to Maryland's 77R Handgun Registration process. Webster Dep., Ex. 5, at 23:7–13, 170:19–171:19. Defendants rely heavily on this GAO report, Defs. MSJ, at 21, but fail to acknowledge that it predates the REAL ID Act. Noted above on page 8, the REAL ID Act is fully implemented in Maryland. Defendants do not suggest that counterfeiting of REAL ID compliant licenses is a problem or that any such compliant licenses have ever been counterfeited and then used to purchase a firearm in any state, much less in Maryland. The REAL ID Act likewise was not considered by the D.C. Circuit in *Heller III*, on which Defendants likewise mistakenly rely.

Finally, Webster's research, which he referenced at the hearings, is similarly inapplicable to the HQL requirement. At the time, Webster conceded that he had not researched handgun violence in states with laws similar to Maryland's HQL requirement. Although several states, *e.g.*, Connecticut and Missouri, have or did have permit-to-purchase laws, the only shared requirement between these states and Maryland is a nominal license requirement. *Id*. at 189:9–13. The requirements to obtain these licenses differ in critical ways, rendering the studies useless here. *See* Kleck Decl., Ex. 24, at ¶¶ 13–23; Kleck Supp. Decl., Ex. 28, at ¶¶ 36–38; *see also* Webster Dep., Ex. 5, at 178:20–180:1, 184:16–190:5.

The undisputed evidence in this case shows that Defendants have failed to prove that the HQL requirement is narrowly tailored to meet a substantial government interest. The HQL requirement levies a substantial burden on plaintiffs' Second Amendment rights, while advancing very little, if at all, the government's claimed interests. For these reasons, the HQL requirement cannot withstand even intermediate scrutiny, the lowest standard to which it can be held.

Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs respectfully request the Court deny Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment and grant Plaintiffs' Cross-motion for Summary Judgment, declaring Section 5-117.1 of the Public Safety Article of the Maryland Code to be unconstitutional under the Second Amendment to the Constitution.

Respectfully Submitted,

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Dated: January 27, 2021

Counsel for Plaintiffs

Table of Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Title
1.	Redacted Declaration of Stephen Schneider
2.	Declaration of Mark Pennak
3.	Excerpts of the Deposition of Susan Vizas
4.	Excerpts of the Deposition of Deborah Miller
5.	Excerpts of the Deposition of Daniel Webster
6.	Excerpts of the Deposition of Andy Johnson
7.	Excerpts of the Deposition of James Johnson
8.	Excerpts of the Deposition of James Russell
9.	77R Handgun Registration Safety Course Training Video CD previously filed and identified as ECF 77-09
10.	Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety § 5-118 (2003)
11.	Excerpts of the Deposition of Diane Armstrong
12.	J. Joseph Curran, *A Farewell To Arms The Solution to Gun Violence in America* (Oct. 20, 1999)
13.	Firearm Safety Act, 2013 Maryland Laws Ch. 427 (S.B. 281)
14.	Defendants William M. Pallozzi's Third Supplemental Answers to Plaintiff Atlantic Guns, Inc.'s First Set of Interrogatories and Email transmitting HQL Applications Data from Assistant Attorney General Robert Scott on October 30, 2020.
15.	Deposition Exhibits 48, 105 & 106 and Email Transmitting Maryland State Police Firearm Transfer Data Transmitted from Assistant Attorney General Robert Scott on October 27, 2020.
16.	Excerpts of the Deposition of Dana Hoffman
17.	Excerpts of the Deposition of Mark Pennak
18.	Deposition Exhibit 21 LiveScan HQL Fingerprinting Gosts
19.	Excerpts of the Deposition of Stephen Schneider
20.	Defendant William M. Pallozzi's Answers to Plaintiff Atlantic Guns, Inc.'s First Set of Interrogatories
21.	Administrative Log
22.	Maryland Crime Statistical Data
23.	Declaration of Carlisle Moody
24.	Declaration of Gary Kleck
25.	Excerpts of the Deposition of Scott Miller
26.	Excerpts of the Deposition of John Clark
27.	Declaration of Connor Blair
28.	Supplemental Declaration of Gary Kleck

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this 27th day of January, 2021, the foregoing was served, via electronic delivery to Defendants' counsel via CM/ECF system which will forward copies to Counsel of Record.

/s/ John Parker Sweeney
John Parker Sweeney (Bar No. 08761)

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

MARYLAND SHALL ISSUE, INC., et al.;	)	
Plaintiffs,	)	**Case No.: 16-cv-3311-ELH**
v.	)	
LAWRENCE HOGAN, et al.;	)	
Defendants.	)	

DECLARATION OF STEPHEN SCHNEIDER

I, Stephen Schneider, under penalty of perjury, declare and state as follows:

1. I am more than 18 years of age and am competent to testify, upon personal knowledge, to the matters stated below.

2. I am the owner and president of Atlantic Guns, Inc. ("Atlantic Guns"). Atlantic Guns is a family-owned firearms retailer founded in 1950 by my father.

3. Atlantic Guns is a licensed Maryland regulated firearms dealer, and it buys, sells, receives, and transfers firearms including handguns within and without Maryland.

4. Atlantic Guns has two locations. One in Rockville, Maryland, and one in Silver Spring, Maryland.

5. Atlantic Guns' customers and prospective customers are law-abiding, responsible Maryland citizens who wish to possess handguns for self-defense in their homes but are deterred from doing so by Maryland's Handgun License requirement.

EXHIBIT 1

6. Handguns are the most popular choice of Atlantic Guns' customers for self-defense in the home.

7. Atlantic Guns' business has been severely impacted by the passage of Maryland's Handgun License requirement because it is barred by law from providing handguns to customers who do not have a Handgun License.

8. Atlantic Guns turns away would be customers every week for this reason, totaling at least in the hundreds over the five years since the Handgun License requirement took effect. Sometimes prospective customer place a deposit on a handgun, which we then hold pending their obtaining a Handgun License. Some of these customers later request refunds and the sale is not consummated.

9. Since the Handgun License took effect in Maryland, Atlantic Guns has sold significantly fewer handguns per year. According to the Maryland State Police records, comparing the four years prior to the Handgun License enactment in 2013 (2009–2012) to the four years following (2014–2017), Atlantic Guns lost approximately [redacted] of its prior handgun sales after the Handgun License requirement was imposed. Exhibit A. Atlantic Guns' gross revenues from handgun sales have also decreased by [redacted] since the Handgun License requirement took effect. Exhibit B.

10. Additionally, the average cost of a new handgun in Maryland is between approximately $500 and $600.

I declare and affirm under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Steve Schneider
Stephen Schneider

10/3/18
Date

REDACTED

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on October 25, 2018, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court of the United States District Court for the District of Maryland by using the CM/ECF system, which will provide service to all counsel of record, who are registered CM/ECF users.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ John Parker Sweeney
John Parker Sweeney
Counsel for Plaintiffs

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

MARYLAND SHALL ISSUE, INC., et al.;	)	
	)	
Plaintiffs,	)	**Case No.: 16-cv-3311-ELH**
	)	
v.	)	
	)	
LAWRENCE HOGAN, et al.;	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

DECLARATION OF MARK W. PENNAK,
PRESIDENT, MARYLAND SHALL ISSUE, INC.

COMES NOW the declarant, Mark W. Pennak, and hereby solemnly swears under the penalties of perjury and upon personal knowledge that the contents of the following declaration are true:

1. My name is Mark W. Pennak and I am over eighteen (18) years of age, and competent to testify. I am the President of plaintiff Maryland Shall Issue ("MSI"), which provides representation in this suit on behalf of itself and its members. I became President of MSI in 2016 and prior to that time I was Vice-Chairman of the Board, a Board member and a member of MSI. I have been an attorney since 1975, and I have been active member of the Bar of the District of Columbia since 1976, and an active member of the Maryland Bar since May of 2019. For more than 33 years, I practiced law as an attorney at the Appellate Staff of the Civil Division of the United States Department of Justice until I retired from the federal government on October 31, 2016. I remain an active member of the D.C. Bar and the Maryland Bar. As President of MSI, I

EXHIBIT 2

have testified repeatedly, both orally and in written testimony, before Committees of the Maryland General Assembly as a legal expert in federal and state firearms law and the law of self-defense.

2. MSI is a non-profit membership organization incorporated under the laws of Maryland with its principal place of business in Annapolis, Maryland, with approximately 1900 members, statewide. By an overwhelming margin, MSI members are residents of Maryland. "MSI is an all-volunteer, non-partisan organization dedicated to the preservation and advancement of gun owners' rights in Maryland. It seeks to educate the community about the right of self-protection, the safe handling of firearms, and the responsibility that goes with carrying a firearm in public." https://www.marylandshallissue.org/jmain/index.php. These purposes of MSI include promoting and defending the exercise of the right to keep and bear arms. MSI thus endorses, promotes and encourages law-abiding adults, who are otherwise legally qualified to own and possess firearms, to acquire and to become proficient in the use of handguns for lawful self-defense purposes. This purpose encompasses defending the Constitutional right of law-abiding persons to lawfully purchase, own, possess and carry firearms and firearms accessories. Pursuant to that objective, MSI brought this suit as lead plaintiff.

3. The membership of MSI includes each of the named individual plaintiffs in this suit as well as numerous other individuals who do not possess a Handgun Qualification License and who are faced with the obstacles created by MD Code, Public Safety, § 5-117, and the implementing regulations of the Maryland State Police, concerning their constitutional right to purchase a handgun in Maryland. MSI brings this suit on its own behalf as an organization and on behalf of each of its many members who do not have an HQL, its many members who object to the HQL requirements, and its many members who have been deterred from exercising their Second Amendment right to acquire a handgun because of the HQL requirements. MSI has many members

who are National Rifle Association ("NRA") instructors as well as "qualified handgun instructors" within the meaning of Section 5-117.1, including the undersigned and most of the officers and Board members of MSI.

4. I am a Maryland State Police certified "qualified handgun instructor" within the meaning of MD Code, Public Safety, § 5-117.1(d)(3)(i), for the Maryland Wear and Carry Permit and the Maryland Handgun Qualification License and have been since 2013. I am also a National Rifle Association ("NRA") certified instructor in Rifle, Pistol, Personal Protection in the Home, Personal Protection Outside the Home and Muzzelloading. I am a NRA certified Range Safety Officer. As a Maryland State Police certified "qualified handgun instructor," I have, on numerous occasions, given instruction and training to students seeking the Handgun Qualification License under Section 5-117.1 and Maryland State Police regulations, as well as providing instruction to persons seeking to obtain the Maryland Wear and Carry Permit under MD Code, Public Safety, § 5-306. I have also given instruction to persons seeking NRA certificates in the "Basic Pistol," "Personal Protection In the Home" and "Personal Protection Outside the Home" courses. I have been long-standing merit badge counselor for the Boy Scouts of America and have given rifle and pistol firearms instruction to Scouts in that capacity. I am a member of the Frederick County Chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America, as well as a member of two other private firing ranges in Frederick County, MD. I also give informal handgun instruction to individuals outside of these formal courses. While the regulations adopted by the Maryland State Police set forth general contents of the HQL course, the State Police have never monitored or supervised the actual instruction accorded in my HQL training courses.

5. As a member of MSI, I participated in presenting expert panel testimony to the Maryland General Assembly in opposition to the enactment of the Firearms Safety Act of 2013 in the

Maryland General Assembly. See http://mgahouse.maryland.gov/mga/play/8697a09e-c001-4bb4-a558-f365e3c5422b/?catalog/03e481c7-8a42-4438-a7da-93ff74bdaa4c. MSI actively and strongly opposed enactment of that legislation at the time. That opposition included opposing the proposed handgun qualification license provisions that became law and are codified as MD Code, Public Safety, § 5-117.1. I am the drafter of and a signatory to the MSI Comments On Proposed Weapons Regulations, Maryland Register for Regulations .01-.58 under COMAR 29.03.01 Regulated Firearms, as published in Maryland Register Volume 40, Issue 19, Friday, September 20, 2013 40 MD REG 1568 et seq. (Sept. 20, 2013). Those comments were submitted to the Maryland State Police on behalf of MSI and each of its Board members and Officers in October of 2013 in opposition to the regulations adopted by the Maryland State Police under Section 5-117.1 and which are at issue in this case. A true and correct copy of those comments submitted to the Maryland State Police is attached as Exhibit A.

6. The objectives and purposes of MSI include promoting the constitutional right of lawful armed self-defense and the lawful armed defense of family and loved ones. As part of its mission, MSI actively encourages all law-abiding adult citizens of this State to acquire handguns for lawful self-defense in and outside the home. MSI defends the constitutional rights of law-abiding citizens to purchase handguns, in court, before the Maryland General Assembly and in other public and private forums. The HQL requirements, MD Code, Public Safety, § 5-117.1, and the implementing Maryland State Police regulations, burden and obstruct the exercise of the right of law-abiding residents of Maryland, including MSI members, to acquire handguns for lawful self-defense in and outside the home and thus frustrates the mission of MSI.

7. As a Maryland State Police certified "qualified handgun instructor" for the HQL class, I have had numerous occasions to give instruction in "a firearms orientation component that

demonstrates the person's safe operation and handling of a firearm," required by MD Code, Public Safety, § 5-117.1(d)(3)(iii). I have charged $100, plus expenses, for the HQL training course. I am aware that other instructors charge at or in excess of $100. For instance, Guntry in Owings Mills charges $175.00 (including fingerprints), the Frederick Chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America charges $150.00 (without fingerprinting), Gilbert Indoor Range in Rockville offers the course for "free" with the purchase of an annual membership that costs $175.00, and The Machinegun Nest in Frederick charges $100 per person.

8. The firearms instruction I offer includes the hands-on use by students of actual handguns of various types, including single and double action revolvers and semi-automatic handguns of different makes, models and calibers. This classroom orientation instruction has never required or involved the use of live ammunition. In the classroom, a student achieves a full orientation concerning the functionality and the safe operation and handling of all these types of handguns without live ammunition. As a basic safety measure, live ammunition is never permitted anywhere in the classroom at any time in any class that I have taught. This ban on ammunition in the classroom is also a hard and fast rule in all NRA courses I have ever taught or participated in as a student. Such bans on live ammunition in the classroom is a matter of basic safety and are standard operating procedures in firearms instruction.

9. In the HQL and the NRA classes that I have taught, the orientation component of firearms instruction that demonstrates safe operation and handling of a handgun includes the use of dummy rounds, sometimes referred to as "snap caps." A dummy round or "snap cap" is typically made of metal and plastic and is the same size and shape of an actual round of live ammunition but contains no actual primer, bullet or powder. Such dummy rounds or snap caps allow the student to practice loading an actual handgun using the dummy rounds, pulling the trigger and otherwise

operating the handgun thus "loaded" with dummy ammunition. A "snap cap" has a part that functions as a center fire impact "primer," which is usually connected to a spring inside the body of the snap cap that allows the firing pin or hammer of the handgun to impact the "primer" without damaging the firearm. A dummy round or snap cap thus protects the firearm from damage that can result in some types of handguns from "dry firing" on an empty chamber. The use of such dummy rounds also the student to mimic the operation of live ammunition by allowing the slide of a semi-automatic handgun to chamber a round in the same way as it would with a live round of ammunition.

10. But for the Maryland State Police requirement, imposed by COMAR 29.03.01.29 C 4, that a student "fires at least one round of live ammunition," I would never have any occasion or reason to include "live fire" in providing HQL instruction on any of the elements of instruction required by Section 5-117.1. Omitting live fire instruction would permit me to offer full HQL instruction at any suitable location, such as the student's home. I have never found it necessary for a student to fire a round of live ammunition in order for the student to "demonstrate safe operating and handling of a firearm." I routinely teach the safe operation and handling of a handgun, using real firearms, without the student engaging in live fire. Firing one live round accomplishes no training objective at all.

11. As a certified NRA instructor, I have also taught the NRA Basic Pistol course, as well as more advanced courses, such as Personal Protection in the Home and Personal Protection Outside the Home. The Basic Pistol course is a minimum of 8 hours of instruction and the more advanced "Personal Protection" classes are a minimum of 16 hours of instruction. All such courses include very extensive live fire as well as extensive instruction on the safe use, handling and operation of handguns. The eight hour Basic Pistol class typically involves approximately 200

rounds of live fire of pistols. The 16 hour "Personal Protection" courses typically involve approximately 300 rounds of live fire of pistols. The "Personal Protection" courses also require extensive legal instruction. This legal instruction must be given by either a law enforcement officer or an attorney and includes the same basic areas of legal instruction mandated by the HQL statute. These courses, including the Basic Pistol course, are widely accepted as sufficient proof of live fire training by States, such as Florida and Virginia, which require live fire training for the issuance of a concealed carry permit for carrying a handgun in public. The HQL statute, Section 5-117.1(d)(3), allows the Maryland State Police to approve "a firearms safety training course." Yet, the Maryland State Police do not recognize any of these NRA courses as sufficient training for purposes of the HQL, even though the HQL regulates only the acquisition of handguns and cannot be used to legally carry a handgun in public.

12. Section 5-101(q)(3) of the Maryland Code of Public Safety specifically defines "Qualified handgun instructor" to include an instructor who "has a certification issued by a nationally recognized firearms organization," such as the NRA. Yet, notwithstanding Section 5-101(q)(3), NRA certified instructors are not recognized as instructors by the Maryland State Police. Accordingly, any HQL course taught by such NRA instructors are not considered valid by the State Police **unless** the NRA instructor **also** possesses a Qualified Handgun Instructor license **issued by the State Police**. The State Police have thus effectively done away with Section 5-101(q)(3) instructors and NRA training as a separate category of "qualified handgun instructors." In order to provide HQL instruction, the NRA instructor must apply to the State Police for a "Qualified Handgun Instructor Certificate." That certificate, once issued, contains the instructor's State Police identification number. Only if the course is taught by a Maryland State Police certified "qualified handgun instructor" will the instruction be recognized by the Maryland State Police for

purposes of issuing the Handgun Qualification License. The on-line application process used by the State Police requires each applicant to identify the applicant's instructor by reference to the State Police issued instructor number. Only State Police licensed instructors appear on the State Police website of approved instructors. In addition, all HQL instructors must establish their own on-line accounts with the State Police. Such instructors must use that on-line account to verify the training received by a student after the student submits an application for the HQL. Such instructor on-line verification is required before any HQL is issued by the State Police. None of these instructor requirements and verification procedural steps is set forth in State Police regulations. Yet, all of these requirements are mandatory, as enforced by the State Police.

13. The Maryland State Police regulations, COMAR 29.03.01.29 C (4), require the student to "safely fire[]" a live round. The Maryland State Police requirement of "live fire" in the HQL course requires the use of a firing range, as firing even one live round of ammunition can only be done "safely" on a properly constructed range. In Comments submitted to the Maryland State Police by MSI during its rulemaking process, MSI strongly objected to the live fire requirement, noting this need for a range and that most firing ranges "are relatively few in number in Maryland and mostly privately owned." *See* MSI Comments at 9. While the State Police accepted other comments made by MSI, the comments on the live fire requirement were ignored by the Maryland State Police in issuing the regulations at issue here. *See* 2013 MD REG TEXT 338193 (NS) (Dec. 23, 2013). As further detailed below, the discharge of ammunition is generally banned in the more populated areas of Maryland, except at established firing ranges. State law bars counties and municipalities from prohibiting the discharge of firearms at established ranges. MD Code, Criminal Law, § 4-209(d)(2). The City of Baltimore has no private or publicly available firing range. As a result of the Maryland State Police requirement of "live fire," the absence of a range

in Baltimore means that it is legally impossible for me as an instructor to complete the HQL training of a student in the City of Baltimore. The population of the City of Baltimore is over 600,000 people.

14. A similar problem exists in Baltimore County. Section 17-2-101(a) of the Baltimore County ordinances provides that, with listed exceptions, "a person may not fire or discharge a crossbow, pistol, air pistol, gas-propelled pistol, rifle, air rifle, gas-propelled rifle, or shotgun within: (1) The limits of the metropolitan district of the county; (2) A nondistrict enclave within the metropolitan district; or (3) An appendage attached to the metropolitan district." The "metropolitan district" of Baltimore County is "the geographic boundary within which a property may be eligible to receive public water and sewer service." https://bit.ly/3sHPqjJ. That area is quite large, encompassing almost the entirely of the heavily populated areas of the County all around Baltimore City. *See* maps set forth at https://www.baltimorecountymd.gov/Agencies/publicworks/basicservices.html. Like the other counties, there is an exception for discharges "[o]n a permanently located, properly posted, and bona fide target range, the location of which has been filed with the Police Department." Section 17-2-101(c)(2)(i). However, like other counties, there are relatively few public ranges in Baltimore County available for HQL pistol instruction. The population of Baltimore County is over 800,000 people.

15. On November 17, 2017 (after this suit was filed and after the State's Motion To Dismiss was denied on September 6, 2017), the Maryland State Police announced in Advisory LD-HQL-17-004 (Exh. B), that it had determined that "the use of non-lethal marking projectiles would meet the HQL 'live fire' training requirement." That Advisory also states that such marking ammunition, often also called "simunition" rounds, is acceptable if it meets the Maryland statutory

definition of ammunition set forth in MD Code, Public Safety, §5-133.1(a), in that it is "a cartridge, shell, or any other device containing explosive or incendiary material designed and intended for use in a firearm." I have personally used such simunition rounds at the Drug Enforcement Administration Academy of the Department of Justice located at Quantico, Virginia. Simunition rounds are not the same as "paint ball" rounds, as paint ball rounds typically use compressed air or CO2 as a propellant, and thus do not qualify as live ammunition under MD Code, Public Safety, §5-133.1(a). Accordingly, paint ball rounds may not be used to satisfy the State Police requirement of live fire.

16. Simunition rounds use a projectile (usually plastic) that impacts the target with enough force to cause a deep, painful bruise and could cause serious injury to an unprotected face, eyes, throat or other sensitive tissues of the body. Such ammunition is typically used in realistic "force-on-force" combat training exercises in which special protective equipment is mandatory. Because this simunition ammunition uses an explosive charge, firing such ammunition can be quite loud. For example, firing a 9mm simunition round results in an explosive noise of approximately 139 decibels (weapon dependent), a level widely recognized as sufficient to cause ear injury. https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/hearing_loss/what_noises_cause_hearing_loss.html. Without such special protective equipment, the "safe" way to fire a simunition round is at a suitable range with ear and eye protection. As a "qualified handgun instructor" and a certified NRA instructor, I would not give instruction involving the firing of any live round of ammunition, including simunition rounds, in any other way.

17. Simunition firearms require not only special ammunition but also special physical modifications to existing handguns in order for them to fire such simunition rounds. *See*, *e.g.*, https://simunition.com/en/. To my knowledge, very few HQL instructors, including myself, own

or have ready access to such conversion equipment necessary to modify existing handguns to fire simunition rounds. Acquiring such equipment typically requires not only instructor credentials, but also contracts to purchase the training systems provided by the manufacturer, special insurance, attendance at a certification course, and other requirements. *See*, *e.g.*, https://simunition.com/en/range_program.

18. The Maryland State Police Advisory LD-HQL-17-004 correctly recognizes that simunition rounds are legally considered to be live ammunition. Ex. B. Accordingly, the actual firing of such simunition rounds is regulated by counties and municipalities in Maryland the same way that the firing of other types of live ammunition is regulated. While preempting most local laws concerning firearms, State law expressly permits such local regulation of firearm discharges. *See* MD Code, Criminal Law, § 4-209(d). In Montgomery County, Maryland, where I live, the County broadly bans, with limited exceptions, the discharge of live ammunition anywhere in the Montgomery County "urban area." *See* Montgomery County Ordinances Ch.57, Section 57-4. The "urban area" of Montgomery County is most of Montgomery County, including all areas south, southeast of Black Hill Regional Park in north-central Montgomery County, south and east of Seneca Creek State Park in western Montgomery County and all areas south and west of designated areas right on the border of Montgomery County in the eastern portion of the County. *See* Ex. C. In so far as relevant to HQL instruction, the sole exception to this general ban is a "shooting range that the Firearms Safety Committee has inspected and approved in writing." Section 57-4(b)(1).

19. To my knowledge, there is only one such authorized shooting range open to the public in the Montgomery County "urban area"—the privately owned Gilbert Indoor Range located at 14690 Rothgeb Drive, Rockville, Maryland. My understanding is that while Gilbert's provides HQL classes, it does not permit other instructors to use its range for that purpose. While there are

private ranges operated by chapters of The Izaak Walton League of America in Montgomery County, access to these ranges is restricted to members and their guests only. To my knowledge, there are no other established ranges anywhere else in Montgomery County. The population of Montgomery County is over 1 million people.

20. When I give HQL and other firearms instruction, I generally do so in Frederick County which has more ranges and has no such extensive or county-wide bans on discharges of firearms. In Frederick County, I have thus been able to give live fire instruction on private land other than at an established range. Frederick County is, however, highly inconvenient to persons living in lower Montgomery County. Potential students of mine who have contacted me for HQL training have declined to take the training when I informed them that they would have to travel to Frederick County to receive the live fire training required by the Maryland State Police.

21. Prince Georges County effectively bans the discharge of a firearm anywhere in Prince Georges County. *See* County Code Section 14-142(a) ("No person shall practice shooting at any mark, board, sign, tree, bank, or other object with any gun, rifle, cannon, mortar, pistol, or other firearm within the limits of this County . . . ."). Such a discharge is allowed only with the written consent of "all owners, tenants, or occupants of real estate residing within the carrying capacity of such firearms." The exception for established firing ranges (Section 14-142(c)(3)) does not enable me provide HQL instruction in Prince Georges County, as it appears that there are only two such public ranges anywhere in or near Prince Georges County (the Maryland Small Arms Range and Fred's Outdoors). Maryland Small Arms Range is located at 9801 Fallard Court, Meadows, Maryland, near Joint Base Andrews, which is far from my home. Fred's Outdoors is located at 2895 Crain Hwy., Waldorf, Maryland, in or immediately adjacent to Charles County, which is even farther from my home. The population of Prince George's County is over 900,000 people.

22. Baltimore City bans the "discharge" of "any gun, pistol or firearm" in the City of Baltimore, with the only exception being that such discharge of firearms is allowed "on permanently located, properly posted and bona fide target ranges, the location of which has been fled (sic) with the Police Department of Baltimore City." Section 59-2 of Article 19 of Baltimore Ordinances. To my knowledge, there are no such ranges anywhere in the City of Baltimore, other than the police range, access to which is limited to law enforcement officers. The lack of a firing range effectively means that the Maryland State Police mandated live fire training for the HQL class cannot be legally completed within the City of Baltimore.

23. But for the Maryland State Police "live fire" requirement, I could and would conduct and complete HQL instruction in any otherwise suitable location, including in Baltimore City, Montgomery County and Prince Georges County, as state law expressly bars any county or municipality from prohibiting firearms safety training. MD Code, Criminal Law, § 4-209(b)(2) ("A county, municipal corporation, or special taxing district may not prohibit the teaching of or training in firearms safety . . . ."). Specifically, without the "live fire" requirement, I could and would increase HQL training to students as it could be completed in student homes or other meeting locations that are convenient to students and instructors alike.

Signed: _____ Dated: Jan 22, 2021

Mark W. Pennak
President, Maryland Shall Issue, Inc.

President
Patrick Shomo

Vice President
Dan Blasberg

Secretary
Brian Simmons

Treasurer
David Michailof

Board of Directors
Peter Bagnell
George Durst
Mark Pennak
Rob Bowman
Greg Primrose
Teddy Schatz
Frank Zastawnik

Membership Comittee
Peter Bagnell
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Events Committee Chair
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MARYLAND SHALL ISSUE®
SELF DEFENSE IS A CIVIL RIGHT

October 2013

VIA USPS and EMAIL to
Thomas.Vondersmith@maryland.gov

Thomas L. Vondersmith, Jr.
Administrator
Department of State Police
1201 Reistertown Road
Pikesville, MD 21208

Re: Comments On Proposed Weapons Regulations, Maryland Register for Regulations .01-.58 under COMAR 29.03.01 Regulated Firearms, as published in Maryland Register Volume 40, Issue 19, Friday, September 20, 2013 40 MD REG 1568 et seq. (Sept. 20, 2013)

COMMENTS OF *MARYLAND SHALL ISSUE* AND OF ITS DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS, INDIVIDUALLY AND ON BEHALF OF *MARYLAND SHALL ISSUE*

These comments are submitted in response to the Proposed Weapons Regulations published by the Maryland State Police in the Maryland Register for Regulations .01-.58 under COMAR 29.03.01 Regulated Firearms, published in Maryland Register Volume 40, Issue 19, Friday, September 20, 2013 40 MD REG 1568 et seq. (Sept. 20, 2013). The comments set forth below on behalf of Maryland Shall Issue,(MSI), a duly incorporated Section 501(c)(4) educational organization and on behalf of each of the Directors and Officers of MSI in their individual and official capacities, including President - Patrick Shomo, Vice President - Dan Blasburg, Treasurer - Dave Michailof, Secretary - Brian Simmons and the following members of the MSI Board of Directors : Peter Bagnell, George Durst, Mark Pennak, Rob Bowman, Greg Primrose, Frank Zastawnik, and Teddy Schatz. For the reasons set forth below, the regulations are seriously flawed and cannot be implemented as currently written. Nothing in these comments should be construed as a waiver or acceptance by MSI, or by its officers and directors, of the underlying legality or constitutionality of any provision of SB 281. Rather, these comments are limited to addressing some of the major flaws and

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EXHIBIT A

shortcomings in the implementation of SB 281 by the State Police in the proposed regulations.

I. THE REGULATIONS VIOLATE SECTION 7 OF THE PRIVACY ACT, 5 U.S.C. 552A NOTE IN REQUIRING SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS.

The regulations repeatedly require an applicant for various permits and licenses to submit his federal Social Security Number (SSN). This submission is mandatory and any failure to include appears to be subject to punishment or denial of the application on that basis alone. These requirements to submit a Social Security number are flatly in violation of Section 7(a) and Section 7(b) the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. 552 Note, Public Law 93-579 (1974), and must be eliminated.

Specifically, Section 7(a)(1) of the Privacy Act makes it unlawful for "[a]ny Federal, State or local government agency" to "deny to any individual any right, benefit, or privilege provided by law because of such individual's refusal to disclose his social security account number." Section 7(b) of the Privacy Act provides that an agency that any agency that "requests an individual to disclose his social security account number shall inform that individual whether that disclosure is mandatory or voluntary, by what statutory or other authority such number is solicited, and what uses will be made of it." Section 7(a) and Section 7(b) create individually enforceable rights that supersede and preempt any provision of state law in conflict with these requirements. See, e.g., *Schwier v. Cox*, 340 F. 3d 1284, 1288 (11th Cir. 2003) (holding that Section 7 of the Privacy Act "clearly confers a legal right on individuals: the right to refuse to disclose his or her [social security number] without suffering the loss 'of any right, benefit, or privilege provided by law.'"); *Ingerman v. Del. River Port Auth.*, 630 F.Supp.2d 426, 437–38 (D.N.J. 2009) (same). These provisions may be enforced as federal rights under 42 U.S.C. 1983, and attorneys' fees and costs may be awarded against the state and state officers in any such suit under 42 U.S.C. 1988. (Id.).

Numerous sections of the proposed regulations violate Section 7 of the Privacy Act. Specifically, the following subsections in the proposed regulations demand the applicant's Social Security Number (references are to COMAR 29.01.01.xx, as proposed):

1. A new resident of MD must register his regulated firearms and provide his SSN (Section .05);

2. The purchaser of a regulated firearm must include the applicant's SSN (Section .16);

3. A multiple purchase applicant must include the SSN (Section .24);

4. A designated collector applicant must provide his SSN (Section .25);

5. The applicant for a Handgun Qualification License must include the SSN, both initially and upon renewal (Sections .28 and .34);

6. The SSN must be provided by applicants for instructor designation and renewals of the designation (Sections .38 and .39);

7. An applicant for a dealer's license must include his SSN (Section .45);

8. A dealer must provide the transferee's SSN in complying with his duties to provide shell casings (Section .58).

This demand for the social security number also appears in the proposed regulations for the hand gun carry permit, COMAR 29.03.02 et seq. Handgun Permit Unit. Specifically, an applicant for a carry permit must provide his SSN both in the initial application (Section .04) and upon any application for a renewal (Section .12).

All these provisions are in violation of federal law. Specifically, these provisions violate Section 7(b) of the Privacy Act in that none of these sections "inform that individual whether that disclosure is mandatory or voluntary, by what statutory or other authority such number is solicited, and what uses will be made of it."

The new proposed regulations also violate Section 7(a) of the Privacy Act in that the regulations expressly state that the State Police will deny the application or license if the SSN is omitted. Indeed, the proposed regulations even threaten criminal prosecution for any such omission, stating:

.06 False or Omitted Information.

A. An applicant shall not provide false information on an application for a permit, or omit significant information on the application, or cause false information to be given in connection with the verification investigation.

B. Any knowing material omission or false statement may be considered grounds for denial of a permit or for criminal prosecution.

.17 Regulated Firearm Application—False or Omitted Information.

A. Any false information supplied or statement made in the application is a crime which may be punished by imprisonment for a period of not more than 3 years, or a fine of not more than $5,000, or both.

B. An applicant shall not provide false information on a regulated firearm application, or omit significant information on the application, or cause false information to be given in connection with the verification investigation.

C. Any knowing material omission or false statement may be considered grounds for disapproval of an application or for criminal prosecution.

.46 Dealer's License—False or Omitted Information.

A. An applicant may not provide false information on an application for a dealer's license, or omit significant information on the application, or cause false information to be given in connection with the verification investigation.

B. Any knowing material omission or false statement may be considered grounds for denial of a license or for criminal prosecution.

.30 Handgun Qualification License—False or Omitted Information.

A. An applicant shall not provide false information on the application for Handgun Qualification License, or omit significant information on the application, or cause false information to be given in connection with the verification investigation.

B. Any knowing material omission or false statement may be considered grounds for denial of a license or for criminal prosecution.

Plainly, the regulations threaten to do precisely what Section 7(a) bans, viz., "deny to any individual any right, benefit, or privilege provided by law because of such individual's refusal to disclose his social security account number." Indeed, the threat of criminal prosecution for any such omission is particularly egregious. These provisions are flatly illegal.

II. THE REGULATIONS UNLAWFULLY BAN AMMUNITION"SOLELY DESIGNED FOR A REGULATED FIREARM"

Section .03 of the new regulations purports to ban the possession of ammunition by persons under the age of 21 if the ammunition is "solely designed for a regulated firearm." Specifically, Section .03(B) states:

B. A person under the age of 21 years may not possess a regulated firearm **or ammunition solely designed for a regulated firearm,** unless the person is not otherwise prohibited from possessing a regulated firearm and is:

(1) A member of the armed forces of the United States or the National Guard and is performing official duties;

(2) Required to possess a regulated firearm for employment purposes and holds a valid permit under Public Safety Article, Title 5, Subtitle 3, Annotated Code of Maryland;

(3) Temporarily transferring or possessing a regulated firearm or ammunition and is:

(a) Under the supervision of another who is at least 21 years old and who is not prohibited by federal or State law from possessing a firearm; and

(b) Acting with the permission of the parent or legal guardian of the person;

(4) Temporarily transferring or possessing a regulated firearm or ammunition and is:

(a) Participating in marksmanship training of a recognized organization; and

(b) Under the supervision of a qualified instructor; or

(5) Possessing the firearm for self-defense or the defense of others against a trespasser into the person's residence or a residence in which the person is an invited guest.

This provision, to the extent it addresses "ammunition solely designed for a regulated firearm," is contrary to law and beyond the authority of the Maryland State Police.

The ammunition ban is simply not authorized, either by Senate Bill 281 or by any other provision of state law. SB 281 amends Section 5-133.1 of the Public Safety Article to state:

(B) A Person May Not Possess Ammunition If the Person Is Prohibited from Possessing a Regulated Firearm under § 5–133 (B) or (C) of this Subtitle

These provisions of Section 5-133.1 as enacted by SB 281 are now reflected in the proposed regulations in new section.06 Ammunition. That section states:

A. A person may not possess ammunition if the person is prohibited from possessing a regulated firearm under Regulation .03A of this chapter or Public Safety Article, §5-133(b)-(c), Annotated Code of Maryland.

However, Section 5-333(b) and (c), as amended, do not purport to ban, or even address, possession of a regulated firearm by a person on account of their being under the age of 21. Section 5-133(d) does purport to ban possession of regulated firearms by persons under the age of 21, but, as re-enacted by SB 281, nothing in Section 5-133(d) purports to address possession of ammunition, must less ammunition possession by persons under the age of 21, much less ammunition "solely designed for a regulated firearm." In short, nothing in any current Maryland statute purports to address, much less ban, possession of ammunition "solely designed for a regulated firearm" as Section .03 does.

The language in the proposed regulations banning possession of ammunition by persons under the age of 21 appears to have been taken from an earlier version of Section 5-133(d), which did specifically contain the language set forth in the proposed regulations. However, that language was repealed in legislation enacted by the General Assembly in 2011. Specifically, Acts 2011, c. 343, § 1, in subsecs. (d)(1), (d)(2)(i), and (d)(2)(iv), deleted "or ammunition solely designed for a regulated firearm" after "regulated firearm"; and in subsec. (d)(2)(vi), deleted "or ammunition" after "possession of a firearm." A copy of that legislation is attached and is incorporated into these comments by reference.

The State Police lack the discretion to re-impose a ban on "ammunition solely designed for a regulated firearm" where precisely that ban was repealed by the General Assembly in 2011. The law of Maryland clearly establishes that "[a]n agency's authority extends only as far as the General Assembly prescribes." *Thanner Enterprises, LLC v. Baltimore County.* 414 Md. 265, 995 A.2d 257 (2010). See also *Board of Liquor License Commissioners v. Hollywood Productions, Inc.*, 344 Md. 2, 10, 684 A.2d 837, 841 (1996) ("[R]egardless of any rule making authority that the Liquor Board may enjoy, it may not impose a sanction that exceeds the confines of its expressly or impliedly delegated powers."). Nothing in SB 281 authorizes the State Police to impose new restrictions not otherwise imposed by statute. The ban imposed by Section .03 cannot be justified as an interpretative matter, as there is no phrase or term that could possibly support this ban. The legislative intent was expressed in 2011 with the repeal of the very language that Section .03 re-imposes. The ban is lawless and thus must stricken.

The language "solely designed for regulated firearms" is objectionable for the additional reason that it is hopelessly vague and undefined, thus raising fundamental Due Process Clause concerns. See, e.g., *FCC v. Fox Television Stations, Inc.* 132 S.Ct. 2307, 2317 (2012) ("the void for vagueness doctrine addresses at least two connected but discrete due process concerns: first, that regulated parties should know what is required of them so they may act accordingly; second, precision and guidance are necessary so that those enforcing the law do not act in an arbitrary or discriminatory way. "). These

concerns are at a zenith when a vague statute purports to regulate the exercise of fundamental constitutional rights. (Id.) ("When speech is involved, rigorous adherence to those requirements is necessary to ensure that ambiguity does not chill protected speech."). Nowhere in these draft regulations is there any definition for what constitutes ammunition "designed solely" for regulated firearms. For example, if the language "solely designed" is meant to mean solely "used" in handguns, then the language is nonsensical. In fact, many, if not most, so-called handgun calibers are used in non-regulated long guns. For example, the Henry Big Boy lever action rifle is chambered in .44 Magnum, .45 Colt & .357 Magnum, which are all considered to be handgun cartridges, but which are also perfectly well suited to use in non-regulated long guns. See http://henryrepeating.com/rifle-big-boy.cfm. Similarly, the Rossi Model M92 lever action rifle is chambered in the .38 Special, .357 Mag., .44 Mag., .45 Colt and .44-40 Win., cartridges that are also used in handguns. See http://www.rossiusa.com/product-details.cfm?id=150. These rifles are available in the United States and Maryland.

If the phrase "designed solely" is intended to refer to the original intent of the designer when the cartridge was created, then there is simply no way someone could possibly be on notice that a particular round of ammunition is banned. Many types of ammunition used in handguns have been in the marketplace for decades and there is no generally accepted or common understanding what the original design intent was at the time the cartridge was produced. Such uncertainty and lack of notice creates massive problems under the Due Process Clause of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution. See *Fox Television*, 132 S.Ct. at 2317 ("A conviction or punishment fails to comply with due process if the statute or regulation under which it is obtained 'fails to provide a person of ordinary intelligence fair notice of what is prohibited, or is so standardless that it authorizes or encourages seriously discriminatory enforcement.'") quoting *United States v. Williams*, 553 U.S. 285, 304 (2008). See also *Conley v. United States*, --- A.3d ----, 2013 WL 5355730 (D.C., September 26, 2013) (holding that a DC statute violated the Due Process Clause by criminalizing behavior that the average citizen would not know to be wrongful). In sum, given these issues, there is no reason for the State Police to re-impose the ban on ammunition that the General Assembly wisely repealed in 2011.

III. THE REGULATIONS IMPROPERLY IMPOSE A "ONE ROUND" REQUIREMENT FOR THE HANDGUN QUALIFICATION LICENSE

As enacted, SB 281, in that part now codified in Section 5-117.1 of the Public Safety Article imposed a ban on the purchase, rental or receipt of any handgun unless that person possessed a State issued Handgun Qualification License. To acquire that

HQL, the person, with specified exceptions, must take a training course, which is defined to be:

> (i) a minimum of 4 hours of instruction by a qualified handgun instructor;
>
> (ii) classroom instruction on:
>
> 1. State firearm law;
>
> 2. home firearm safety; and
>
> 3. handgun mechanisms and operation; and
>
> (iii) a firearms orientation component that demonstrates the person's safe operation and handling of a firearm;

Public Safety Article §5-117.1(d)(3). Nothing in this language mentions "proficiency" or "live ammunition" or even purports to require any "practice."

Notwithstanding the lack of authorization, the proposed regulations concerning the Handgun Qualification License (HQL) adds an additional requirement of firing "one round of live ammunition" and a "practice component," providing:

> 4) Operation and Handling Demonstration. Orientation that demonstrates the applicant's safe operation and handling of a firearm, **including a practice component in which the applicant safely fires at least one round of live ammunition**

The bolded language is new and is not in SB 281, as enacted. As set forth below, this requirement to file "at least one round of live ammunition" as part of a "practice component" is both unauthorized by SB-281 and is unconstitutional under the Second Amendment to the Constitution.

First, the "live fire" requirement and the imposition of a "practice component" are not authorized by statute. The initial version of SB-281 submitted by the Governor in the Senate contained a requirement that the HQL training would contain "A FIREARMS QUALIFICATION COMPONENT THAT DEMONSTRATES THE PERSON'S PROFICIENCY AND USE OF A FIREARM." That language was understood by all to encompass a "live fire" component, as proficiency can only be demonstrated through live fire. SB 281, for example, imposed such a proficiency requirement for carry permits as part of the 16 hours of training that is now required for such permits under Section 5-306 of the Public Safety Article.

The Governor's proposal to require proficiency drew heavy opposition and was changed by an amendment proposed by Del. McDermott and adopted on April 2, 2013.

See http://mgaleg.maryland.gov/2013RS/am...1_48392701.pdf That amendment was discussed on the floor. See http://mgaleg.maryland.gov/webmga/frmAudioVideo.aspx?ys=2013RS&clip=HSE_04022013_2.mp4

This amendment was adopted because the live fire requirement necessary to demonstrate "proficiency" for the simple purchase of a handgun would require access to a firing range, which are relatively few in number in Maryland and mostly privately owned. During the hearings on the Governor's proposal requiring "proficiency" for the HQL, it was repeatedly pointed out in both the House and the Senate hearings that any live fire requirement would effectively act on a *de facto* ban on the purchase of handguns because of the lack of publicly available gun ranges in Maryland. See, e.g., testimony beginning at 1:16 extending through 2:01. http://mgahouse.maryland.gov/House/Play/1b31254187ae46e8bd799eae2685029c1d?catalog=03e481c7-8a42-4438-a7da-93ff74bdaa4c. The amendment by Del. McDermott was understood to remedy this problem by eliminating any live fire requirement. The enacted language also does not contain any requirement for any "practice component," as the proposed regulations seek to impose. A "practice component" is necessary to show proficiency, it is not necessary to "demonstrate operation and handling of a firearm." The statutory language requires that the trainee "demonstrate" safe handling; it does not require that the trainee "practice" safe handling, much less "practice" with an actual handgun, much less "practice" actually firing such a handgun. The regulations' imposition of the live fire requirement and a practice component thus contravene the legislative language and intent of the SB 281. These requirements are therefore invalid.

Second, a live fire requirement is unconstitutional. The imposition of a live fire requirement creates an enormous obstacle to the purchase of a handgun, as it requires access to a firing range which are generally privately owned in Maryland and not available to non-members. The live fire requirement thus acts as a burdensome prior restriction on a law-abiding citizen's now recognized, constitutional right to keep and bear arms under the Second Amendment, as construed by the Supreme Court in *District of Columbia v. Heller*, 554 U.S. 570, 635 (2008) (the Second Amendment "elevates above all other interests the right of law-abiding, responsible citizens to use arms in defense of hearth and home"). This right is so fundamental that it has been incorporated into the Due Process Clause of the 14th Amendment and thus made applicable to the States. See *McDonald v. City of Chicago*, 130 S.Ct. 3020 (2010)("citizens must be permitted to use handguns for the core lawful purpose of self defense").

The burden is on the State to justify any burden on this core constitutional right. While the question has not yet been definitively settled by the Supreme Court as to

whether the Second Amendment "core right" of self defense extends outside the home, there is no dispute among the federal courts of appeals that, at a minimum, the core right extends to the right to purchase and possess a handgun for self defense in the home by law-abiding citizens. Because these licensing requirements are a pre-condition to the purchase of any handgun, they indisputably burden the right of citizens to be armed with a handgun in the home. Indeed, the D.C. Circuit has so held with respect to the licensing provisions of D.C. law. *Heller v. District of Columbia*, 670 F.3d 1244, 1255 (D.C. Cir. 2011) (*Heller II*). As *Heller II* ruled, these licensing provisions thus burden "the core right identified in *Heller* – the right of a law-abiding, responsible citizen to possess and carry a weapon for self-defense." *United States v. Chester*, 628 F.3d 673, 683 (4th Cir. 2010) (emphasis omitted). The State would be required to show both a "compelling" state interest and that the measure was "narrowly tailored" to that interest, *viz.*, was the least restrictive measure that addressed the compelling interest. See, e.g., *Abrams v. Johnson*, 521 U.S. 74, 91 (1997); *Greater Baltimore Center for Pregnancy Concerns, Inc. v. Mayor and City Council of Baltimore*, 683 F.3d 539, 558 (4th Cir. 2012). Strict scrutiny almost always results in invalidation of a regulatory provision. See Laurence H. Tribe, *American Constitutional Law* § 16–30, at 1089 (1st ed.1978) (noting strict scrutiny is a "virtual death-blow"). Here, the licensing provisions would not survive strict scrutiny. .

In any event, even under the more relaxed standard of intermediate scrutiny, "the government bears the burden of demonstrating (1) that it has an important governmental 'end' or 'interest' and (2) that the end or interest is 'substantially served by enforcement of the regulation.'" *United States v. Carter*, 669 F.2d 411, 417 (4th Cir. 2012) (citations omitted). "Significantly, intermediate scrutiny places the burden of establishing the required fit squarely upon the government." *Chester*, 628 F.3d at 682. Any such showing will require real evidence, not mere conjecture or supposition. See *Carter,* 669 F.3d at 418 (noting that the State may not "'rely upon mere 'anecdote and supposition'" in attempting to meet its burden), quoting *United States v. Playboy Entertainment Group, Inc.*, 529 U.S. 803, 822 (2000); *Chester,* 628 F.3d at 682 (requiring a "strong showing"). Indeed, this need for real evidence has been repeatedly stressed in the Second Amendment case law. See *Heller v. District of Columbia*, 670 F.3d 1244, 1248 (D.C. Cir. 2011) (vacating a district court decision sustaining the D.C. requirements and remanding for a factual determination on whether the District's attempts at "licensing the owner of the firearm" were supported by actual evidence under intermediate scrutiny); *Moore v. Madigan*, 702 F.3d 933 (7th Cir. 2012) (holding that Illinois ban on public possession of handguns outside the home was not supported by sufficient legislative facts); *United States v. Skoien*, 614 F.3d 638 (7th Cir. 2010) (en banc), *cert. denied* 131 S.Ct. 1674 (2011) (requiring a "form of strong showing" — a/k/a "intermediate scrutiny" —in a Second Amendment challenge to a prosecution under 18 U.S.C. §

922(g)(9), which prohibits the possession of firearms by persons convicted of a domestic-violence misdemeanor); *Ezell v. City of Chicago,* 651 F.3d 684, 708 (7th Cir. 2011) (striking down City of Chicago ban on gun ranges and holding that "'logic and data" must demonstrate "a substantial relation between [the regulation] and [an important governmental] objective.") (quoting *Skoien,* 614 F.3d. at 642); *Chester,* 628 F.3d at 682 (remanding because the government "has not attempted to offer sufficient evidence to establish a substantial relationship between § 922(g)(9) and an important governmental goal.").

Here, the only conceivable legitimate state interest served by the training requirement is safety. Yet, there is no evidence that safety is substantially furthered by a live fire requirement. Nationwide, very few states impose any licensing requirement on the purchase of a handgun. None, to our knowledge, impose any requirement of live fire for the simple purchase of a handgun for self-defense in the home. For example, the District of Columbia has the strictest gun control laws in the country and D.C. formerly required a training class of four hours, but provided that class for free. D.C. Code §§ 7-2502.03(a)(13). D.C. did not require live fire training. More recently, D.C. has repealed the provision requiring first time registrants to take a 4-hour firearm training course. Instead, D.C. Police are now offering an online Firearms Safety Training Course. There is no cost for taking this course and it takes approximately 30 minutes to complete. See http://mpdc.dc.gov/node/177912. If D.C. does not require live fire with its extremely strict rules, what possible justification does Maryland State Police have for such imposition of live fire? We know of none.

Thus, with the promulgation of these regulations, Maryland would become the *only* state in the United States that not only imposes a licensing requirement, but also imposes a state-wide "live fire" requirement as an additional requirement for purchase of a handgun for self-defense in the home (as opposed to outside-the-home carry). This requirement for a simple purchase for home defense is utterly unnecessary to implement Section 5-117.1. Section 5-117.1 requires only "firearms orientation component that demonstrates the person's safe operation and handling of a firearm." Safe operation and handling of a handgun can easily be "demonstrated" by the actual handling of the firearm and the use of "snap caps" or dummy rounds that would allow the individual trainee to experience pulling the trigger without live ammunition. We are informed that the State Police have not conducted any studies or possess any evidence that would suggest that live fire is necessary to demonstrate safe handling. As explained above, real evidence is a constitutional requirement and the burden is on the State to submit that evidence. In essence, the regulations create a substantial constitutional issue concerning the necessity for live fire when the regulations could have much more easily construed the training requirements of Section 117.1 to avoid such constitutional issues. The State

Police's approach thus directly contravenes the usual rule that "a construction of a provision which casts doubt on its constitutionality should be avoided." *Washington Suburban Sanitary Com'n v. Phillips*, 413 Md. 606, 620, 994 A.2d 411, 420 (2010). A live fire requirement will not survive challenge.

IV. THE PROPOSED REGULATIONS IMPROPERLY PURPORT TO BAN POSSESSION OF A REGULATED FIREARM BY PERSONS WHOSE DISQUALIFYING CONVICTION HAS BEEN EXPUNGED

Section .03, COMAR 29.03.01.03, sets forth what purports to be a list of persons who may not possess any firearm whatsoever. Most of these provisions largely copy the underlying statute and are not objectionable. For example, subparts (5) and (6) of Section .03 provide that persons prohibited from possession include a person who has been convicted of a "disqualifying crime," including a person who:

> (5) Has received probation before judgment for a crime of violence, except for assault in the second degree;
>
> (6) Has received probation before judgment for a domestically related crime, as defined in Criminal Procedure Article, §6-233, Annotated Code of Maryland;

This ban corresponds to the language set for in SB 281 in amendments to Section 5-101 of the Public Safety Article.

However, SB 281 amends Section 5-101 to include a further qualification of the term 'disqualifying crime" to exclude any crime "THAT WAS EXPUNGED UNDER TITLE 10, SUBTITLE 1 OF 26 THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ARTICLE." See SB 281, amending Section 5-101(b)(2). Nowhere in the proposed regulations is this provision reflected. Nowhere in the proposed regulations are persons advised that such expungement relieves the person of the firearms disability. Since the regulations purport to be comprehensive, the regulations should be amended to add this additional qualification.

V. THE REGULATIONS FAIL TO ADDRESS THE USE OF "RECEIVE" OR "RECEIPT" AS USED IN THE REGULATIONS AND SB 281.

The regulations, as proposed fail to define the use of receive or receipt as used in various places throughout SB 281. This failure may well lead to arbitrary enforcement and prosecution and should be clarified by the regulations. We therefore respectfully request that the regulations be revised and amended to define "receive" and "receipt" in such a way as to make clear that these terms apply only to the permanent transfer of ownership of article in question. The regulations should also make clear that the

temporary "receipt" of these articles is not prohibited as between law-abiding persons who are otherwise qualified to possess these items under other provisions of state and federal law.

Assault Weapons and Magazines

SB-281 amends various sections of the Criminal Article to regulate receive or receipt of the newly defined provisions concerning "assault weapons," providing:

> 4–303.
>
> (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, a person may not:
>
> (1) transport an assault weapon into the State; or
>
> (2) possess, sell, offer to sell, transfer, purchase, or **receive** an assault weapon.

Similarly, SB-281 amends Section 4-304 and Section 4-305 to provide:

> 4–304
>
> A law enforcement unit may seize as contraband and dispose of according to regulation an assault weapon transported, sold, transferred, purchased, **received**, or possessed in violation of this subtitle.
>
> 4-305
>
> (b) A person may not manufacture, sell, offer for sale, purchase, **receive**, or transfer a detachable magazine that has a capacity of more than 10 rounds of ammunition for a firearm.

Violations of these provisions would arguably subject the violator to the risk of a conviction under Section 4-306 of a misdemeanor and thus become "subject to imprisonment not exceeding 3 years or a fine not exceeding $5,000."

Handguns

In addition SB-281 creates a whole new set of provisions regulating the "receipt" of handguns in particular. Section 5-501 of the Public Safety Article has added a new provision for the newly created "Handgun Qualification License."

> (O) "Handgun Qualification License" means a license issued by the Secretary that authorizes a person to purchase, rent, or **receive** a handgun.

SB-281 then relies on this definition of the "Handgun Qualification License" in creating Section 117.1 to the Public Safety Article. Subsections (b) and (c) of newly enacted

Section 117.1 broadly mandate that a person have such a "Handgun Qualification License" as a condition to acquiring such a handgun, providing:

> (B) a dealer or any other person may not sell, rent, or transfer a regulated firearm handgun to a purchaser, lessee, or transferee unless the purchaser, lessee, or transferee presents to the dealer or other person a valid regulated firearm handgun qualification license issued to the purchaser, lessee, or transferee by the Secretary under this section.
>
> (c) a person may purchase, rent, or **receive** a handgun only if the person:
>
> (1) (i) possesses a valid handgun qualification license issued to the person by the Secretary in accordance with this section; * * * *

Section 5-143 of the Public Safety Article (which was recodified without change by SB-281 to become Section 5-144), can be read to apply to transactions governed by new Section 5-117.1 so as to impose severe criminal penalties. Section 5-144 provides:

> (a) Except as otherwise provided in this subtitle, a dealer or other person may not:
>
> (1) knowingly participate in the illegal sale, rental, transfer, purchase, possession, or **receipt** of a regulated firearm in violation of this subtitle;
>
> * * * *
>
> Penalty
>
> (b) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 5 years or a fine not exceeding $10,000 or both.

The regulations do not purport or define "receive" or "receipt" in these provisions.

Interpretation Issues Associated with SB 281's Regulation of "Receipt" or "Receive":

The terms "receipt" or "receive" in these provisions of SB-281 are not defined, either in the existing code or in SB-281 and there is, of course, no Maryland case law on these newly enacted provisions. Regulation of the "receipt" of firearms is addressed under federal law, 18 U.S.C. 922(h), which provides:

> (h) It shall be unlawful for any individual, who to that individual's knowledge and while being employed for any person described in any paragraph of subsection (g) of this section, in the course of such employment--

(1) to **receive**, possess, or transport any firearm or ammunition in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce;

or

(2) to **receive** any firearm or ammunition which has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce.

However, there are significant differences between "receive" as used in SB-281 and "received" as used in federal law. Subsection (g), referenced in Section 922(h), refers to persons who are disqualified from possessing any firearms because of prior criminal convictions or other disqualification. In this context, the term "receive" as used in subsection (h) "means to take possession of or to knowingly accept the same." See, e.g., *United States v. Turnmire*, 574 F.2d 1156, 1157 (4th Cir. 1978). Other federal courts of appeals are in accord. (Id). *Turnmire* explains that, under federal law, "'receipt" may be inferred by mere possession, on the assumption that one cannot possess without having had first "received." See *Turnmire*, 574 F.2d at 1157 (approving the instruction that "since one cannot possess something without having received it, (then) receipt of a firearm may be shown circumstantially by proving possession.").

Stated simply and as detailed more specifically below, if this federal interpretation of "receive" under Section 922(h) were to be used under SB-281, it would shut down instructional shooting, family shooting activities, youth shooting and the mere temporary transfer of firearms at the range to friends and other persons who wish to learn about shooting activities or try out a particular handgun or assault weapon. Assault weapons, magazines and handguns may also be the lawful property of sanctioned competitive teams or incorporated shooting clubs. These organizations may temporarily loan these items to team or club members for use at the range. A literal reading of "receive" or "receipt" would ban such loans and thus effectively impair the legitimate functioning of such organizations. A literal definition of "receive" or "receipt" also could be applied to bar a gunsmith from taking temporary possession of an assault weapon, a magazine or handgun for purposes of repair. A gunsmith presumably would be able to take temporary possession of a handgun if he or she had a Handgun Qualification License, but the ban on "receipt" with respect to assault weapons and magazines do not contain any such exception for the temporary "receipt" of an assault weapon by a gunsmith for purposes of repair. Given these potential issues and the inherent uncertainties associated with the terms "receive" and "receipt," it is incumbent on the State Police to define these terms.

As is apparent, a literal definition of "receive" or "receipt" under SB-281 would be little short of absurd. Few persons will temporarily loan an assault weapon, a

magazine or handgun for temporary use at the range under these provisions. Otherwise innocent, law-abiding persons could risk arrest, criminal prosecution and imprisonment by participating in such temporary "receipts" of these items. SB 281 would become a legal trap for the unwary. That result cannot be tolerated. With the enactment of SB 281, the General Assembly did not intend to create a whole new class of criminals arising from the temporary loan of these regulated articles as between otherwise law-abiding citizens.

Such a strict construction of "receive" for purposes of the above provisions in State law, as amended by SB-281, would also expose innocent, law-abiding persons to the loss of all their firearms for life. Under federal law, 18 U.S.C. 921(a)(20) and 18 U.S.C. 922(g), a person convicted of a state misdemeanor, which is "punishable" by a sentence of greater than two years in prison, becomes a disqualified "felon in possession" and loses the right to possess any modern firearms for the rest of his or her life. Any possession of such firearms after such a conviction for such state misdemeanor may also result in federal imprisonment of up to 10 years under 18 U.S.C. 924(a)(2). Violations of any of the SB-281 provisions noted above or a conviction under former Section 5-143 (now Section 5-144) easily satisfies these conditions for a permanent federal firearms possession disability.

There are other reasons that the federal definition of "receive" for purposes of 18 U.S.C. 922(h) should not be applied or extended to the terms "receive" or "receipt" as used in SB-281 or for prosecution under Section 5-144. Unlike the disqualified persons addressed in 18 U.S.C. 922(h), these persons affected by SB-281 are not already criminals or otherwise disqualified from owning or possessing firearms. For example, unlike Section 922(h), which bans "receive, possess, or transport" by prohibited persons, nothing in SB-281 purports to ban the mere possession of a handgun by a person without a handgun license; it focuses on the transaction or the transfer of the handgun. Under SB-281, a person who lawfully owns and possesses an "assault weapon" prior to October 1, 2013, may continue to own, possess, transport and lawfully use that weapon. Similarly, the ban on sales and transfers and on the receipt of magazines with a capacity of greater than 10 rounds does not ban the continued possession or use of such magazines or even the receipt of such magazines in transactions taking place out-of-state. Persons who already own handguns are not required to obtain a Handgun Qualification License to keep and lawfully use his or her already-owned handguns.

Yet, if the existing lawful owner of such an assault weapon, or magazine or handgun were temporarily to loan his assault weapon, magazine or handgun to another law-abiding person, such as a spouse, other family members, a friend or even a student at a sanctioned training course, then the recipient of that assault weapon, magazine or

handgun could be seen as "taking possession" and thus "receiving" these articles simply by that fact alone. That result does not obtain under Section 922(h), which bars receipt only by a person who is already banned from possessing firearms. Section 922(h) states that a prohibited person may not "receive, possess, or transport" a firearm in order to keep guns out of the hands of criminals and the definition of "receipt" in Section 922(h) should be read in light of that purpose. No such legitimate purpose is served by applying that definition to the temporary "receipt," as used in SB-281 and Section 5-144, to otherwise law-abiding citizens. In short, the provisions of SB-281 and Section 5-144 contemplate an ownership transaction in which there is a permanent transfer or receipt of ownership, not a mere temporary receipt of a regulated firearm or magazine on a shooting outing.

Incorporating the strict interpretation of "receipt" or "receive" applicable to Section 922(h) to the use of those terms in SB 281 would also make it needlessly difficult, if not impossible, to provide and receive the training now required by SB-281 for the Handgun Qualification License. Specifically, SB-281 enacts Section 5-117.1 of the Public Safety Article, which imposes a training requirement for the Handgun Qualification License and the State Police now propose live fire, as discussed above. Satisfying these requirements necessitates that the trainee to take temporary possession (and hence "receipt") of various types of handguns in order to be properly and fully instructed on "Handgun mechanisms and operation" and to satisfy the "orientation component" for the "safe operation and handling" of that firearm. Indeed, the proposed regulations now require handling of a firearm and the actual firing of "one round of live ammunition" before a HQL may be issued. Such receipt and possession is also mandatory in the eight-hour NRA Basic Pistol course taught to new shooters, as well as in other, more advanced NRA courses.

Nothing in SB-281 expressly exempts training from the separate requirement that person must possess a HQL prior to the receipt of a handgun. Thus, if "receipt" requires a HQL and "receipt" means mere possession, then the statute would effectively impose a "Catch 22" and an unconstitutional ban on the purchase of handgun. As *Jackson v. United States,* --- A.3d ----, 2013 WL 5458946 (D.C. 2013), recently explained, "we have concluded that *Heller* means it would be 'impermissible under the Second Amendment to convict a defendant for possessing an unregistered handgun in the home when the District's unconstitutional ban made registration of a handgun impossible, unless the defendant was disqualified from registering the handgun for constitutionally permissible reasons.'" quoting *Magnus v. United States,* 11 A.3d 237, 242–43 (D.C.2011) (citing *Plummer v. United States*, 983 A.2d 323 (D.C.2009); see also *Herrington v. United States*, 6 A.3d 1237 (D.C.2010) (extending this holding to a conviction for unlawful possession of handgun ammunition). This principle means that the State may not,

under *Heller*, require training as a condition to the purchase of a handgun and then make that training legally or practically impossible to obtain. See *Ezell*, 651 F.3d at 698 (sustaining the argument that Chicago's "range ban impermissibly burdens the core Second Amendment right to possess firearms at home for protection because the Ordinance conditions lawful possession on range training but makes it impossible to satisfy this condition anywhere in the city."). Moreover, the State has no legitimate interest in banning the receipt of handguns in NRA courses which are otherwise completely lawful and which train students in the safe handling and storage of firearms.

Such practical absurdities are also present for persons under the age of 21, who are expressly permitted to take temporary possession of a regulated handgun under Section 5-133(d) of the Public Safety Article if they are being supervised by a person over 21 or if that person under 21 is "1. participating in marksmanship training of a recognized organization; and 2. under the supervision of a qualified instructor." SB-281 re-enacted these provisions without change. Persons under the age of 21 are barred from obtaining a HQL by Section 5-117(d)(1). Yet, obviously, a person under 21 must also "receive" the regulated firearm in order to perform the shooting permitted by Section 5-133(d) and the supervising person over 21 or the instructor must "participate" in such receipt (within the arguable meaning of Section 5-144) if such shooting is to take place. SB-281 re-enacted these provisions of Section 5-133(d); it did not intend to implicitly repeal these provisions by banning the "receipt" of regulated firearms used for these legitimate purposes. See *State v. Johnson*, 415 Md. 413, 422, 2 A.3d 368, 373 (2010) (noting that the courts must give the statute "a reasonable interpretation, not one that is absurd, illogical, or incompatible with common sense."). Construing "receipt" to mean "possession" would render the shooting permitted by Section 5-133(d) legally impossible, thereby rendering that provision a dead letter. By any measure, that result is "incompatible with common sense." (Id.).

In enacting SB-281, the General Assembly did not enact a "Catch 22" law by mandating training that could not be reasonably accomplished without violating other provisions in the same statute, or by allowing shooting by persons under 21, but then making it impossible to "receive" the very guns necessary for such shooting activity. Cf *UMG Recordings, Inc. v. Shelter Capital Partners LLC*, --- F.3d ----, 2013 WL 1092793 (9th Cir. 2013) (refusing to construe a statute to create a Catch 22 situation). The General Assembly did not intend any construction of SB 281 that would lead to absurd results, such as banning all NRA training unless each participant possessed a HQL. See, e.g., *Blue v. Prince George's County*, --- A.3d ----, 2013 WL 5382188 (Md.,2013) ("An examination of interpretive consequences, either as a comparison of the results of each proffered construction, or as a principle of avoidance of an absurd or unreasonable reading, grounds the court's interpretation in reality."), quoting *Town of Oxford v. Koste*,

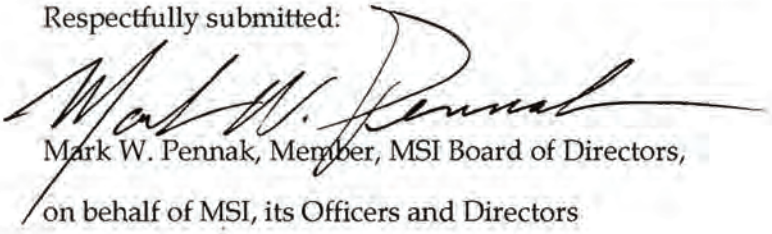
204 Md.App. 578, 585–86, 42 A.3d 637 (2012), aff'd, 431 Md. 14, 63 A.3d 582 (2013) (citations omitted). This is particularly so as these provisions of SB-281 regulate the exercise of the fundamental Second Amendment constitutional rights to own and possess a handgun for self-defense in the home and thus should be strictly and narrowly construed to minimize constitutional issues. See, e.g., *VNA Hospice of Maryland v. Department of Health and Mental Hygiene*, 406 Md. 584, 961 A.2d 557, 569 (2008) ("we have 'consistently adhered to the principle that "an interpretation which raises doubts as to a legislative enactment's constitutionality should be avoided if the language of the act permits."'") (citations omitted). As explained above, the State cannot, consistent with *Heller*, mandate training for the purchase of a handgun and then make that training impossible.

Accordingly, the regulations should define the terms "receipt" or "receive" in the above provisions of law to limit the terms "receipt" and "receive" to a permanent ownership context and to exclude the temporary receipt of a regulated firearm or magazine for otherwise legal purposes, such as the temporary receipt of a regulated firearm or magazine. Such a gloss was applied to the temporary "transfer" of a regulated firearm in *Chow v. State,* 393 Md. 431, 903 A.2d 388 (2006). The Court in *Chow* interpreted former section 442(d)(1), which is currently codified (without substantial change) as § 5–124 of the Public Safety Article. Section 442(d)(1) provided (and Section 5-124 currently provides) that "'[a] person who is not a regulated firearms dealer may not sell, rent, transfer, or purchase any regulated firearm.'" (903 A.2d at 390-91) (quoting Section 442(d)). The Court held that "the plain language and legislative history of the 'Regulated Firearms' subheading indicates that the word 'transfer,' as used in § 442(d), is used **in an ownership context** and does not apply to the situation extant in the case sub judice — that of a gratuitous temporary exchange or loan between two adults who are otherwise permitted to own and obtain regulated firearms." (Id. at 391) (emphasis added). The *Chow* Court's interpretation of "transfer" in former Section 442(d)(1) should also be applied to the terms "receive" and "receipt" as used in SB-281 and for prosecutions under Section 5-144, as amended, so to limit the terms "receipt" and "receive" to an "ownership context."

CONCLUSION

For all the foregoing reasons, the regulations must be revised and amended in the manner set forth above. Nothing in these comments should be construed as a waiver or acceptance by MSI or its officers and directors, concerning the underlying legality or constitutionality of any provision of SB 281. Rather, these comments are limited to addressing some of the major flaws and shortcomings in the implementation of SB 281 by the State Police in the proposed regulations.

Respectfully submitted:



Mark W. Pennak, Member, MSI Board of Directors,

on behalf of MSI, its Officers and Directors

President - Patrick Shomo,

Vice President - Dan Blasberg,

Treasurer - Dave Michailof,

Secretary - Brian Simmons

MSI Board of Directors :

Peter Bagnell,

Rob Bowman,

George Durst,

Mark Pennak,

Greg Primrose,

Teddy Schatz

Frank Zastawnik,

MARYLAND 2011 SESSION LAWS
REGULAR SESSION

Additions are indicated by **Text**; deletions by
~~Text~~.
Vetoes are indicated by ~~Text~~ ;
stricken material by ~~**Text**~~ .

Chapter 343
H.B. No. 519
FIREARMS--VIOLATION OF SPECIFIED PROHIBITIONS--AMMUNITION AND PENALTY

AN ACT concerning

Firearms--Violation of Specified Prohibitions--Ammunition and Penalty

FOR the purpose of repealing a certain prohibition against the possession of ammunition solely designed for a regulated firearm by a person who is under a certain age; applying a certain penalty to the knowing violation of a certain prohibition against obliterating, removing, changing, or altering the manufacturer's identification mark or number on a firearm; and generally relating to firearms violations.

BY repealing and reenacting, without amendments,
Article--Public Safety
Section 5–142
Annotated Code of Maryland
(2003 Volume and 2010 Supplement)

BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments,
Article--Public Safety
Section 5–133(d) and 5–143
Annotated Code of Maryland
(2003 Volume and 2010 Supplement)

SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, That the Laws of Maryland read as follows:

Article--Public Safety

<< MD PUBLIC SAFETY § 5–133 >>

5–133.

(d)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, a person who is under the age of 21 years may not possess a regulated firearm ~~or ammunition solely designed for a regulated firearm~~.

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(2) Unless a person is otherwise prohibited from possessing a regulated firearm, this subsection does not apply to:

(i) the temporary transfer or possession of a regulated firearm ~~or ammunition solely designed for a regulated firearm~~ if the person is:

1. under the supervision of another who is at least 21 years old and who is not prohibited by State or federal law from possessing a firearm; and

2. acting with the permission of the parent or legal guardian of the transferee or person in possession;

(ii) the transfer by inheritance of title, and not of possession, of a regulated firearm;

(iii) a member of the armed forces of the United States or the National Guard while performing official duties;

(iv) the temporary transfer or possession of a regulated firearm ~~or ammunition solely designed for a regulated firearm~~ if the person is:

1. participating in marksmanship training of a recognized organization; and

2. under the supervision of a qualified instructor;

(v) a person who is required to possess a regulated firearm for employment and who holds a permit under Subtitle 3 of this title; or

(vi) the possession of a firearm ~~or ammunition~~ for self-defense or the defense of others against a trespasser into the residence of the person in possession or into a residence in which the person in possession is an invited guest.

<< MD PUBLIC SAFETY § 5–142 >>

5–142.

(a) A person may not obliterate, remove, change, or alter the manufacturer's identification mark or number on a firearm.

(b) If on trial for a violation of this section possession of the firearm by the defendant is established, the defendant is presumed to have obliterated, removed, changed, or altered the manufacturer's identification mark or number on the firearm.

<< MD PUBLIC SAFETY § 5–143 >>

5–143.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this subtitle, a dealer or other person may not **:**

(1) knowingly participate in the illegal sale, rental, transfer, purchase, possession, or receipt of a regulated

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firearm in violation of this subtitle **; or**

(2) knowingly violate § 5–142 of this subtitle.

(b) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 5 years or a fine not exceeding $10,000 or both.

(c) Each violation of this section is a separate crime.

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect October 1, 2011.

Approved May 10, 2011.

Effective date: October 1, 2011.

MD LEGIS 343 (2011)

END OF DOCUMENT

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MARYLAND STATE POLICE

Maryland Department of State Police / Licensing Division
1111 Reisterstown Road
Pikesville, Maryland
Office: (410) 653.4500 / Fax: (410) 653.4036

ADVISORY

LD-HQL-17-004

NOVEMBER 17, 2017

ALTERNATIVE AMMUNITION FOR HANDGUN QUALIFICATION LICENSE (HQL) LIVE FIRE TRAINING COMPONENT

PUBLIC SAFETY §5-117.1(c)(3)(iii) requires a firearms orientation component that demonstrates the person's safe operation and handling of a firearm, which includes, as required by COMAR 29.03.01.29.C(4), a practice component in which the applicant safely fires at least one round of live ammunition.

The Maryland State Police (MSP) has received several requests to review alternative non-lethal, marking projectiles to satisfy the "live fire" component of the HQL training requirement. The MSP has determined that the use of non-lethal marking projectiles would meet the HQL "live fire" training requirement provided that the non-lethal marking projectile meets the following requirements:

1) meets the definition of "ammunition" as defined in Public Safety §5-133.1(a): "a cartridge, shell, or any other device containing explosive or incendiary material designed and intended for use in a firearm;" and
2) can be fired from a firearm as defined in Public Safety §5-101(h)(1)(i): "a weapon that expels, is designed to expel, or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive."

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact the Handgun Qualification License Unit, by email, at msp.hql@maryland.gov, or call the Licensing Division at 410-653-4500. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Alert Advisories are a service of the Maryland Department of State Police. The content of this document is for OFFICIAL USE ONLY. Any request for disclosure of this document or the information contained herein, should be referred to either the originator of the Advisory, or the Maryland Department of State Police, Licensing Division, 410.653.4500.

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EXHIBIT B

with the person's history of mental illness and that in his opinion, the person is not disabled by such illness in a manner which should prevent his possessing a rifle or shotgun; (5) has been confined to any hospital or institution for treatment of alcoholism unless a licensed physician has by affidavit stated that he is familiar with the person's history of alcoholism and that in his opinion, the person is no longer suffering from a disability in such manner which should prevent his possessing a rifle or shotgun.

Keeping Guns on Persons or in Vehicles

It is unlawful for any person to have either concealed or exposed, or to have in a motor vehicle where it can be readily used, any gun which uses explosive ammunition unless a person is engaged in a lawful mission where it is necessary to use a gun; or is employed as a special guard, special police officer, or special detective and has been deputized by the sheriff, or has been appointed a constable, or has been licensed by the laws of the state to carry a gun and is in the immediate vicinity of the premises of any employer whose occupation requires someone to carry a gun.

A person is allowed to carry a gun if he is a member of the military service or authorized as a peace officer; or is engaged in lawful hunting, drill training, or target practice, or is on property which the person owns or leases or with prior permission of the owner or lessee; or is going to or from lawful hunting, drill training, or target practice, or is engaged in any lawful transfer of possession such as carrying a gun from a gunsmith or repairman, provided that the gun is not loaded and the person is traveling on a public highway, or on property which he owns or leases, or on property with prior permission from the owner or lessee.

Penalty for Violation of Weapons Law

The residents of Montgomery County, by and through their government, fully expect that any and all persons who engage in hunting or other activities associated with the discharge of firearms and/or bows and arrows, do so in a safe and responsible manner, without placing anyone at risk of harm. We, therefore, seek your voluntary compliance with all provisions of this law as well as other existing state and federal statutes governing hunting and the discharge of weapons. Voluntary compliance with the law will serve to protect the safety and well being of all.

The Montgomery County Department of Police remains committed to public education and to the strict enforcement of these laws. Any person convicted of any of the provisions of this chapter may be fined up to $1,000 or confined in the Montgomery County Detention Center for a period not to exceed six months, or both fine and confinement.

The Urban Area Boundaries

The newly revised urban area (again, that portion of the County where the discharge of firearms is generally prohibited) is defined as "that part of the County within the following boundaries: Beginning at a point where the Maryland/District of Columbia boundary line in the County intersects with the Maryland/Virginia boundary line on the southwest side of the Potomac River; running then northwest along the Maryland/ Virginia boundary line to the emptying of Watts Branch into the Potomac River; then northwest along the northeast side of the Potomac River to the emptying of Seneca Creek into the Potomac River; then north along Seneca Creek to Route 112 (Seneca Road); then east along Route 112 to Route 28 (Darnestown Road); then northwest along Route 28 to Route 118 (Damestown-Germantown Road); then north along Route 118 to Route 117 (Clopper Road); then northwest along Route 117 to Little Seneca Creek; then northeast along Little Seneca Creek to Black Hill Regional Park; then along the eastern boundary of Black Hill Regional Park to the Park's southernmost intersection with 1-270; then northwest along I270 to Little Seneca Creek: then north along Little Seneca Creek to West Old Baltimore Road: then east along West Old Baltimore Road to Route 355 (Frederick Road); then south along Route 355 to Brink Road; then southeast on Brink Road to the Town of Laytonsville; then along the northern boundary of the Town of Laytonsville to Route 420 (Sundown Road); then east along Route 420 to Route 650 (Damascus Road); then southeast along Route 650 to Route 97 (Georgia Avenue); then south along Route 97 to Brighton Dam Road; then northeast along Brighton Dam Road to Route 650 (New Hampshire Avenue); then south along Route 650 to Route 108 (Ashton Road); then east along Route 108 to the Potomac Electric Power Company transmission line property; then southeast along the east side of the Potomac Electric Power Company right-of-way to Route 198 (Sandy Spring Road); then east along Route 198 to the Prince George's County/ Montgomery County boundary line; then southwest along the Montgomery County/Prince George's County boundary line to the Montgomery County/District of Columbia boundary line; then along the Montgomery County/District of Columbia boundary line to the place of beginning."

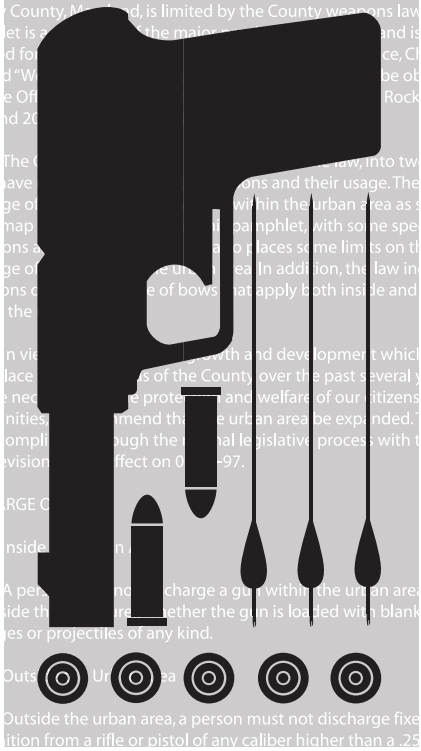
Department of Police
Firearm Safety Committee
2350 Research Boulevard • Rockville, Maryland 20850
240-773-5030

11/08 #7970

Montgomery County, Maryland
Department of Police

Weapons Law Summary

Montgomery County Maryland



MONTGOMERY COUNTY WEAPONS LAW

The ownership, possession, and use of weapons within Montgomery County, Maryland, is limited by the County weapons law. This pamphlet is a summary of the major provisions of the law and is provided for information only. Copies of the actual ordinance, Chapter 57, titled "Weapons", of the Montgomery County Code, can be obtained from the Office of the County Attorney, 101 Monroe Street, Rockville, Maryland 20850, or at regional libraries.

The County is divided, for the purpose of the law, into two areas which have different restraints on weapons and their usage. The discharge of guns is totally prohibited within the urban area as shown on the map on the reverse side of this pamphlet, with some specific exceptions as noted below. The law also places some limits on the discharge of guns outside the urban area. In addition, the law includes limitations on the discharge of bows that apply both inside and outside the urban area.

In view of the continued growth and development which takes place in the County it is necessary, for the protection and welfare of our residents and communities, to review the urban area boundary on a regular basis. The urban area boundary can be changed through the normal legislative process. The current boundary has been in place since May 15, 1997.

DISCHARGE OF GUNS

Inside the Urban Area

Other than under the exceptions noted in this summary, a person must not discharge a gun within the urban area (see map inside this brochure), whether the gun is loaded with blank or live cartridges or projectiles of any kind.

Outside the Urban Area

Outside the urban area, a person must not discharge fixed ammunition from a rifle or pistol of any caliber higher than a .25 caliber, or discharge a full metal jacketed bullet of any caliber from any gun. Fixed ammunition is defined as any ammunition composed of a projectile or projectiles, a casing, an explosive charge, and a primer, all of which shall be contained as one unit. Hunters are advised that breech loading rifles may not be used to hunt deer in Montgomery County pursuent to Maryland hunting regulations. For more information on the proper weapons and seasons for hunting consult the Maryland Guide to Hunting and Trapping published annually by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources and available on-line at www.dnr.state.md.us/huntersguide/deerregs.asp.

A person must not discharge fixed ammunition from any rifle or pistol except at legal game or varmints on the ground or at a safe target which is on or near the ground and will not deflect a bullet.

A person must not discharge a gun onto, across, or within 50 yards of a public road. A person, other than the owner or occupant, must not discharge a gun within 150 yards of a building or camp designed for human occupancy without the owner or occupant's written consent, or shoot, from, onto, or across public or private land without the owner or occupant's written consent.

Exceptions

The prohibitions on discharge of guns *inside and outside the urban area* are not applicable to the discharge of a gun: (1) on any target, trap, skeet, or shooting range that has been inspected and approved in writing by the Firearm Safety Committee; (2) in a private basement or cellar target range; (3) where necessary to protect life or property or to kill a dangerous animal; (4) to any duly authorized peace officer acting in the proper performance of his official duties; (5) to the discharge of blank cartridges in musical and theatrical performances, parades, or sporting events; (6) to the firing of salutes by firing squads at military funerals; or (7) under a deer damage control permit issued by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources. (Note: A person may not discharge a gun *inside the urban area* even after obtaining a deer damage control permit unless the person also obtains approval from the Chief of Police).

A person may also discharge a gun *inside the urban area* for the purpose of hunting deer on private property that is at least 50 acres in size under the following conditions: (1) the person discharges the gun from an elevated position; (2) the person does not load the gun until the person is in the elevated postion; (3) the person unloads the gun before descending from the elevated position; (4) the projectile has a downward trajectory; (5) the property owner complies with any public notice requirements in applicable regulations; and (6) the property owner has given the Chief of Police written notice at least 15 days before any gun is discharged on the property that lists the day(s) hunting will occur and the time hunting will begin and end each day, lists the name of each hunter, and includes a copy of the record plat or tax assessment record for the property. Up to five owners of contiguous parcels may aggregate their property to meet the 50 acre threshold.

A shooting range approval certificate is valid for three years and is issued by the Firearm Safety Committee after a finding that the discharge of guns on the range will not jeopardize life or property. The certificate may specify types of guns and ammunition that may be used on the range. Certificates will only be issued on written request by the person lawfully in possession of the land on which the range is located.

Requests should be sent to:

FIREARM SAFETY COMMITTEE
c/o Montgomery County Department of Police
2350 Research Boulevard
Rockville, Maryland 20850

DISCHARGE OF BOWS

A person must not discharge a bow in the County: (1) from, onto, or across a public road; (2) into or within 150 yards of a building or camp designed for human occupancy without the owner or occupant's written consent; or (3) on, from, onto, or across public or private land without the owner or occupant's written consent.

The restrictions in the previous paragraph do not apply to target archery practiced under the following safety guidelines established by Executive Regulation: (1) target archery may be practiced on public property in the County in any area designated for target archery; and (2) target archery may be practiced on private property in the County with the owner or occupant's written consent as long as: (a) an arrow does not travel across or hit on a public road or strike any person, animal, or vehicle on a public road; and (b) an arrow does not travel across or land on property owned or occupied by a person who has not given written consent for the target archery, or hit any person, animal, building, or vehicle.

Transfer of Rifles or Shotguns to Minors

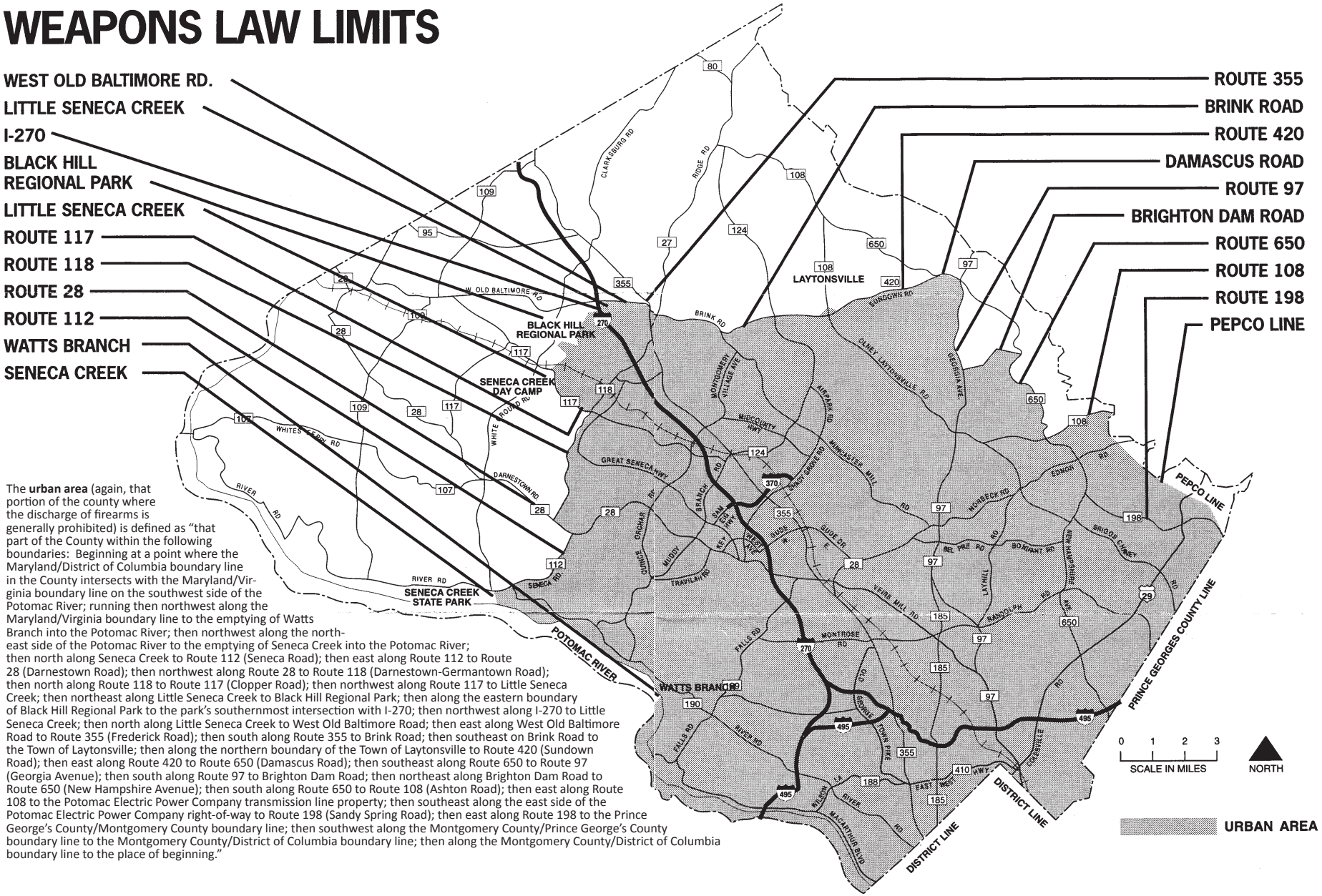
It is unlawful to give, sell, rent, lend, or otherwise transfer any rifle or shotgun to a person under the age of 18 years unless the relationship which exists is that of parent and child, guardian and ward, or adult instructor and pupil, or unless the transfer is in connection with a regularly conducted program of marksmanship training.

Unlawful Ownership or Possession of Firearms

A person must not possess, exercise control over, use, carry, transport, or keep a rifle, shotgun, or pistol, if the person: (1) is an unlawful user of or addicted to marijuana or any depressant or stimulant drug or narcotic drug (as defined in Section 5-101 of the Criminal Law Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland), or is under treatment for such addiction; (2) has been convicted in any court of a crime of violence, or of trafficking in narcotics or of a criminal violation of any of the provisions of Section 5-602 to 5-609 and Sections 5-612 to 5-614 of the Criminal Law Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland, or any federal firearms control law; (3) is a fugitive from justice; (4) has been confined to any hospital or institution for treatment of a mental disorder, or for mental illness unless a licensed physician has by affidavit stated that he is familiar

Case 1:16-cv-03311-ELH Document 77-2 Filed 10/05/18 Page 39 of 39
Case 1:16-cv-03311-ELH Document 135-3 Filed 01/28/21 Page 39 of 39

WEAPONS LAW LIMITS



The **urban area** (again, that portion of the county where the discharge of firearms is generally prohibited) is defined as "that part of the County within the following boundaries: Beginning at a point where the Maryland/District of Columbia boundary line in the County intersects with the Maryland/Virginia boundary line on the southwest side of the Potomac River; running then northwest along the Maryland/Virginia boundary line to the emptying of Watts Branch into the Potomac River; then northwest along the northeast side of the Potomac River to the emptying of Seneca Creek into the Potomac River; then north along Seneca Creek to Route 112 (Seneca Road); then east along Route 112 to Route 28 (Darnestown Road); then northwest along Route 28 to Route 118 (Darnestown-Germantown Road); then north along Route 118 to Route 117 (Clopper Road); then northwest along Route 117 to Little Seneca Creek; then northeast along Little Seneca Creek to Black Hill Regional Park; then along the eastern boundary of Black Hill Regional Park to the park's southernmost intersection with I-270; then northwest along I-270 to Little Seneca Creek; then north along Little Seneca Creek to West Old Baltimore Road; then east along West Old Baltimore Road to Route 355 (Frederick Road); then south along Route 355 to Brink Road; then southeast on Brink Road to the Town of Laytonsville; then along the northern boundary of the Town of Laytonsville to Route 420 (Sundown Road); then east along Route 420 to Route 650 (Damascus Road); then southeast along Route 650 to Route 97 (Georgia Avenue); then south along Route 97 to Brighton Dam Road; then northeast along Brighton Dam Road to Route 650 (New Hampshire Avenue); then south along Route 650 to Route 108 (Ashton Road); then east along Route 108 to the Potomac Electric Power Company transmission line property; then southeast along the east side of the Potomac Electric Power Company right-of-way to Route 198 (Sandy Spring Road); then east along Route 198 to the Prince George's County/Montgomery County boundary line; then southwest along the Montgomery County/Prince George's County boundary line to the Montgomery County/District of Columbia boundary line; then along the Montgomery County/District of Columbia boundary line to the place of beginning."

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION REDACTED

Transcript of Susan Brancato Vizas

Date: February 27, 2018
Case: Maryland Shall Issue, Inc., et al. -v- Hogan, et al.

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Email:: transcripts@planetdepos.com
www.planetdepos.com

EXHIBIT 3

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

- - - - - - - - - - - - - x

MARYLAND SHALL ISSUE, INC., et al., : Plaintiffs, : Civil Action No.

v. : 16-cv-3311-MJG

LAWRENCE HOGAN, et al., : Defendants. :

- - - - - - - - - - - - - x

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION REDACTED

Deposition of SUSAN BRANCATO VIZAS

Baltimore, Maryland

Tuesday, February 27, 2018

9:33 a.m.

Job No.: 178304

Pages: 1 - 60

Reported By: Sandra A. Slater, RPR, CSR

Q You need to give a verbal response to my questions, yes, no or some other statement. Shaking your head or nodding your head or unh-unh or uh-huh are not sufficient. Okay?

A Yes.

Q If you need to take a break at any time, just let us know and we will arrange to do that. Are you on any medications or are you suffering from any medical conditions that would prevent you from testifying truthfully today?

A No.

Q Have you ever been a party to a lawsuit before this?

A No. Oh, when I was a teenager there was an issue with canceling an appointment for my wisdom teeth removal but that was --

Q Other than that, you've never been a party to a lawsuit?

A Nope.

Q What is your current address?

A 8002 Bull Rush Court, Frederick, Maryland 21701.

Q And how long have you resided there?
A 18 years.
Q And is that --
A 18 years in September. Sorry.
Q Is that a single family home?
A A townhome.
Q A townhome? And you own that?
A Us and the bank.
Q And who else lives there with you?
A My husband and three children. Assorted pets.
Q How old are your children?
A 16, 14 and 10.
Q Other than your attorneys have you talked to anybody about this lawsuit?
A No.
Q What's your current employment?
A I work part-time from my home for Harmony Hills.
Q I'm sorry, I missed that.
A That's okay. Harmony Hills, LLC.
Q And what does that company do?

A Oh, I apologize, yes.
Q You have seen this before?
A I have seen this before.
Q This is a copy of the First Amended Complaint --
A Right.
Q -- that's been filed in the lawsuit on your behalf. And in Paragraph 17 it alleges that you would like to purchase a handgun for self defense, target practice and other lawful purposes. Do you see that?
A I do.
Q All right. When did you decide that you wanted to purchase a handgun?
A When my daughter expressed an interest in shooting.
Q And when was that?
A 2015.
Q And how old is your daughter?
A 14.
Q So in 2015 she would have been 11; is that right? Yes?

A I don't understand the question.
Q What year, was it more than 10 years ago?
A Yes. Well, probably in the last 10 years I've probably been once with him.
Q So when you fired the handgun when you said your property you were referring to property in South Carolina, not in Maryland?
A That is correct.
Q And what year was it, if you can recall, when was the last time you fired a handgun?
A I can't recall.
Q Was it more than five years ago?
A Yes.
Q The Complaint alleges that you would like to purchase a handgun for self defense, target practice and quote, other lawful purposes. What other purposes do you intend to use the handgun for?
A As it is now, the law is when my father passed away I couldn't have one of his guns because I don't have the HTO; is that correct?
Q Unfortunately, I'm not the person being

deposed here today, so I'm not going to be answering any questions --

A Okay.

Q -- unless it's to clarify something that I asked you. So your father had a gun, a handgun that he -- that you wanted to take ownership of; is that correct?

A That would be correct.

Q That's after he died or?

A Yes.

Q What kind of a gun was it?

A A Colt 45.

Q And what year did he die?

A 2012.

Q And so what did you intend to do with the Colt 45 other than just have it?

A There you go.

Q Nothing?

A Correct.

Q All right. But you now want to purchase a handgun for self defense and target practice; is that correct?

application for HQL?

A No.

MR. HANSEL: I've got a minor emergency in my office. Do you mind if we go off for just five minutes?

MR. SCOTT: Sure, fine.

(A recess was taken.)

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q Ms. Vizas, I just want to go back and follow-up a little bit on the Colt 45 that you were going to inherit from your father. You said that it was in 2013 when you would have taken ownership of that gun. Do you recall what month that would have happened in?

A I do not recall the month.

Q All right. You mentioned the background check that you underwent to be a volunteer at the school. Did that include fingerprinting?

A No.

Q In the Complaint, which is Exhibit 2, in Paragraph 16, it's alleged that you have taken and passed hunter safety training. Do you see that?

A I do see that.
Q Is that correct?
A That is correct.
Q All right. When did you do that?
A I think it was 2016. I'd have to go back and look.
Q It was in Maryland?
A Correct. The only reason I took it was because I had to take my children to take it.
Q Your children wanted to take the same class?
A Yes.
Q And did they do that?
A They did.
Q And what's your understanding of whether or not that hunter safety training would qualify as training in order to obtain an HQL?
A I guess my understanding is not quite clear.
Q Have you done any investigation into that question?
A I have not.

specific individual who wishes to purchase a handgun but is unable to complete the HQL requirements because they lack a Maryland driver's license or other Maryland State identification?

A No.

Q Can you please describe for me the inconvenience that has deterred you from obtaining an HQL?

A It's the expense end of the class.

Q The expense of the class?

A The class is an issue.

Q Anything else?

A No, not really. The time, though, is another issue.

Q The time to what?

A The time to take the class, to get fingerprints, to wait for a background check.

Q Well, what's your understanding of how long it would take to complete the course?

A When you can fit it into your schedule. The course is I think it's a few days but then time on the range. I don't know how long that

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Transcript of Deborah Kay Miller

Date: February 27, 2018
Case: Maryland Shall Issue, Inc., et al. -v- Hogan, et al.

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EXHIBIT 4

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

- - - - - - - - - - - - - x

MARYLAND SHALL ISSUE, INC., et al., : Plaintiffs, : Civil Action No.

v. : 16-cv-3311-MJG

LAWRENCE HOGAN, et al., : Defendants. :

- - - - - - - - - - - - - x

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION REDACTED

Deposition of DEBORAH KAY MILLER

Baltimore, Maryland

Tuesday, February 27, 2018

1:27 p.m.

Job No.: 178304

Pages: 1 - 47

Reported By: Sandra A. Slater, RPR, CSR

understand or that is unclear to you, please ask me to rephrase it and I will do that. Okay?

A Okay.

Q If you need to take a break at any time, just let me know and we will arrange to do that. All right?

A Okay.

Q What is your current address?

A 297 Aston Forest Lane in Crownsville, Maryland 21032.

Q And how long have you lived there?

A Since 2001.

Q Is that a single family home?

A Yes.

Q And do you own it?

A Yes.

Q And who lives there with you?

A My husband.

Q Anybody else?

A No.

Q How long have you lived in Maryland?

A I've lived in Maryland almost my whole

life except for the first three months.

Q Are you taking any medications that would affect your ability to testify truthfully or remember events?

A No.

Q Are you suffering from any medical conditions that affect your memory or would impair your ability to testify truthfully today?

A No.

Q Have you ever been a party to a lawsuit before?

A No.

Q Have you ever been convicted of a crime?

A No.

Q Other than your attorneys have you talked to anybody about this lawsuit?

A No.

Q What is your current employment situation?

A I work for the Department of Defense.

Q And what is your job there?

A Currently, I'm an office manager.

Q And what are your job duties?

A Answering the phone, reserving conference rooms, things like that.

Q And how long have you been in this position?

A So I started December 26th so it's new.

Q December 26th of 2017?

A Correct.

Q And where did you work before that?

A The same place, Department of Defense.

Q Different position?

A Yes, different position.

Q What was your position before you became office manager?

A Customer service representative.

Q And what were your duties in that position?

A I processed requests for travel authorizations and authorized the flights.

Q And how long were you in that position?

A Since 2012.

Q So 2012 to December 26th, 2017?

A Yes.

Q So it's just you and your husband at the house; is that correct?
A Correct.
Q And do you have a computer in the house?
A Yes.
Q Do you have internet access?
A Yes.
Q Do you have a credit or debit card?
A Yes.
Q Do you have a Maryland driver's license or Maryland State ID?
A Yes.
Q Do you have access to a scanner?
A Yes.
Q Do you own any firearms?
A No, I do not.
Q Have you ever owned any firearms?
A No.
Q Have you ever rented any firearms?
A No.
Q Have you ever fired a handgun?
A Yes.

Q When you've been to the shooting range have you fired handguns or long guns or both?
A Handguns.
Q Have you ever fired a handgun outside of a shooting range?
A No.
Q Have you ever taken any firearm safety training?
A No, I have not.
Q Does your husband own any firearms?
A Yes.
Q How many?
A I don't know the exact number.
Q More than five?
A I don't know.
Q More than 10?
MR. HANSEL: Don't guess, just if you know.
A I don't know.
Q Does he own handguns, long guns or both?
A Both.
Q Do you know if he has a Maryland Handgun

questions about some of the allegations in here. Have you seen this before, Exhibit 14? Excuse me, Exhibit 2?

A Yes.

Q On page 3, paragraph 12, there's an allegation that says that you would like to purchase a handgun for self defense, target practice and other lawful purposes. Do you see that?

A Yes.

Q Is that true?

A That is true.

Q When did you decide that you wanted to purchase a handgun?

A It was last year.

Q 2017?

A Um-hum.

Q Is that yes?

A Yes.

Q And what prompted that decision, if anything?

A Because I wanted to be able to defend

myself in my home.

Q All right. Your husband already has guns in the house, correct?

A Yes.

Q Why did you feel you needed to have one for yourself?

A Because of the new law, I was concerned that if I used his gun it would be considered receiving the handgun and that I could be prosecuted.

Q And how did you find out about that part of the law?

MR. HANSEL: Objection. Give me a second to think about that. Go ahead. I stated an objection but you can answer.

A Oh. I read the law.

Q Did you talk to anybody about the law?

A No, I read it for myself.

Q And you became concerned that the law would not permit you to take possession of a handgun that belonged to your husband?

A Yes, it was unclear.

Q Have you ever shopped for handguns?
A I've looked at them, but that's about it.
Q Have you looked at them at a gun store or on the internet?
A At a gun store.
Q Which gun store?
A I don't remember the name of it.
Q When did you visit the gun store to look at the handguns?
A It was about a year ago.
Q And how much were you planning to spend on this handgun?
A I don't know. I hadn't thought about the price.
Q You have the financial wherewithal to purchase a handgun?
A Yes.
Q Have you thought about a price range that you're willing to spend?
A No, I have not.
Q Have you done any research to determine what type of handgun would best suit your needs?

A No, I have not.

Q Are you a member of any gun rights organizations?

MR. HANSEL: Objection. Go ahead.

THE WITNESS: Go ahead?

MR. HANSEL: Yep. I'll be real clear when you're not supposed to answer. I'm pretty good at making myself known, so you'll be all right until I let you know. Thank you.

A I am currently a member of Maryland Shall Issue, MSI.

Q Any others?

A No.

Q How long have you been a member of MSI?

A Last year.

Q 2017?

A Yes.

Q Do you participate in any activities in connection with your membership at MSI?

MR. HANSEL: Objection. Go ahead. Go ahead.

A Oh. I attend some of the meetings.

Q Can you describe for me the inconvenience that has deterred you from obtaining an HQL?

A The training, the time for the training. I have back issues so sitting still for four hours would be a burden on me.

Q Anything else?

A Taking the time off work.

Q Anything else?

A No.

Q So it's not the cost?

A The cost is a burden but the important thing is my back issues for the training.

Q So you have the financial wherewithal to pay the fees that are required to get an HQL if you want to, correct?

MR. HANSEL: Objection. Asked and answered. Irrelevant. Go ahead. You can answer.

A It is a burden but it is -- I can do it.

Q And you said your understanding was that the training would take approximately four hours, correct?

A Yes.

Q All right. Do you know whether that would need to be during the day or during the week or whether you could do it on a Saturday or in the evening?

A No, I don't.

Q So you don't know whether you would need to take off time from work to complete the training or not, correct?

A Correct.

Q And you said you have back issues. When did those start?

A It started in around 2001.

Q And is it ongoing, you suffer from it today?

A Yes.

Q And what specifically is the problem?

A I have the disc in my back.

Q What do you do at work, you have to sit at a desk?

A Yes.

Q All day?

A I have to get up. When my back gets

uncomfortable, I get up.

Q But most of the time when you're at work you are seated at a desk; is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Have you done any research to determine whether during the training that's required to obtain a HQL you would have the opportunity to get up and move around?

A No, I haven't.

Q Have you made any inquiries of any Maryland State Police approved firearm safety trainers or instructors as to whether or not you could get an accommodation for your back problems if you took the training?

A No, I have not.

Q Did you have to submit to a background check when you got your current job?

A Yes.

Q Do you need a handgun for your work?

A No.

Q Do you have any other physical disabilities other than your back that affect your

Q You said you were confused by the receive and receipt portion of the HQL law?

MR. HANSEL: Objection. She didn't say that. She said it was ambiguous.

Q Did it confuse you?

A I felt it was vague.

Q What about it did you find to be vague?

A It just -- it didn't define what it meant to receive.

Q And did you do any research into that issue?

A No, I just read the law.

Q Are you aware of any Maryland State Police guidance on that question?

A No.

(D. Miller Deposition Exhibit 15 was marked for identification and retained by counsel.)

Q Ms. Miller, let me ask you to look at what's been marked as Exhibit 15. This is an advisory from the Maryland State Police concerning the interpretation of "received" in the HQL law.

Have you seen this before?

A No, I haven't seen this.

MR. HANSEL: They issue a lot of advisories. Just for the record, this is LD-HQL-17-003 dated November 17th, 2017. I just put it on the record because there's the issue of a lot of advisories.

Q At the bottom you'll see where it says therefore, an individual not otherwise prohibited from owning or possessing regulated firearms is not required to possess an active HQL in order to borrow a regulated firearm from another individual on a temporary basis. Do you see that?

A Yes.

Q In light of that do you still believe that you have a need to purchase a handgun?

A Yes.

Q Why?

A After reading the law, I felt I could be prosecuted.

Q All right. So even under this interpretation, you feel you could still be

prosecuted?

MR. HANSEL: Would you like to stipulate that no one can be prosecuted?

MR. SCOTT: I'm not going to stipulate to anything, Counsel, and the question remains pending.

MR. HANSEL: I'll happily stipulate, if you would like, and then that would solve the issue.

MR. SCOTT: Can you read back the last question, please?

(Pending question read.)

A Yes.

Q Have you had any surgery for your back?

A Yes.

Q How many times?

A Twice.

(D. Miller Deposition Exhibit 16 was marked for identification and retained by counsel.)

Q I've had marked as Exhibit 16 the Answers to Interrogatories that we received from your

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

MARYLAND SHALL ISSUE, INC., et al.,	:	
	:	Case No:
Plaintiffs	:	16-cv-3311-MJG
	:	
-vs-	:	Pages 1 - 337
	:	
LAWRENCE HOGAN, in his capacity of Governor of Maryland, et al.,	:	
	:	
Defendants	:	

Deposition of Daniel Webster, Ph.D.
Washington, D.C.
Wednesday, June 13, 2018

Reported by: Kathleen M. Vaglica, RPR, RMR
Job No: 409352

EXHIBIT 5

understanding about what the Maryland State Police were able to do by way of identifying individuals who owned handguns who were subsequently convicted of a disqualifying offense?

A. Could you just restate the question again to some extent?

Q. Sure. Prior to the HQLs fingerprinting requirement, was the Maryland State Police able to identify handgun owners upon their conviction of a disqualifying offense?

A. They would -- they could determine whether a gun that they possessed had been registered, had been through their system.

Q. I'm asking a slightly different question. I'm, obviously, putting it ineloquently, so let me try it again. When I purchase a handgun in Maryland, it's registered with the Maryland State Police; am I correct?

A. That's correct.

Q. And the Maryland State Police has a registry of handgun ownership such that, if I were to be convicted of a disqualifying offense, they

could readily look me up, determine if I owned a handgun, and dispossess me of that handgun; correct?

A. That's correct.

Q. And they've always been able to do that, and the fingerprinting requirement of the HQL did not add anything to that capability; am I correct?

MR. SCOTT: Objection. Go ahead.

THE WITNESS: I think what it does, it's a more clear-cut way to confirm identity. So, if someone took my wallet, used my ID to purchase a gun that I didn't actually buy, you know, there's a question, I guess, of, you know, who possessed that gun, who purchased that gun. When you have fingerprint verification, there's no question.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. There's nothing about the HQL that requires verification of fingerprints at the point of purchase of a handgun, is there?

A. Verifies identity at that particular point?

Q. Fingerprints.

A. Well, they can check them against other

information.

Q. Let me understand. When I go to purchase a handgun in Maryland today and I fill out my 77R application, do I give my fingerprints at the point of purchase in order for my fingerprints to be verified at that time?

A. Not at that time. You're supposed to do that beforehand.

Q. Okay. And beforehand in connection with acquiring my HQL?

A. Sorry. Say that again.

Q. Sure. When you say beforehand, that I provided my fingerprints beforehand, I provided them in connection with applying for my HQL originally; correct?

A. That's correct, yes.

Q. All right. But that has nothing to do with the ability of the Maryland State Police, if I'm convicted of a disqualifying offense, to identify that I am an owner of a handgun and dispossess me of the handgun. They had that ability long before the fingerprinting requirement of the

HQL; correct?

MR. SCOTT: Objection. Go ahead.

THE WITNESS: Well, again, I'll just restate what I said before, which is, if everything was done above board with proper identification, they could be able to do that, but if someone used a fake ID, I don't think they would be able to do that.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. How many firearms have been purchased in Maryland with fake IDs?

A. I don't know.

Q. Has there ever been a study done on that?

A. On Maryland specifically, no. There was a study probably about 20 years ago by the General Accounting Office for U.S. Congress where they went into gun shops in, I believe, about five or six states and attempted to purchase firearms with fake IDs, and what they found in those cases -- I don't remember exactly the number of tries they did, but there wasn't a single case in which they were, their IDs were questioned or their applications did not --

in each case they were able to walk away with firearms.

Q. And none of those dealers were licensed firearms dealers in the state of Maryland; is that correct?

A. That's correct.

Q. And none of those states studied by the GAO had a waiting period like the seven-day waiting period that's long been in effect in Maryland; correct?

A. Again, I don't remember each of the states. I'm not going to confirm or deny that. I'm not sure.

Q. All right. How much time have you spent preparing for this case so far.

A. It's, my last calculation, I think it's about 54 hours, something like that.

Q. And can you tell me what you have spent those 54 hours doing?

A. Sure. Reviewing relevant documents, relevant studies, looking at ATF data that they put on their website for gun traces, crime gun traces,

Q. What do you mean by apply directly to law enforcement? What does that mean?

A. What that means -- and, again, it varies from state to state. Sometimes that means a face-to-face application at a local or state law enforcement or public safety agency. Sometimes that means applying not face to face, but through mail or there may be one case that allows an online process.

Q. And what is the importance of the element of applying directly to law enforcement?

A. Right. So, in my opinion, I think the relevance is that it is a more meaningful, I guess, application, perhaps, frankly, intimidating of sort of underscoring what's at stake here. The important thing is the overall context of firearm marketplaces, and we know from research that there are a relatively small percentage of licensed gun dealers who through a variety of kinds of evidence suggest that they are not particularly rigorous in vetting and sort of making sure that sales applications are done in an accurate and lawful manner.

And in the context of straw purchase where someone, usually, not always, but usually a prohibited individual is asking someone, in essence, to stick their neck out to purchase a gun for them, that going into a less than reputable gun shop or alternatively going to different private sales venues, might be gun shows or other similar kind of situations through online, that that appears to be and probably, frankly, is a relatively risk-free thing to do.

And I think that going directly to law enforcement when a prohibited person is asking someone to buy a gun for them, it likely causes hesitancy to do so.

Q. All right. So I get the intimidating factor being face to face with a law enforcement officer at police headquarters, but what is the intimidating effect of applying through the mail, as you said, some of these PTPs allow?

A. Yeah. Honestly, I don't know. I haven't studied that.

Q. And you also said that there's online

applications for some of these, at least one of these PTPs. What's the intimidating effect to applying to a law enforcement agency online?

A. Yeah, again, I don't know. I haven't studied that specifically.

Q. So in Maryland, for instance, is that the example you were thinking that you can apply online for your PTP?

A. In Maryland you have to go to a certified vendor, you know, that processes fingerprinting, does the fingerprinting, so it's not -- you can't be fingerprinted online.

Q. But you apply online?

A. Yeah.

Q. But you apply directly to the Maryland State Police online?

A. Yes.

Q. That would qualify under your definition of applying directly to a law enforcement agency for the permit; correct?

A. Yes, but, again, I think it's distinct from other states that allow that without a

fingerprinting process.

Q. All right. We'll get to that. Now, are the firearms marketplaces more important than polling places in America?

A. I'm not sure I understand the question. Important in what way?

Q. Well, you said that firearms markets are important and, therefore, people should be intimidated to make sure they are aware of the seriousness of going into the firearms market.

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. So I'm asking you if they are more important than polling places in that regard.

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

THE WITNESS: I don't know.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. Should we intimidate people before they go into polling places to exercise their right to vote in order to impress upon them the seriousness of what they are about to do?

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

fee for the HQL needs to be paid before you get your training or only after you've obtained your training?

A. I don't recall.

Q. Is there anything else that's required in order to get an HQL?

A. Well, most importantly, of course, that you don't have any disqualifying conditions.

Q. So could we call that a background check?

A. Yes.

Q. And is there any difference between the background check that's done for the HQL and the background check that was previously done for the purchase of a handgun in Maryland?

A. Not in a sense of the same agency doing the background check, again, looking for the same disqualifying conditions.

Q. And after one obtains an HQL in Maryland today and goes to purchase a handgun, is there any subsequent background check done at that time?

A. Yes.

Q. And how does that background check differ

from the background check done to obtain your HQL?

A. Again, I don't think they are materially different.

Q. Do you know how long it takes from start to finish to get your HQL?

A. Start to finish? So, well, there's always a waiting period. So with respect to, like, a backlog of how long it takes them to process it? I'm not sure what you mean.

Q. Well, if you were -- have you applied for an HQL?

A. I have not.

Q. Okay. So, if I were to apply for an HQL, which I have done, how long does it take me? How many days from the time I start the process of obtaining an HQL until I receive my HQL? Do you have any idea how long that is?

A. I don't. It would depend upon how quickly you got your safety training requirements and whether there -- sometimes there might be delays with background checks.

Q. So it might take several days for me to

probation in Baltimore City.

Q. If my handgun is stolen because some criminal can't get it in a straw purchase now and decides he wants to take my handgun, do I have any obligations under law with respect to that stolen handgun?

A. You do.

Q. What are they?

A. You're required -- again, this was part of the Firearms Safety Act of 2013. You're required to report that theft to law enforcement within 72 hours of learning that your gun has been stolen.

Q. If I no longer have the handgun that I own in my possession, the only way I could have dispossessed myself of it is to have transferred it, lost it, or lost it to theft; correct?

A. Pretty much, yeah.

Q. And if I transfer it in Maryland, I have to register that, and I have to do a 77R, even if it's a private transfer; correct?

A. That's correct.

Q. And that's long been the law; correct?

Q. "Straw purchasers simply have to go into a gun shop, present a government issued ID, complete a form that the gun owner or employee transmits to the FBI and/or state law enforcement agency to complete the transaction."

In Maryland it's always been the requirement that the Maryland State Police do a background check, which is over and above the F.B.I. NICS check, and includes more checking on more things than the F.B.I. NICS check includes; correct?

A. I don't know if it's always been the case, but it's been the case for a long time, yes.

Q. Long before the HQL came into effect; correct?

A. Yes.

Q. And when you say in the next sentence most states do not require background checks or record keeping for firearm transfers between non-licensed sellers and purchasers, that's not the case in Maryland; right? We already talked about that?

A. Correct.

Q. So that factor doesn't apply here?

constitution, in fact, does confer on Americans the individual right to own guns?

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

THE WITNESS: Yes. Okay.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. Did Joseph Curran serve as attorney general under Governor O'Malley?

A. I don't really remember whether they intersected or not.

Q. And did Martin O'Malley attend your summit?

A. He did.

Q. And did he support the Firearm Safety Act of 2013?

A. Yes. He signed it.

Q. In fact, he was one of the foremost proponents of it; am I correct?

A. Yes.

Q. Who was the primary author of what became the Firearm Safety Act of 2013?

A. I, honestly, don't know.

Q. Did Brian Frosh, the attorney general of

Maryland, have any role in the time he was in the Senate?

A. I suspect he had an important role given his role in the Senate of chairing the Judicial Proceedings Committee and being someone who has had firearm policy as a particular area of his interest.

Q. And have you met Mr. Frosh?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. And you've had conversations with him?

A. Sure.

Q. And you've had conversations with him about firearms law and policy?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you have conversations with him about the proposed Firearm Safety Act of 2013?

A. I mostly talked to him about handgun purchaser licensing. I think I may have also talked to him -- actually, there were three components, the purchaser licensing, the granting the State Police greater authority to take action against gun dealers who are violating state firearm law, and the requirement for mandatory reporting of theft.

Q. All right. Did you testify on the bill that became the Firearm Safety Act of 2013?
A. I did.
Q. How did that come about? Who invited you?
A. I believe Senator Frosh.
Q. And do you remember what he asked you to do?
A. He asked me if I would come and testify in support of the law.
Q. And you were happy to do that?
A. I was willing to do that, yes.
Q. He didn't subpoena you to do that and compel you to be there to testify, did he?
A. No.
MR. SWEENEY: Let's mark this as 146.
(Exhibit No. 146, Pages out of Bill File for SB281, was marked for identification and retained by Mr. Scott.)
BY MR. SWEENEY:
Q. And I've marked 156 pages 105 to 110 out of the bill file on SB281, which appears to be written testimony in support of SB281 by you; am I

correct?

MR. SCOTT: I think it's 146, Counsel.

THE WITNESS: It's 146.

MR. SWEENEY: I'm sorry.

MR. SCOTT: You said 156.

MR. SWEENEY: Oh, I did. It is 146. That's correct. I'm sorry.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. If I was good with numbers, I could have been an epidemiologist. Is this a statement that you, yourself, prepared and submitted to the Maryland Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee?

A. Yes.

Q. And that was chaired by Brian Frosh at the time?

A. Yes.

Q. In paragraph two you identify three different aspects of the proposed Firearms Safety Act of 2013, a licensing system for purchasers of regulated firearms, a provision to reduce ammunition capacity limits, and the reporting of events which

triggered disqualification; am I correct?

A. Yes.

Q. And the first one relates to the HQL requirement; correct?

A. Yes.

Q. And the other two are different requirements that would have been a part of the Firearms Safety Act of 2013; correct?

A. Yes.

Q. In total there were a couple of dozen of those requirements; correct?

A. I don't remember the exact number of requirements.

Q. We'll get to that. You say in the next paragraph, "Arguably, the most important objective of the state's gun laws is to prevent dangerous individuals from possessing firearms." Do you see that?

A. Yes.

Q. By dangerous individuals are you referring only to individuals who are disqualified by reason of mental illness or defect or have been convicted

of a disqualifying criminal offense?

A. Yes, and, of course, that extends to individuals under certain domestic violence restraining orders as well.

Q. I accept that. But no other individuals; am I correct?

A. Right.

Q. Now, you say here that the system, the Maryland system is especially vulnerable to illegal straw purchases and individuals using false identification in their applications to purchase regulated firearms; am I correct?

A. Mm-hmm. Yes.

Q. And you have no data on the special vulnerability of Maryland to illegal straw purchasers or the use of false identification by individuals purchasing firearms; correct?

A. No.

Q. And here's that General Accounting Office study that you referred to in which they went and used false identification at gun stores in Virginia, West Virginia, Montana, New Mexico, and Arizona;

correct? We talked about that a little earlier.

A. Yes.

Q. Now, down in the next line it says, "All five states conform to minimum requirements of the Brady Act relying on instant background checks, but do not require fingerprinting or waiting periods for firearm purchases." Did I read that correctly?

A. Mm-hmm. Yes.

Q. Does that refresh your recollection that the GAO study you relied on involved states that did not have waiting periods for firearms purchases like Maryland does?

A. Yes.

Q. The GAO did not make any study and, to your knowledge, there is no study of the degree of scrutiny, casual or otherwise, that Maryland firearms dealers like my client give to firearms purchasers; correct?

A. Correct.

Q. That same paragraph three sentences down it says, "Systems requiring firearm purchase applications be processed directly by law

enforcement agencies," skipping, "would result in fewer false applications for firearm purchases being processed and fewer guns in the wrong hands." Did I read that correctly?

A. Mm-hmm. Yes.

Q. All right. And the HQL is an example of something which is processed directly by law enforcement agencies in your statement here?

A. Well, it's processed now through the certified, the fingerprint component is processed by the certified vendors to do that.

Q. And you said here you assumed, however, that the HQL would be implemented by direct application to law enforcement agencies; correct?

A. Yes.

Q. And that didn't happen; right?

A. That's correct.

Q. The next paragraph you say, "Permit-to-Purchase licensing and registration firearms laws could mitigate the potential negative consequences of negligent sales practices by gun dealers." Do you see that?

A. Yes, at the bottom of page one there.
Q. And you don't have any data on negligent sales practices by Maryland gun dealers or my client in particular, Atlantic Guns; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. The next paragraph carries over onto page two, and down below it talks about federal firearms sales laws have several weaknesses, and it cites Braga and Gaglardi. Is that the Braga study that we talked about earlier today?
A. No. Actually, this references a chapter in the book Reducing Gun Violence in America that we just discussed that came out in 2013.
Q. All right. And the point made here is that there is no specific statute making straw purchases illegal under federal law; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And that's not the case in Maryland where we have a law that makes straw purchases illegal; correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And the next paragraph you point out that

Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and the District of Columbia all require persons wishing to purchase handguns apply directly with a law enforcement agency and be photographed and fingerprinted; correct?

A. Yes.

Q. And that's what you were assuming the Maryland Handgun Qualification License would require; correct?

A. Correct.

Q. But it did not; correct?

A. Correct.

Q. Now, you went on on page four and page five to focus on the policies involving reporting of the mentally ill and banning assault weapons and large capacity ammunition feeding devices as provisions in the proposed Firearm Safety Act that you believed would help prevent gun violence; correct?

A. Yes.

Q. And there are a number of other provisions in SB281 that also would prevent gun violence;

correct?

A. Yes, in my opinion.

Q. All right. And let's mark as Exhibit 147 a copy of SB281.

(Exhibit No. 147, SB281 File, was marked for identification and retained by Mr. Scott.)

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. I'm not going to apologize for how it looks. I have no Maryland legislative process, but I will ask you have you seen previously the document that we've marked as 147, which is a markup of Senate Bill 281, which is the Firearms Safety Act of 2013 as passed.

A. Yes.

Q. And do you recognize this as the actual content of that law?

A. Appears to be.

Q. And it was codified in different provisions of the Maryland code, but this is the only really back-to-back iteration of what was contained in that act; correct?

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

we had, the states with permit-to-purchase licensing had proportionally fewer of their guns used in crime, actually came from guns that they sold and were regulated under state law. They had fewer number of guns that made their way very quickly from a retail sale to criminal involvement.

They generally had lower levels of firearm mortality and a growing body of evidence in what we had begun of our first iteration of the effect of Missouri's repeal of a handgun purchaser licensing system. At that time, again, the evidence was indicating that the purchaser licensing was protective both against diversions of guns from criminal use and against homicide rights, preventive against homicide.

We now have additional research that makes me feel even stronger that this is a type of policy that is among our most effective at curtailing gun violence.

Q. So what did Missouri's permit-to-purchase plan have in common with Maryland's HQL requirement?

A. Well, first and foremost, if you were

going to purchase a handgun, you needed to get a permit. And that was always step one. I think that's the most important.

Q. And that was a permit that you had to apply directly to a law enforcement agency in Missouri to get; correct?

A. Yes.

Q. Unlike Maryland?

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

THE WITNESS: Correct.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. And Missouri didn't require fingerprinting like Maryland requires fingerprinting, did it?

A. That's right.

Q. And it didn't require training either; correct?

A. That's correct.

Q. So, if we're looking for a common denominator, there's only one common denominator between the Missouri PTP law and the HQL, and that's the requirement of a permit in order to purchase; am I correct?

A. Yes.

Q. Do any of the components of the Firearms Safety Act, other than the HQL, not have any effect on firearms violence?

A. I have to go through all of these provisions.

Q. Just the ones you talked about. Would they not have any effect at all or do you think they'd have some effect on preventing firearms?

A. I think some effects. Some of them would be more gradual than others. So, for example, like an enhanced regulatory capacity for State Police with respect to licensed gun dealers, it may be that is a more gradual effect as compliance increases and the degree to which the State Police demonstrate that there are consequences to not following the laws.

So that is sort of a question mark of how quickly that might impact laws. The data we have about licensing suggests that, when you have a new law, there's generally some impact that grows a little bit over time, but that's my own opinion is

by Collins and colleagues this year they found that -- and I can pull it up probably quickly here or it's actually in my report. Anyway, they made distinctions between fingerprinting, discretionary permitting, so there's only three states that allow some discretion meaning, even if you don't meet a disqualifier, if something is, there's a red flag, so to speak, in someone's record, they can use discretion to deny. That's the most restrictive form of licensing with fingerprinting and then all other licensing.

And, basically, there was a dose response kind of effect that the strongest effects were for those that allow discretion. Second strongest was those that required fingerprinting.

Q. So in your own studies of Missouri and Connecticut and Maryland under PTP laws, have you been able to identify any, a special value to fingerprinting as opposed to the other elements of the PTP law in effect in a particular jurisdiction?

A. Not with those three separate studies I can't say that we have. Basically, what we've done,

this is what we did in each case is -- well, I'll take it one by one. So Missouri we were interested in understanding what happens when you take a law away that other research suggests might be important for preventing diversion of guns for criminal use.

Connecticut we are looking at the impact of that particular policy and its effect. One reason we chose those two policy change times is that, until the Firearms Safety Act of 2013 in Maryland, those were the two most recent changes that were, could be studied.

So now we're, with the Maryland law we're been able to first look at indicators of diversions from crime gun trace data. We've been able to look at survey data from people involved in underground gun market, and now we've had some early data on homicides from an extended analysis of a paper that we published recently in the Journal of Urban Health looking at the effects of state firearm policies on homicide rates in large urban counties.

So what the published study found was an average, aggregated average across all of the

policies 14 percent reduction in firearm homicide rates in that study that covered data from 1981 through 2015. As I presented in the report, my report, we were interested to understand what was going on in Maryland and also understanding probably at least a third of my time is focused on understanding what's going on in Baltimore and its gun violence program and different strategies to address it. I've been mostly studying local policing and community prevention programs.

But through my studies and another study published by Steven Morgan at Johns Hopkins it was a very well-known phenomenon that occurred in Baltimore following the death of Freddie Gray, the in-custody death of Freddie Gray that led to broad civil unrest and riots, documented change in policing practices, sort of an underpolicing, a step back by the police department.

So, depending on the statistical model of sort of what was the impact of that civil unrest in the Freddie Gray case, anywhere from 50 percent to 100 percent increase in shootings and homicides

associated with that change. So we knew that that was a huge historical confounder that, when you're trying to tease apart the effect of the law overall in Maryland, you had to understand what was going on in Baltimore.

So we stratified our estimate of the effect of this law on gun homicides in the major urban counties other than Baltimore. That includes Baltimore County, Anne Arundel County, Montgomery County, Prince George's County, and we found a large and statistical significant decrease in gun homicide rates in those counties while a 25 percent increase in Baltimore, again, Baltimore influenced by the post-Freddie Gray riot data.

So to me the available data that we have right now suggests that the law is working as intended. It's preventing the diversions of guns for criminal misuse, and it's leading to fewer homicides with guns.

MR. SWEENEY: Could you reread my question, Kathleen, if you can find it?

(The reporter read back as requested.)

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. And your answer to my question is no, you have not; correct?

A. The answer to your question was we studied each of these laws separately and reported what we found. And as we discussed, there are differences in these laws, one of which is the fingerprint requirement with respect to difference between Missouri and Maryland.

Q. And the only thing that Missouri, Maryland, and D.C. have in common, and Connecticut have in common is that they all require a permit to purchase?

A. No. There are other things that Maryland shares with, certainly with Connecticut.

Q. With respect to the requirements of their permit-to-purchase law, the elements differ in each of those three states, so the only common denominator for the three states is that they all require a permit to purchase?

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

THE WITNESS: Maryland and Connecticut

both require safety training, and they both require fingerprints. So those two things, and they also require a point of sale background check requirement. So they are similar in those three respects.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. And Missouri doesn't require those?

A. That's correct.

Q. So the three only have in common that the permit to purchase is required; correct?

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

THE WITNESS: Among all three, I will agree that what you said is factually correct.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. And that Maryland differs from Missouri and Connecticut in that regard because, unlike Missouri and Connecticut, it does not require a direct application to law enforcement in order to obtain that permit; correct?

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

THE WITNESS: I'm not sure what to do.

MR. SCOTT: I'm objecting to the question.

You can answer.

THE WITNESS: Okay. So your statement was that Maryland differs from those other two with respect to the other two have direct, in-person application. Maryland does not. That is true.

MR. SWEENEY: Let's take a break.

(Whereupon, a short recess was taken from 3:43 to 3:51 p.m.)

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. Doctor, in your expert report on page two you assert that the Center For Gun Policy and Research that you direct was established to look objectively at all available data; correct?

A. Yes.

Q. And when you review the research on the effect of gun controls on violence that you do, do you always follow that principle?

A. Yes.

Q. And when you draw a conclusion about the impact of permit-to-purchase laws on homicide rates, do you objectively review all the relevant scholarly research?

say the firearms selected do not constitute a random sample and should not be considered representative of the larger universe of all firearms used by criminals or any subset of that universe; is that correct?

A. That's what it states.

Q. Do you have any information that the ATF is saying that?

A. Well, I think they are correct in the first part in that, in essence, there's no way for us to know whether they represent an accurate sample or not, but I think the statement dismisses the validity and importance of those data more so than I feel is the case, and I think many experts would agree.

Q. Your report on the HQL in Baltimore includes data from a survey conducted of criminals in Baltimore; correct?

A. Very specifically we conducted a survey of individuals on parole and probation, and these were anonymous surveys, and we recruited outside of offices where parolees, people on probation report

to their POs.

Q. So how did you determine that they qualified for that narrow definition of criminal that you were using?

A. We asked them. We asked them whether they were on parole or probation.

Q. And how did you identify these criminals to ask them that question?

A. I just said that. We recruited individuals as they were exiting the buildings in which the Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services has places for people to report who are on parole and probation.

Q. Did you do anything to verify whether or not these individuals, in fact, were criminals, in fact, were on probation?

A. No. This was an anonymous survey. We wanted, we thought the best way to get honest, accurate data is to not ask for identifiers that we would verify.

Q. Did you ask these men if they actually tried to get a gun before the HQL went into effect?

A. We asked them their experience in acquiring firearms in the underground market. I don't have the very specific survey items in front of me, but we asked them questions that were, like, ever? Have you ever done this? And then we asked about the last 12 months, and then we had a set of questions that asked them to, in their own, for their own impressions or perceptions whether they observed, perceived changes in the ability to get guns or get individuals to buy guns for them following the October 2013 gun laws.

Q. How many of the men you surveyed admitted to getting a gun after the Firearms Safety Act was in effect?

A. I'd have to go back and look at our data. I don't remember offhand. We didn't ask the question exactly in the way that you just phrased it. We asked, as I mentioned before, we asked about whether they acquired a gun within the past 12 months. So, based on when we were collecting the data, anybody said yes to that question would, in essence, would have been acquiring a gun post

Firearms Safety Act.

Q. And you didn't ask any of them if they had ever acquired a gun prior to the Firearms Safety Act going into effect?

A. We, again, asked whether they ever had and then the experience within 12 months, so sometimes some said yes to the first question of ever, and more said no to the more frequent, more recent time period than ever.

Q. Did you do anything to parse that ever period in a pre-FSA and a post-FSA section?

A. No.

Q. It's possible that none of the men you interviewed actually acquired a firearm prior to the FSA taking effect?

A. Is it possible? Let me -- is it possible? Yeah, it's possible. I think it's incredibly highly improbable, again, based upon the differences in response of ever acquired and acquired within the past year.

MR. SWEENEY: Let's take a quick break.

(Whereupon, a short recess was taken from

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

MARYLAND SHALL ISSUE, INC., et al.,	:	
	:	Case No:
Plaintiffs	:	16-cv-3311-MJG
	:	
-vs-	:	Pages 1 - 169
	:	
LAWRENCE HOGAN, in his capacity of Governor of Maryland, et al.,	:	
	:	
Defendants	:	

Deposition of Andy R. Johnson
Baltimore, Maryland
Wednesday, April 11, 2018

Reported by: Kathleen M. Vaglica, RPR, RMR
Job No: 393199

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EXHIBIT 6

Q. Does the Licensing Division handle the revocation of HQLs?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And who in the personnel of the HQL unit would handle the revocation of HQLs?

A. That would be up to Sergeant Burns.

Q. But it would be Sergeant Burns or someone under him in the HQL unit that would handle the processing of revocation of HQLs; correct?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does the HQL unit handle any inquiries from other units or other sections such as from the handgun permit section?

A. Any inquiries?

Q. Inquiries.

A. Could you be more specific?

Q. Sure. Let me give you a hypothetical because I don't have actual facts here. Hypothetically, if an individual applied for a handgun permit and the handgun permit section was processing that application and a question arose about the HQL information that had been presented by

Scott.)

MR. SWEENEY: And this is 88.

(Exhibit No. 88, Copy of Letter to Mr. Deanovich, was marked for identification and retained by Mr. Scott.)

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. I have had marked as 87 a copy of the Bulletin LD HQL 17004 and as Exhibit 88 a copy of your letter to Mr. Deanovich. Can you tell me how it is that you came about to send this letter to Mr. Deanovich?

A. A request was made to the Licensing Division to determine whether or not the type of round that Mr. Deanovich is using would fall under the qualification for ammunition used for the live fire component.

Q. All right. If I had a firearm that was loaded only with the simunition that's approved in Bulletin LD HQL 17004, would I be permitted to discharge that firearm with that simunition inside of Baltimore City limits?

A. I don't know that.

Q. Did you make any inquiry about where in the state of Maryland that simunition would be allowed to be used?

A. I did not.

Q. Do you know of anyone who offers live fire training for the HQL inside of Baltimore City limits?

A. Live fire component?

Q. Mm-hmm.

A. I do not.

Q. Do you know if the live fire component training is available in each of Maryland's counties?

A. I do not.

Q. Why do you understand the Maryland State Police allowed the use of simunition in addition to, I'll just call it ordinary ammunition for purposes of this question to satisfy the live fire component?

A. I'm sorry. Why did we allow it?

Q. Yes.

A. Because we felt that it fell into the description required in the law and that it was good

A. It currently is kept indefinitely as well.
Q. Do you know if that goes back to 2013?
A. I'd have to review the copies of the log.
Q. Are there other ledgers maintained by the HQL unit of a similar nature?
A. Not to my knowledge.
Q. Are revocations maintained -- do you keep track of revocations in the disapproval ledger? Or is there a separate ledger that reflects revocations?
A. I believe there may be a separate ledger. Again, I'd have to review that paperwork, but I believe it is separate.
Q. All right. Have you had a chance to review the records retention schedule that's in your notebook here?
A. Briefly.
Q. All right. Is it your understanding that the practices of the Licensing Division at this time are consistent with the requirements of the records retention and disposal schedule?
A. Those are the attempts to be made, yes,

sir, to make it in compliance with the retention schedule.

Q. What do you mean attempts?

A. I'm sure there are times when they are not 100 percent followed.

Q. And what specific instances do you recall in which in relationship with the HQL it was your understanding that they were not in compliance with the record retention and disposal schedule?

A. Could you repeat that?

Q. What specific instances do you recall in which the HQL unit was not in compliance with the records retention and disposal schedule?

A. None.

Q. To the extent you recall any such incidents within your division, it's not within the HQL unit?

A. Only specifically for a change of a supervisor. There may be a lapse in time before that process is caught up to the retention schedule.

Q. Then you have what appears to be a sample firearm safety lesson plan, which is Bates numbers

286 to 313, and can you tell me what that document is?

A. Yes, sir. It's a sample lesson plan for firearm safety.

Q. And do you know who prepared that sample plan?

A. Listed on the document it says it's prepared by Sergeant Laura Beck.

Q. And who is that?

A. Excuse me. At the time that this was prepared, I believe she was at our Education and Training Division. She's now First Sergeant Laura Beck.

Q. And is that a document that's available on the Maryland State Police website?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that a document Maryland State Police puts on its website for the purpose of making it available for firearms safety training for the HQL application?

A. That's my understanding, yes, sir.

Q. Are you, personally, familiar with the

requirements of that sample lesson plan?

A. As documented in this lesson plan?

Q. Yes.

A. No, sir.

Q. And have you made any inquiries about the extent to which the certified instructors in Maryland are following that sample lesson plan for the HQL training that they provide?

A. I'm sorry. I'd like to have you rephrase that or ask it again, please.

Q. Do it all over again. Do you have any information about the extent to which the instructors who are certified by the Maryland State Police to provide the safety training for the HQL process are following the sample lesson plan?

A. I do not.

Q. All right. Do you have any means by comparing the sample lesson plan to what's required in the hunter safety training course that Maryland provides?

A. No, sir.

Q. We marked as Exhibit 85 a copy from your

MR. SCOTT: Objection. Asked and answered.

THE WITNESS: I stand by my original answer.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. I would, too, after I was couched by my counsel in that way.

MR. SWEENEY: I don't need speaking objections, Mr. Scott, nor does the witness. Just object. That's all you need to do.

MR. SCOTT: I'm entitled to state my basis.

MR. SWEENEY: No, you're not.

MR. SCOTT: Disagree.

MR. SWEENEY: We will.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. May I direct your attention to item 19, unintentional accidental shootings in Maryland. You have a notation there, "We do not track." So what information do you have about the incidents of unintentional accidental shootings in Maryland?

A. We don't track that information, sir.

Q. So you don't have any information or access to any information about how many unintentional accidental shootings occur in Maryland each year?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know anybody who does in the Maryland state government?

A. I do not.

Q. To your knowledge, does Maryland State Police ever have that information available to it?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. All right. Item 20, the public safety benefits of HQL, what is your notation there?

A. Just that we've provided an interrogatory response for that.

Q. All right. Item 21, arrests and prosecutions for illegal straw purchasers, you say, "MSP doesn't track. Request has been made to DPSCS." Have you gotten any information from DPSCS?

A. I don't recall if that came in this morning or not. We have made the request to DPSCS. We are awaiting a response from them.

information provided was all the information that was pulled from Maryland Judiciary Case Search.

Q. Item 22, the number of handguns used in crime recovered in Maryland each year from 2008 to 2017. You have a note, "MSP doesn't track." Can you explain that?

A. That's correct. We don't track that information.

Q. Maryland State Police has no information about the number of handguns used in crime recovered in Maryland each year?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. And what effort did you make to determine that Maryland State Police does not have that information?

A. I'm sorry. Could you repeat the question, sir?

Q. Sure. What efforts did you make to determine that Maryland State Police does not have the information on number of handguns used in crime recovered in Maryland?

A. Both from personal knowledge and

conversations with Detective Sergeant Lopez.

Q. To your knowledge, has Maryland State Police ever had access to that information?

A. That I don't know.

Q. Item 23, the HQL's effect on handgun sales in Maryland from 2013 through 2017. You have a note, "No response on effect." What does that mean?

A. It just means that I can't, I don't feel that I can testify on the effect on the sales in Maryland.

Q. Do you have any information on the effect of handgun sales in Maryland from the HQL?

A. Only that today we're back to near record numbers.

Q. What's the basis of that statement?

A. Just the information I reviewed here today.

Q. Show me exactly what you're pointing to. Is that the -- well, just show me what you're referring to.

A. Sure. So I have information on the MAFSS yearly count of firearm transfer by gun type.

that.

Q. All right. Does Maryland State Police track the number of firearms it recovers from prohibited persons each year?

A. Yes.

Q. Who has that information?

A. That would be the Firearms Enforcement Unit. I shouldn't say yes. I should say we did. I don't know if they still do. I assume they do, but --

Q. And does Maryland State Police track the arrests for purchasing illegal firearms that it does undercover?

A. I don't know if they are separated by arrests specifically for undercover purchases or not.

Q. Do you know whether or not the HQL has any effect on the number of firearms recovered from prohibited persons?

A. I'm sorry. Can you ask that again?

Q. Sure. Do you know if the HQL has had any effect on the number of firearms recovered from

prohibited persons?

A. I do not.

Q. Who would have that information?

A. As an effect, I don't know who would have the information other than somebody who's maybe done a study on the effect of.

Q. Well, who -- you said the Firearms Enforcement Unit maintains the data, assuming they still maintain it?

A. Yes.

Q. All right. Wouldn't they be able to tell whether or not there has been an increase, decrease, or the number of firearms recovered from prohibited persons has stayed the same since the HQL was in effect?

A. I misunderstood the question. Can you repeat the last question?

Q. Sure. Let me kind of start all over. Do you know whether or not the number of firearms recovered from prohibited persons in Maryland has increased, decreased, or stayed the same since 2013?

A. I left there in January of 2016, so I

preparation of those documents?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. All right. What was your role in the preparation of these depositions?

A. Meeting with counsel, determining what information needed to be compiled to answer the interrogatories.

Q. Let me direct your attention to what we've marked as Exhibit 94, the Supplemental Answers. And directing your attention to page two and three, the Interrogatory Number 5 asks to identify the number of HQL applications not completed each year from 2013 to 2017. The answer stated that MSP does not have this information within its possession.

The supplemental answer, I won't read it all into the record, but if you feel you need to read it all, that's fine. I want to focus on paragraph, page three, top of the page where it says, "This information is not currently tracked by MSP. It would be possible for the Licensing Division's Information Technology personnel to capture the raw number of applications that have

been initiated through MSP's website and the raw number of applications that have been submitted as final." Did I read that correctly?

A. I believe I was reading ahead of you, but yes.

Q. Take your time to read the whole thing so you have it all in mind. I don't want to take it out of context, but I just want to focus on that statement.

A. Okay.

Q. To your knowledge, that's a correct statement?

A. We are on page three, the part that you read, if I'm correct, is from it would be possible for Licensing Division?

Q. Correct.

A. Okay. Yes, sir.

Q. All right. Thank you. Going back to number 93, the interrogatories. 94 is the supplement. Going back to 93, when we were looking at the designated topics for testimony, specifically item 20, the public safety benefits of HQL, your

A. Based on my law enforcement career, yes, sir.

Q. All right. And do you know whether those same storage requirements were part of the training required for 77R prior to the HQL?

A. I do not.

Q. So you can't state whether or not there are more or less training on the issue of storage of firearms in the HQL training program than was provided for the 77R previously; correct?

A. I cannot.

Q. Do you have any information on the extent to which fewer individuals have obtained access to handguns who were prohibited from possessing any firearm since 2013 in Maryland?

A. Can you repeat that? I'm sorry.

Q. Sure. Do you have any information that fewer individuals prohibited from possessing a firearm have had access to handguns in Maryland since 2013?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you have any information on whether or

not handguns are stored in compliance with Maryland law more since 2013 than before?

A. I do not.

Q. Does anybody at Maryland State Police or any other agency that you know track that information?

A. Not that I'm aware of. I don't know that, I don't know -- the first question I don't know that you would, I don't know the way to track that information short of going out and asking every person who's purchasing.

Q. Well, we do ask every person who's purchasing in the state of Maryland on the 77R form whether or not they are qualified to be in possession?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So we have answers to that information?

A. I'd have to rehear the question. More specifically talking about the first question, it was -- I don't think it was specific to the 77R question or the question that's on the 77R.

Q. All right. My question was do we have

any, do you have any information on whether fewer individuals are prohibited, that are prohibited from possessing a firearm have gained access to handguns in Maryland since 2013? That was my question.

A. That fewer --

Q. Fewer.

A. -- persons --

Q. Have attained access?

A. -- have attained access? No.

Q. Do you know of a single instance in which a person did not complete the training and complete their HQL because they were deterred from doing so by the training requirement?

A. I do not.

Q. As far as you know, the training requirement does not deter any individuals from completing the HQL?

A. None that I'm aware of.

Q. All right. Focusing on the next paragraph on page 13 that talks about fingerprints, how is it that the HQL's fingerprint requirement makes it more difficult for a prohibited person to obtain access

to a firearm?

A. First through positive identification of the person, preventing someone from having a false ID, fake ID to make a purchase, as well as potentially preventing a straw purchase from someone who is deterred by the fact that they are having to have their fingerprints taken.

Q. All right. The 77R required positive identification of an applicant to purchase a handgun; correct?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that positive identification consisted of requiring a Maryland state driver's license or similar quality identification; correct?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the firearms, is it the registration section, the firearms registration section of the process is the 77Rs?

A. Yes.

Q. And that unit confirms in each case before not disapproving the purchase of a handgun that the person who presented that ID is who he or she says

they are?

A. To the best of our ability, yes, sir.

Q. And how many times prior to 2013 do you know individuals somehow beat that positive identification system under the 77R?

A. I do not know.

Q. Does anybody at Maryland State Police have that information?

A. Not that I'm aware of.

Q. And you were involved in the firearms enforcement section beginning in 2013; am I correct?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And at that time, were you aware of any instances while you were in that unit in which individuals had gotten away with purchasing a handgun with false identification under 77R?

A. I'm trying to remember there was one specific case. I don't remember the particulars of the case. I know it revolved around the identification of the person, but I can't say that it was for a false ID.

Q. And over what period of time do you recall

that one case being the only one that comes to mind? How long were you with that unit? Three years?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When the fingerprints given for the HQL application are processed, what database are they compared against?

A. They are sent from DPSCS. I don't know who compares the prints.

Q. Okay. And are they run against some database of criminals that are in the criminal justice system?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. All right. If the individual who's applying for an HQL doesn't have a criminal record, their fingerprints will probably come back unmatched; correct?

A. If they do not have a criminal record, yes, sir, unless they were fingerprinted for employment purposes or some other reason.

Q. Do you know whether or not the Department of Public Service matches HQL applicant fingerprints against other licensing databases of fingerprints or

just the criminal records?

A. I believe it's run through CJIS. I don't know what other records they check when they compare the fingerprints.

Q. All right. An individual who was not disqualified from purchasing a handgun by reason of prior criminal record would probably come back clean from a fingerprint check under the HQL application process; correct?

A. Someone who is not disqualified? Under the fingerprint --

Q. Not disqualified to purchase a handgun or to obtain an HQL would probably come back clean after giving their fingerprints; correct?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So the fingerprinting requirement is not catching any persons not qualified to obtain a handgun in Maryland in the HQL process, is it?

MR. SCOTT: Objection to the form.

THE WITNESS: I wouldn't say that, but I'd have to have you repeat the question.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. Sure. Let me try it a different way. Under the 77R process then and now individual purchasers of handguns are checked to see whether or not they are legally able to possess a handgun; correct?

A. Yes.

Q. And if they are legally able to possess a handgun under the 77R process, presumably they would also pass the HQL application process and obtain an HQL; correct?

A. Yes.

Q. What is it about the fingerprinting requirement that is allowing the HQL process to catch any disqualified persons who are trying to obtain a handgun in Maryland?

A. Specifically to the proper identification of that person. When that fingerprint is submitted, if it's run through the system, we have, we receive a code back. That code is matched to the applicant, as well as the applicant's name and date of birth and the date that they were fingerprinted, therefore, assuring us that the person that's

actually making the purchase is, in fact, who they say they are.

Q. And you have no information; correct, about the extent to which false identifications have been used to purchase handguns in Maryland prior to the HQL?

A. Correct.

MR. SWEENEY: All right. Let's take a break for lunch.

(Whereupon, a lunch recess was taken from 1:00 to 2:09 p.m.)

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. Captain Johnson, do you have any information on how many crimes were committed each year with illegally purchased handguns in Maryland prior to the HQL?

A. I'm missing some of the information. I'm sorry.

MR. SCOTT: Oh, it's --

THE WITNESS: Yeah, that's what I'm looking for.

MR. SWEENEY: That I need a copy of.

law enforcement officers are shot by handguns each year in Maryland?

A. I don't have that information readily available.

Q. Do you have any information about whether or not the number of law enforcement officers shot by handguns in Maryland has decreased since the HQL went into effect in 2013?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has the homicide rate increased in Maryland since the HQL went into effect?

A. I don't have those statistics.

Q. Does anybody in Maryland State Police track that information?

A. Not that I'm aware of.

Q. Do you have any information about how many handguns are lost or stolen in Maryland every year?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you have any information about how many handguns used in crime in Maryland were purchased outside of Maryland?

A. I do not.

MR. SWEENEY: Let's mark this as Exhibit 97.

(Exhibit No. 97, Bates Numbers 1193 to 1217, was marked for identification and retained by Mr. Scott.)

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. Captain Johnson, while we were off the record, I marked as Exhibit 97 a document which is Bates numbers 1193 through 1217, and this is a copy which is 11-and-a-half by 17 inch blowup, makes it a little bit easier for all of us to read. And can you identify that document for us?

A. It is from the HQL section. I'm just trying to determine if it's the disapproval ledger. Does not have dates, so I'm just trying to -- it appears it's the HQL's administrative denial log.

Q. And can you tell us what this is used for? Is this -- first of all, strike that question. You mentioned before, we were talking about an administrative ledger. Is this the administrative ledger you were referring to?

A. So the administrative ledger is different

than the administrative denial log.

Q. And what does the administrative ledger track?

A. The administrative denial log is the log of those items, those persons who were disapproved administratively. The disapproval ledger are the folks that have been, had full denials.

Q. A number of these entries under final action indicate overturned. What does that mean?

A. It means that whatever the reason for the initial disapproval has been corrected and, therefore, the initial denial has been overturned.

Q. So we can conclude that this is the administrative ledger that tracks the initial denials, but not final disapprovals and that we are not looking at the disapproval log?

A. Could you repeat that one more time?

(The reporter read back as requested.)

THE WITNESS: Correct.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. The first date that I see entered on this log is for August 28, 2015. Do you know if there is

the code? You have this list of codes on 96. What code is used for an administrative disapproval of an HQL?

MR. SCOTT: Objection to form.

THE WITNESS: If you look at those codes in 2014, there's a drop-down menu for administrative HQL, and that was separated from an administrative denial for FRS. So, if it was on that ledger at that time and it was an administrative disapproval, it was listed as administrative HQL. That was the code that was used.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. Okay. And I see that you have two separate disapproval codes, one for, that's headed administrative FRU and one that's headed administrative HQL that began in 2017 as you just described; correct?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What are the reasons which would result in the HQL unit administratively disapproving an HQL application?

A. An incomplete application.

Q. Now, an application has to have certain requisite elements before it can even be submitted to the HQL unit by the applicant; correct?

A. It can be submitted. I don't know if all of the information has to be submitted prior to the submission to the HQL section.

Q. Okay. So what are the things that are incomplete in an HQL application that do result in administrative disapproval?

A. Live Scan, training, proof of residency, military DD214. Looks like a large percentage are Live Scan and training issues. Some proof of residency issues, underage. It appears that most of them are Live Scan and training.

Q. Why is underage an administrative disapproval as opposed to a permanent disapproval?

A. Because if someone, if we contact the person, we allow them to keep the application in until they turn 21.

Q. Are there any other of the grounds for permanent disapproval that you allow an applicant to keep an HQL application alive while they try to

report, the person is put on this log or ledger as a person who's come back on that report. That's what I recognize this to be.

Q. We had been calling this the revocation log.

A. Correct.

Q. Does that make -- is that what you would call it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it is a different spreadsheet and stream of data than the administrative log that we marked as Exhibit 97; correct?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And let me understand what's a Rap Back?

A. I believe it's a record of arrest and prosecution, if I'm not mistaken, or processing. I'm sorry. Not prosecution.

Q. What does that mean?

A. That's a term that they use when they are getting this -- it's called an ADR report, Arrest Disposition Report, sent back to the unit based on someone's fingerprints who has now been charged with

a crime or arrested.

Q. And what does the HQL unit do with that information? In other words, an HQL holder has been fingerprinted in connection with an arrest. That information comes to the HQL unit. It's reflected in this log. What then happens?

A. If -- you can see there are some here that have been revoked, so if the charge is prohibitor, they would follow the disposition of the case; and once the case had a disposition, if it is, in fact, a disqualifier, they would then revoke the person's HQL. Those are highlighted in the blue on the color copy we have here.

Q. Do you know what the significance, if any, of the yellow highlighting is?

A. I believe those are cases that may still be under disposition. Actually, I don't know. I believe they were still -- they have not yet received disposition, I believe. That's my understanding of what they are.

So, if you look at the majority of the charges in white, they are either for the most part

has a handgun permit, the code for the fingerprints is related to handgun permit. They would be notified. They would then notify HQL.

Q. All right. So, before the HQL fingerprinting requirement, if the owner of a registered firearm in Maryland was arrested for a potentially disqualifying crime, was there any report of that arrest that went to anyone at Maryland State Police?

A. Not that I recall.

Q. And other than reports that are triggered by fingerprint matches, would the HQL fingerprint data that's kept on file, there's no reporting to Maryland State Police of the arrest of any HQL holder now; correct?

A. That is my understanding, yes, sir.

Q. Going back to Exhibit 97, if you would for a moment, and let's just look at the first item and see -- it's on Bates stamp page 1214 and see if we can understand it.

There appears to be a column that's been redacted in black on the far left of the page. Are

the administrative log when the application in question was submitted?

A. I don't believe so.

Q. Are the dates in which an application that has been administratively disapproved is overturned all occurring within 30 days of the submission of that application to MSP?

A. I'm going to have to have you repeat that. I'm sorry.

MR. SWEENEY: Please read that back, Kathy.

(The reporter read back as requested.)

THE WITNESS: Once the, the reason for administrative denial has been corrected, it then becomes a properly completed application. Within 30 days of that happening, they are being overturned, yes, sir.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. And I'm trying to find out what the time period is between the submission of the application and the overturning of the administrative disapproval. Is that within 30 days?

A. The time that it's denied and the administrative approval? In most cases it would be. However, if it's not a properly completed application, we can only make a decision on it once we have a properly completed application.

Q. What I'm trying to find out is how long does that take?

A. It varies.

Q. And does it sometimes involve more than 30 days from the submission of the application?

A. From the submission of a not properly completed application to the time of overturn for a denial, yes.

Q. All right. More than 30 days?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that's happened more than once; correct?

A. I would assume so.

Q. All right. And do you know how often it's happened?

A. I'm just told that it's, most of those cases are still generally, once we have the reason

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

MARYLAND SHALL ISSUE, INC., et al.,	:	
	:	Case No:
Plaintiffs	:	16-cv-3311-MJG
	:	
-vs-	:	Pages 1 - 109
	:	
LAWRENCE HOGAN, in his capacity of Governor of Maryland, et al.,	:	
	:	
Defendants	:	

Deposition of James Johnson
Baltimore, Maryland
Tuesday, March 13, 2018

Reported by: Kathleen M. Vaglica, RPR, RMR
Job No: 390081

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EXHIBIT 7

just mentioned that you are prepared to address with respect to the specific requirements of the Handgun Qualification License in Maryland?

A. Could you ask me the question again?

Q. Sure. Of course. The first area of testimony for, set forth for you are the requirements of the Handgun Qualification License in Maryland, and we talked a little bit about fingerprinting, a little bit about training just now. Are there any other requirements other than the training and the fingerprinting requirements of the Handgun Qualification License that you are prepared to address?

A. I think I would address today the background work that's done as well. I think the opposing side believes that the current NICS system check is sufficient, and I would argue that Maryland's system is more comprehensive.

Q. All right. Now, when you talk about Maryland's system is more comprehensive, are you referring to the 77R background check?

A. I believe that the fingerprint itself is a

more robust element that determines one's true identity. The NICS check obviously can be defeated with false identification, and I believe that's a significant measure to reduce false ID, and I would also state at this time that the training class itself I strongly believe will reduce straw purchasing, which is very significant.

Q. Is there anything about the background check associated with the HQL application processing other than fingerprinting that's different from the background check on a 77R application?

A. Ask the question again, please.

Q. Sure. Is there anything different other than the fingerprint about the background check on an HQL application that's different from the background check on a 77R application in Maryland?

A. If I understand it correctly, Maryland prohibits now an individual who voluntarily committed themselves for more than 30 days or an individual who was involuntarily committed. I believe the state of Maryland or the state is in a better position to research and verify those

circumstances to begin with.

I've had an opportunity to actually travel to the state and location that administers these NICS checks and sat at the console of an operator. These NICS checks are done in two, two-and-a-half minutes. Understanding Maryland's process, I believe it to be a much more exhaustive, thorough process, and I do believe it's reasonable.

Q. So isn't it true that the Maryland process that you're referring to, in addition to the NICS process, takes place in connection with the 77R application, as well as with the HQL application?

A. I don't know if it actually involves the 77 or not. I don't know.

Q. So you don't know what process is done to do a background check on a 77R application by Maryland State Police compared to whatever process they do to do a background check on the HQL application; is that what you're saying?

A. I don't know.

Q. Okay. Now, what is it about fingerprinting that makes a difference in a

THE WITNESS: I'm not in a position to answer the question.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. Now, fingerprinting is not, per se, going to deter a straw purchaser; correct? Because by definition a straw purchaser is an individual who can be positively identified and is qualified to purchase a handgun; correct?

MS. KATZ: Objection to form. You can answer.

THE WITNESS: I believe that's an accurate statement.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. All right. So what is it about the fingerprinting process that in any way discourages straw purchases?

A. I believe that an individual that knows that they have to render fingerprints is less likely to carry out the scheme. I believe that most individuals have a great concern or a concern about rendering their fingerprints.

It's been my experience throughout my

adult life that individuals are very concerned about the government possessing their fingerprints for various reasons that they'll have to explain.

Q. And that's true for all Maryland citizens; correct?

MS. KATZ: Objection as to form. You can answer, if you can.

THE WITNESS: I can't answer that.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. Now, do we have any information as to whether or not the fingerprinting requirement has caught anyone who was a straw purchaser?

MS. KATZ: Objection to form. You can answer.

THE WITNESS: I don't possess that information.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. All right. Do you have any data on the extent to which straw purchases of handgun occurred in Maryland prior to the Handgun Qualification License requirement being initiated?

A. Yes.

Q. What information do you have?

A. I think the case that I put forward is a Palasinski case where an individual bought for who she knew was a convicted felon that was prohibited. Those guns were subsequently used in multiple homicides.

I also bring to your attention the death of a Baltimore County police tactical officer who was killed with a gun purchased at a Bass Pro Outlet, I believe, in South Carolina by a couple who later traded that gun for drugs, and that gun was then subsequently used to kill a police officer.

There's a case in New York where a gun was purchased for an individual who killed two firemen, for example, a 2015 case I believe it is or '14 case.

Q. Are those all the examples?

A. Those are the ones that come to mind. I'd have to do research. I'm sure there are a significant number of cases like that nationwide.

Q. Now, the first one, can you spell the name of the individual?

A. Palasinski?
Q. Yes.
A. No.
Q. And that occurred in Maryland?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. All right. And the second one, the police officer was shot in Maryland, but the gun was not purchased in Maryland; correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And there is nothing about the Handgun Qualification License that could have prevented that from occurring; am I correct?
A. The individual that used that gun on the officer was prohibited. He went outside the state to acquire that weapon, so Maryland's HQL would not have affected that case.
Q. All right. And the New York incident you indicated had nothing to do with Maryland; correct?
A. No. It's just an example of another straw purchase that's, you know, very obvious.
Q. So, the Palasinski case is the only example that comes to mind in which you're aware of

a straw purchase in Maryland; correct?

A. That is the case that I'm quite aware of. However, I'm very comfortable in saying that with research and resources additional cases could be found.

Q. All right. As you sit here today, are you aware of any research and any resources that have been done that tell us anything about the prevalence of straw purchasing of handguns in Maryland before or after the Handgun Qualification License was initiated?

MS. KATZ: Objection as to form. You can answer.

THE WITNESS: No.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. You also mentioned that you thought the training requirement of the Handgun Qualification License could deter a straw purchaser. Did I understand that correctly?

A. Yes.

Q. And could you elaborate on that opinion for me, please?

research, time, and resources.

Q. Which you have not done in advance of your opinion in this case?

A. No, sir.

Q. All right. And you also don't have any such information specifically about Maryland; correct?

A. That's correct.

Q. Item 7 of your testimony talks about the live fire requirement. We already discussed that. Is there anything else about your opinion with respect to the live fire requirement that you'd like to address?

A. Well, personally, I think just firing one round is not adequate, but I do not think the requirement to show proficiency in discharging a round is unreasonable. Again, I would draw your attention to the process of actually chambering a round, which is an exercise in and of itself. And, you know, the average individual that's new to guns, I think, would struggle working that mechanism of the weapon, and I'm sure that's a necessary

component or process in actually discharging a round.

Q. Now, can this live fire training take place anywhere or do you have to have it at a special location?

A. I believe that with the change in allowing a marker-type round that can be conducted virtually anywhere. I do not believe that is discharging a weapon in a metropolitan district, for example, so I believe it could be done anywhere. We use simunition weapons in classrooms, at the academy. We use simunition weapons in various locations.

Q. So it's your opinion then that a simunition live fire training can take place within the city limits of Baltimore City?

A. I do not think it's discharging a weapon in a metropolitan district.

Q. And so that could take place anywhere? It could take place, say, in a backyard or a home in Baltimore City?

A. When I think about this issue, I'm thinking about a projectile that simply delivers a

paint ball-type mark on an object. I understand there's certain restrictions of the shell casing itself, but without research I do not think that it's discharging a weapon in a metropolitan district.

Q. So that's your opinion as you sit here today, but you haven't researched it specifically?

A. No, sir.

Q. Okay. So do you know, for instance, if The Cop Shop in Baltimore City is offering Handgun Qualification License training including live fire now?

A. I do not know about that location.

Q. Do you know of any location in Baltimore City that offers Handgun Qualification License training?

A. Not in Baltimore City.

Q. What's the closest training location outside of Baltimore City that you can think of?

A. Off Route 43 in the Essex community, which is approximately 17 minutes north of the Baltimore City line, you've got a location, Continental Arms,

Q. Was there any issue with your county of residence?

A. I own property in Harford County, Maryland, and I own property in Baltimore County, Maryland.

Q. And the Fallston address you gave me this morning is in Harford County?

A. That's correct.

Q. And how long has that been your residence?

A. For the past year I've used that address, but I still own the one in Baltimore County as well.

Q. All right. Of the firearms that you mentioned you owned, do you keep any of them for self-defense purposes?

A. I do.

Q. And which of the firearms do you use for, do you keep for self-defense purposes?

A. The semiautomatic handgun.

Q. Do you keep it loaded and accessible for self-defense purposes?

A. I do.

Q. Do any other members of your family

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

MARYLAND SHALL ISSUE, INC., et al.,	:	
	:	Case No:
Plaintiffs	:	16-cv-3311-MJG
	:	
-vs-	:	Pages 1 - 205
	:	
LAWRENCE HOGAN, in his capacity of Governor of Maryland, et al.,	:	
	:	
Defendants	:	

Deposition of James P. Russell, Jr.
Baltimore, Maryland
Monday, June 11, 2018

Reported by: Kathleen M. Vaglica, RPR, RMR
Job No: 409351

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EXHIBIT 8

A. No, sir.

Q. Now, what did you do to become qualified as an HQL instructor?

A. Basically, they were able to take my Maryland Police Training Commission where I went through two weeks of training, since I'm exempt due to the fact that, as a sworn law enforcement officer that attended Maryland Police Training Commission, and then also currently as a certified firearms instructor exempt, and that's how I was able to get my QHIC.

Q. So you didn't have any special training or instruction over and above what you had already had as an instructor of law enforcement officers in order to be qualified as an HQL instructor; correct?

A. Just the rules and laws pertaining to the HQL.

Q. All right. And what did you learn about rules and laws pertaining to the HQL for purposes of the HQL instruction?

A. Maryland law, public safety law, COMAR that's related to those, that's what I was basically

learning. It's included in our sample lesson plan that's distributed to all the QHIC instructors.

Q. Before you were qualified or in order to be qualified as an HQL instructor, did you have to pass any test or otherwise show your proficiency in understanding those rules and laws?

A. Yes. We had to, through the Maryland Police Training Commission, we had to do qualification courses and shoot at least a 90 percent, which would have been a 225 out of 250 on the qualification course. We have to have that in order to get the QHIC.

Q. But not to get your HQL. I'm trying to find out what in addition you had to do in order to get your HQL qualification.

A. Nothing else.

Q. Anything?

A. Just through the training that I had already received.

Q. So you didn't have to have any special training or show any special understanding of the HQL rules and laws in order to be qualified as an

HQL instructor?

A. Yes. We did because we still had to go back and do what, our sample lesson plans. We had to draw it out. Do PowerPoints and things like that of how we were going to be teaching the course to the personnel that will be attending the four-hour block of instruction.

Q. Let me try to understand that a little bit more. Before you were certified as an HQL instructor, what did you have to show other than you had previously been certified by the Maryland Police Training Commission?

A. All I had to do was provide that documentation showing that I was already a full-fledged member or instructor.

Q. Sorry.

A. That's okay.

Q. Once you were certified as an HQL instructor, then did you prepare your lesson plans and the like?

A. Fair, yes, sir.

Q. Okay. Now, we marked previously as 123 --

A. 124.
Q. -- for the sample lesson plan.
A. Yes.
Q. And can I ask you when you first obtained this?
A. Probably shortly after going, obtaining my QHIC. I got a copy of it. So 2013 time frame, somewhere around that time. 2013, 2014.
Q. This document has a date of September 10, 2013, on it. Does that sound about right to you? Sometime after then?
A. Yes, sir, because this is posted on our www.mdsp.org and all instructors have access to this information.
Q. All right. Now, did you have any lesson plan prior to obtaining a copy of what we've marked as Exhibit 124?
A. No, sir.
Q. Have you any other written lesson plans other than what we've marked as Exhibit 124?
A. This is what I use for my training.
Q. I thought I heard something about

PowerPoints. Do you have any PowerPoints that you've prepared in connection with your HQL instruction?

A. We have PowerPoints that are utilized. I don't have any with me today, but the PowerPoint follows this sample lesson plan basically verbatim so that you're not handing out all kinds of sheets of paper.

MR. SCOTT: Counsel, we do have the certificate that the witness testified about, if you want us to get a copy.

MR. SWEENEY: We can add it at the break.

MR. SCOTT: That's fine.

MR. SWEENEY: I have no reason to doubt his recollection. I just want to verify it for the record.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. What is your understanding of handgun safety training for non-law enforcement officers in Maryland prior to the Handgun Qualification License training requirements?

A. Prior to going through and developing the

not an issue, but those things come up as well that are not, they are discussed in the video, but once, again, you can't have follow-up questions that are asked in the video where follow-up questions can be asked in the classroom setting.

Q. So let me understand. There's no difference in the subject matter, but the difference in the format, the live classroom setting allows for questions and answers, which is not part of the video process?

MR. SCOTT: Objection. Go ahead.

THE WITNESS: Can you ask that one more time? I'm sorry. I apologize.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. Sure. Can you just repeat my question, please?

(The reporter read back as requested.)

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

THE WITNESS: Allows for questions and answers and also, like I said, to elaborate it also allows for use of the weapon on the range. You get to handle the weapon. You get to feel it. You get

to see it. You get to touch it, and I go back to my experience as an instructor and as my experience as a adjunct instructor at Cecil College working with personnel is that people learn by seeing, touching, and feeling. They don't -- a lot of times they are not learning sitting at that video or sitting behind the computer.

I've had situations also I need to tell you about. I've had personnel tell me that you are able to, watching that video, they were able to get up, go get some chocolate milk, get on their phone, answer e-mails. That video is still playing continuously, and then you at the end are saying, yeah, I watched it all, and I've had situations I can tell you I know they haven't. I've been told about that as well.

And now, when you're in the classroom setting, as an instructor, I'm watching. You understand we have a receiver and we have a sender. Okay? We communicate, and I can watch you do it as well.

So that basically covers all the facets

that I know, hey, this is person is safe with those weapons and knows what they are doing with it.

Q. Now, when you have a video that's online, a user can go back to it repeatedly and refer to it and do it over and over again, and you can't do that in a classroom setting; correct?

A. I don't know if you can go back and watch that video. The one that I'm referring to the one I'm most familiar with it, it was online and, like I said, I don't know if anybody is familiar with it. It has a web ID issued at the end. You had a sheet of paper, and it was a web ID number. That web ID would then go on the 77R. I don't know if, after you watched it, if you could go back and view it again. I'm not too sure. I can't answer that question because -- are you familiar with that one where it issues the web ID number and then that goes on the 77R? That's the one I'm referring to, and that's the latest one.

Q. I, actually, did that process at one point.

A. So I can't answer the question if you

could go back after you watched it one time and do it again because I used to -- I would help family members get on there and actually view that and get the web ID number for the transfer, the rental, or the sale of a weapon, so, but I don't know if you can go back and watch it.

Q. The video did cover the primary subject matters of state firearm law, home firearm safety, proper storage of handguns, and handgun mechanism and operation; correct?

A. Yes, sir, it did, sir.

Q. Now, could I just review for a moment your understanding about the Maryland Police Training Commission's role in preparing that video? What's your understanding in that regard?

A. I'm not too sure because, like I said, it had Mr. Shipley, who was the Maryland State Police public information officer, in the old video that I watched so I don't know who -- I guess Maryland Police Training Commission prepared both those videos, but I'm not too sure.

Q. All right. Now, since becoming certified

Q. And that's what you use to track the live fire performance of each of your HQL students?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. All right. Are there any other materials that are provided for Handgun Qualification License operation and handling demonstration of a handgun?

A. No, sir.

Q. All right. How many rounds do you require your students to shoot during your class?

A. You have to at least fire one. All the students that I've talked about and previously the 25 to 30 that I've done I make them shoot at least two courses of fire, and there's never been any issues. I whole-heartedly believe that the training that we're doing now is so much better than the videos, and I just think additional rounds of fire gets the applicant or the person more proficient, more comfortable in the use of handling the weapon.

I'm not saying there's anything wrong with one. That's absolutely fine, but I encourage my students that I'm working with to fire more than one round of fire, and I've never had anyone say

anything differently that they don't want to fire any more courses of fire. In fact, when we're done, they thank me. They say I feel so much comfortable with the nomenclature, how to make it safe, and we talk about shooting stances, shooting procedures and things like that, and they are a lot more comfortable when they leave.

And they are, like, hey, can we call you six months or eight months from now and do another course of fire just so we don't lose what we've already learned? But to answer your question, one round.

Q. Well, your students fire more than one round?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many more? You say two courses of fire at least. How many rounds is that altogether?

A. 60 total rounds. Two 30-round courses, sir.

Q. So you typically have your students fire as many as 60 rounds during their HQL instruction?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you have anybody who has shot less than those 60 rounds?

A. No, sir.

Q. All right. You would agree with me that the proper use of the handgun is an acquired skill?

A. Acquired skill, yes, sir, I would. The more you handle it the better you are.

Q. And it is a skill that you, as a firearm instructor, encourage all of your students to practice on a regular basis?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is the ownership of a handgun an acquired skill?

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

THE WITNESS: I'm not able to answer that, sir.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. All right. Is the storage of a handgun an acquired skill?

A. I think you need to know the laws regarding the storage of the weapon, and then you need to practice it. You need to continue

the HQL, either the statute or the regulation?

A. In regards to the purchase, transfer, selling?

Q. The training requirement for the 77R prior to the HQL training requirement.

A. Prior to all this and the video, no, sir.

Q. So you've never reviewed the regulation or the statute that was the basis for the video and what was required to be in it?

A. No. No.

Q. All right. Now, the sample lesson plan that we marked as Exhibit 124, is it?

A. Yes, sir, 124.

Q. Previously there's no requirement that that be used by any particular HQL instructor, is there?

A. No. It's just a sample to use off of -- that's what they recommend that you use, something along those lines to cover each of the components.

Q. But as long as the instructor covers the items that are in the handgun instructor advisory of 2013 that we reviewed, the curriculum requirements,

Q. All right. Is there any other right, any other constitutionally guaranteed right that would require individuals to demonstrate proficiency before we allow them to exercise that right like, for instance, voting?

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

THE WITNESS: I'm not familiar.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. When we talk about the HQL training requirements, does it in any way deter individuals from making straw purchases of handguns?

A. Once again, through my experience and knowledge of doing this, yes, it answers the questions in regards to this and talks about different laws and rulings that we're dealing with. So, in my opinion, yes, it does.

Q. The 77R form itself that is used to purchase a handgun has always or at least forever that I can think of warned people against making a straw purchase; correct? And declared that it was illegal for them to do so; correct?

A. It's in one of the questions, yes, sir, on

the 77R.

Q. And the prior training, the training prior to the HQL also made it clear that straw purchases were illegal in Maryland; correct?

A. The training videos do have that in there, yes.

Q. All right. Do you have any data on the number of straw purchasers in Maryland, say, annually?

A. No, sir, I do not.

Q. Do you know anybody who does?

A. It might be a Captain Johnson question with Licensing Division, but I'm not sure.

Q. And do you have any data on children having unsupervised access to firearms in Maryland?

A. Data? Yes, I have some. I mean, facts is what I can tell you that I have facts just through, like I said, I go back to my ALICE and ALERT certification training as an active shooter instructor, and we open up with most of our videos, majority of our videos and most of our training and school shootings, there's a lot of examples of where

a Handgun Qualification License, how many days?

A. In regards to the transfer? Seven days.

Q. Seven-day transfer, but if you don't have a Handgun Qualification License, how long does it take you to get your Handgun Qualification License?

A. If you call me, we can get it done in a day.

Q. Okay. So I can go and get the training from you in a day, but I also have to get fingerprinted someplace. Where would I get fingerprinted?

A. That's part of the training. When we do live training and we're in the training portion of it, I provide them a list of agencies, as well as a list of services, whether it be Cecil County, Harford County, Eastern Shore that provides fingerprint services to the applicant.

Q. So all I have to do is go out to Cecil County and get it done in a day?

A. Or Eastern Shore. If you want to do it with me.

Q. Do you know if that, if the training, sir,

is available in Baltimore City?

A. I'm not too sure if it's available. I'm not too sure about Baltimore City.

Q. So residents of Baltimore City, because there is no range and there is no ability to discharge a firearm inside the city limits, would have to go outside the city limits of Baltimore to obtain their HQL training; correct?

A. No range? Then they would have to go outside the city, yes, sir.

Q. All right. You're not aware, one way or another, whether there's a range? I don't want to put words in your mouth. I thought you knew that.

A. No, I'm not aware if there's a range in Baltimore City. Where does the Baltimore City Police Department qualify?

Q. Well, they have a range.

A. I qualify a lot of the retirees as well.

Q. Once I get my training from you and fingerprinting, how long does it take the Maryland State Police to process my application?

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

and put away the devices and everything else and concentrate on what they are doing, I think it's self-explanatory and they can work through it.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. Would it surprise you that there may be as many as 30,000 people that have started, but haven't finished their HQL applications online?

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

THE WITNESS: Would it surprise me? No, it wouldn't surprise me because someone may be, learn they are prohibited or something else that may affect that.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. You think there are 30,000 prohibited individuals who are applying for HQLs?

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

THE WITNESS: I'm not too sure.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. All right. All right. Do you have any information about whether or not the HQL training that's been provided now by you and others for over, I guess, five years has reduced the number of

accidental shootings in Maryland?

A. I don't have any numbers, but I can surely tell you from being on the range and through, like I said, 14 years of being on the range with not only sworn, but now civilian and over the last five years of doing HQL, I can sit here and tell you that a lot of flaws, faults have been discovered on the range and that the video would not have uncovered just because they are on the range firing that live round or, like I said, I do 30-round courses of fire, two of them, and we uncover a lot of different things that would not be uncovered with a video.

I get a lot of questions asked in the classroom setting that are not covered in the video when the hands go up, and it seems to lead into another question, and just a lot of good questions are being asked that the video did not answer.

Q. And that's with respect to the students that you've taught, the 25 or 30 students?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Okay. And you mentioned the officers on the range. Despite all their training, they still

suggestions and stuff like that. If they pass the requirements needed by law, then I'll pass them. If somebody come in, say, and said I only brought one round because that's what I read on the website and that's what's needed by law, then we do one round.

Q. Have you ever done just one round with somebody?

A. Never have done one round. In fact, I've done the courses of fire. When I'm done, they want to fire more courses of fire because they've learned so much. A county executive in Cecil County, as a matter of fact, never handled a weapon before came in and has come back numerous times now to fire additional courses of fire because they are learning so much.

Q. And a course of fire, and I know ammo varies by caliber, manufacturer, material, but a course of fire along the lines of what you're talking about, these three courses of fire that you do in your training would probably be anywhere from, what, 30 to $50 in ammo; is that right?

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

THE WITNESS: Well, boxes of ammo, all depends what kind you purchase. If we're dealing with 22, 380s, you know, sim rounds, so as far as asking for a price, I mean, a hot box of federal ammo, I can tell you this. You can ask some of the people I've qualified. I've been known to give them boxes of ammo because I have extra 'cause I'm, for the allowance of the State Police that they provide us.

And/or at the indoor range that we qualify at Chad's house he hs extra ammo that we provide to the applicants as well. So a box, I don't know. It all depends, like you said, the type of ammo that you're shooting.

Q. And you don't have any idea of the prices of ammo?

A. I have an idea, yes, sir. Local Walmart, but --

Q. What would the three courses cost, say, using a .9 millimeter?

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

THE WITNESS: Buying bulk?

you keep about the HQL training that you do?

A. All of mine are kept in e-mail because I scan and e-mail everything to the Licensing Division when they need documentation of everything and hand deliver anything that needs to go there or have the applicant mail it to Licensing Division.

Q. Do you believe yours go through faster than anybody else's?

A. No, sir. I wish they did. They ask me if I can, and Licensing Division has a record of everything that comes in, and they have to go in order.

Q. Do you have a contact at the Licensing Division?

A. Well, just for each section that's being utilized, yes. If it's handgun permit, Sergeant Durkee. If it's HQL, it's Corporal Askins.

Q. Is everyone in your HQL class, are they required to have their own firearm? Sometimes you give them ammo. Do you also loan guns out sometimes?

A. Normally, they have, they will have their

own weapon. If they don't, Chad Johnston does the training at his house, and he has the ammo at his residence at the indoor range that's secured there.

Q. So you've participated in training where Mr. Johnston has loaned a gun to somebody for use?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you've already sounds like more often than not participated in training where the person has shown up to get an HQL, and they already have a handgun they are going to use for the training; is that right?

A. That's happened previously.

Q. Has it ever struck you as odd that the person is showing up to get training to buy a gun, and they already have a handgun?

A. No, it's never, no.

Q. Have you ever asked any of them or followed up on how or why they obtained a handgun?

A. How or why?

Q. Yes, sir. In other words, these folks are coming to you to get a Handgun Qualification License to buy a gun; right?

Placeholder for Exhibit 9, 77R Handgun Registration Safety Course Training Video CD previously filed and identified as ECF 77-09

EXHIBIT 9

West's Annotated Code of Maryland
Public Safety (Refs & Annos)
Title 5. Firearms
Subtitle 1. Regulated Firearms (Refs & Annos)

This section has been updated. Click here for the updated version.

MD Code, Public Safety, § 5-118
Formerly cited as MD CODE Art. 27, § 442

§ 5-118. Firearm application

Effective: [See Text Amendments] to September 30, 2013

In general

(a) A firearm applicant shall:

(1) submit to a licensee or designated law enforcement agency a firearm application on the form that the Secretary provides; and

(2) pay to the licensee or designated law enforcement agency an application fee of $10.

Required information

(b) A firearm application shall contain:

(1) the firearm applicant's name, address, Social Security number, place and date of birth, height, weight, race, eye and hair color, signature, driver's or photographic identification soundex number, occupation, and regulated firearm information for each regulated firearm to be purchased, rented, or transferred;

(2) the date and time that the firearm applicant delivered the completed firearm application to the prospective seller or transferor; and

(3) a statement by the firearm applicant under the penalty of perjury that the firearm applicant:

(i) is at least 21 years old;

(ii) has never been convicted of a disqualifying crime;

(iii) has never been convicted of a violation classified as a common law crime and received a term of imprisonment of more than 2 years;

EXHIBIT 10

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(iv) is not a fugitive from justice;

(v) is not a habitual drunkard;

(vi) is not addicted to a controlled dangerous substance or is not a habitual user;

(vii) has never spent more than 30 consecutive days in a medical institution for treatment of a mental disorder, unless a physician's certificate issued within 30 days before the date of application is attached to the application, certifying that the firearm applicant is capable of possessing a regulated firearm without undue danger to the firearm applicant or to another;

(viii) is not a respondent against whom a current non ex parte civil protective order has been entered under § 4-506 of the Family Law Article;

(ix) if under the age of 30 years at the time of application, has not been adjudicated delinquent by a juvenile court for an act that would be a disqualifying crime if committed by an adult; and

(x) subject to § 5-119 of this subtitle, has completed a certified firearms safety training course that the Police Training Commission conducts without charge or that meets the standards that the Police Training Commission establishes under § 3-207 of this article.

Required warning

(c) Each firearm application shall contain the following statement: "Any false information supplied or statement made in this application is a crime which may be punished by imprisonment for a period of not more than 3 years, or a fine of not more than $5,000, or both.".

Firearm application of corporation

(d) If the firearm applicant is a corporation, a corporate officer who is a resident of the State shall complete and execute the firearm application.

Credits
Added by Acts 2003, c. 5, § 2, eff. Oct. 1, 2003.

Editors' Notes

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Revisor's Note (Acts 2003, c. 5):

Subsection (a)(1) of this section is standard language added to state expressly that which only was implied in the former law, i.e., applications may be made only on the form that the Secretary provides.

Subsections (a)(2) through (d) of this section are new language derived without substantive change from former Art. 27, § 442(g), (h), and (f)(1).

In subsection (a)(2) of this section, the former reference that a firearm applicant pay a fee of $10 "with the application" is deleted in light of the reference to an "application fee".

In subsection (b)(3)(vii) of this section, the former reference to mental "disorders" is deleted as included in the reference to a "mental disorder". *See* Art. 1, § 8 which provides that the singular always includes the plural unless the construction would be unreasonable.

In subsection (b)(3)(ix) of this section, the reference to an adjudication for an "act" that would be a disqualifying crime "if committed by an adult" is added for consistency with § 5-306 of this title.

Also in subsection (b)(3)(ix) of this section, the reference to "if" under the age of 30 years is substituted for the former apparently erroneous reference to "is" [under the age of] 30 years to avoid the mistaken interpretation requiring an applicant to be under the age of 30 years to be eligible to purchase a regulated firearm.

In subsection (b)(3)(x) of this section, the former reference to "an application made on or after January 1, 2002" is deleted as obsolete.

Defined terms: "Designated law enforcement agency" § 5-101

"Disqualifying crime" § 5-101

"Firearm" § 5-101

"Firearm applicant" § 5-101

"Firearm application" § 5-101

"Fugitive from justice" § 5-101

"Habitual drunkard" § 5-101

"Habitual user" § 5-101

"Licensee" § 5-101

"Regulated firearm" § 5-101

"Secretary" § 5-101

MD Code, Public Safety, § 5-118, MD PUBLIC SAFETY § 5-118
Current through all legislation from the 2018 Regular Session of the General Assembly

End of Document

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

MARYLAND SHALL ISSUE, INC., et al.,	:	
	:	Case No:
Plaintiffs	:	16-cv-3311-MJG
	:	
-vs-	:	Pages 1 - 229
	:	
LAWRENCE HOGAN, in his capacity of Governor of Maryland, et al.,	:	
	:	
Defendants	:	

Deposition of Diane S. Armstrong
Baltimore, Maryland
Friday, March 23, 2018

Reported by: Kathleen M. Vaglica, RPR, RMR
Job No: 391104

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EXHIBIT 11

And who on your staff did you talk to?

A. Do you want all their names? 'Cause I have five people on my staff.

Q. Yes. So I will need those names.

A. Mona Smith.

Q. And what is her title?

A. All of the individuals are office service clerks.

Q. Got it. All right. So the other four names?

A. Tienda Greene.

Q. Could you spell the first name?

A. T-I-E-N-D-A, G-R-E-E-N-E; Diane Duckett, D-U-C-K-E-T-T. I'm trying to go in the line. Sam Michaelson.

Q. All right.

A. And Dellene, D-E-L-L-E-N-E, Lizama, L-I-Z-A-M-A.

Q. Can you estimate how many hours you spent preparing for the deposition today?

A. Three or four. I did not keep track.

Q. And can you summarize the subject matters

Q. Can you elaborate on how it is that the information that the trainer enters on the trainer's screen gets to a screen that your unit sees in the initial processing of a standard HQL application?

A. I don't know the details on the workings of the computer, but I know that, when a student enters in an instructor's ID number, it is then supposed to transmit over to the instructor's account for them to sign off on it. They do not get any notification that a student has submitted their application.

Q. Does it happen every, on some occasion that in reviewing a standard HQL application there is no entry under training?

A. Can you --

Q. It was a terrible question. Let me try it again. So, when your unit reviews the standard HQL applications, are there times when there is no entry under training?

A. Yes.

Q. All right. And what do you do then?

A. We reach out to the applicant and advise

them that the instructor at that time had not signed off on the training and for them to reach out to the instructor or, if they have a certificate from the class, to -- they e-mail that to us, and we can use that.

Q. Okay. Just to be clear, your unit does not reach out to the trainer and ask the trainer to complete that. You reach out to the applicant and ask the applicant to have the trainer complete it; am I correct?

A. Correct, because we don't know who they've used as an instructor. That does not come over.

Q. All right. Are there times when they put in the trainer's identification on their application, but there's no indication that the training is complete?

A. Can you reword that?

Q. Sure. I understood that your unit will receive an identification of the trainer from the applicant in the standard HQL application, and it's based on that identification that you know which trainer they went to?

A. Can you repeat that? I'm sorry.

Q. Sure. So you're processing an application. You come up against a 30-day deadline.

A. Mm-hmm.

Q. You recognize it's 30 days, but you don't have all the information to approve it at that point. Do you disapprove it on the 30-day deadline?

MR. SCOTT: Objection. It's beyond the scope of her designation. You can answer, if you know.

THE WITNESS: I don't know. I would just say that it would depend on what we need to approve or disapprove it.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. Okay. Well, let's say if you still need a training verification and you're on day 30, what happens to that application? Is it disapproved or is it simply held?

A. Well, we have to deny it until we get the training confirmed.

Q. Now, if an application is denied and then the training is confirmed, how is that treated?

What happens then?

A. Then we overturn the denial and approve the application.

Q. And does that sometimes happen after the 30-day deadline?

A. Yes.

Q. And that's happened more than once after the 30-day deadline?

A. Are we talking just about the instructors or in general for the administrative log?

Q. I'm just focusing on that portion of the administrative log dealing with training, training verification.

A. From the instructor?

Q. Right.

A. To the best of my knowledge, there is no one that has gone over 30 days for the training.

Q. Okay.

A. That have been denied.

Q. I didn't understand your response. Could you elaborate?

A. There is no one on the administrative log

that is beyond 30 days that has been denied for the training. All of the training has been cleared from contacting the applicants.

Q. And what are the other reasons why an application gets on the administrative log other than lack of training verification?

MR. SCOTT: Objection. Beyond the scope of her designation. You can answer.

THE WITNESS: Okay. Live Scan, proof of residency, if they have an out-of-state driver's license, and training documentation other than the instructor 'cause there's a difference between the training documentation and the instructor.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. Explain to me the difference.

A. The training documentation would be either a DD 214 or the DNR Hunter Safety Card.

Q. And those would be exemptions from training; correct?

A. Correct.

Q. What happens if someone starts and submits a standard application and they don't have training

verification, but they seek an exemption from training? How is that application handled?

A. I don't understand the question.

Q. Sure. An individual submits a standard application.

A. Mm-hmm.

Q. But it does not have training verification. And then the initial -- does the initial processing unit inquire of them about their training verification? And suppose they learn that they are exempt from training, and then they get a verification, the DD form or the DNR. What happens then to the processing of that standard application?

A. Then we internally switch -- we ask the applicant to e-mail or fax over their documents, and if it's acceptable, then we -- excuse me -- then we switch internally the application from the incorrect application to the correct application.

Q. The first application has a unique identifier number in your system; is that correct? The standard application that was first submitted in that instance we're talking about.

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

THE WITNESS: I don't know.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. Oh, you don't know whether or not each application has a unique identifier in your system?

A. I don't know what you mean by unique identifier.

Q. Oh, sure. How do you tell the applications apart from your system?

A. It comes by the type that the applicant submits.

Q. Okay. I'm sorry. I didn't mean to cut you off.

A. If the applicant commits a standard, it comes through showing HQL standard.

Q. And let's say this is an applicant by a particular individual John Smith. Does that have a particular identifying number?

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. For that individual application?

A. I don't know.

Q. All right. And when you, in the processing unit, switch that initial standard application to a training exempt application after obtaining verification that the individual is exempt, is that the same application that was initially submitted or is that a new application that has begun that is a training exempt application?

A. It would be the same application.

Q. In addition to training verification, what are the other deficiencies that would put an application on the administrative log? I'm trying to understand. You mentioned instructor, and how is that different from training?

A. Well, the instructor is when they have to take the four-hour training class.

Q. So that's for the standard applicant?

A. Correct.

Q. And then the training criteria otherwise would be for the exempt applicant?

A. Correct.

Q. What are the issues about Live Scan that

would cause an application to be placed on the administrative log?

MR. SCOTT: Objection. Beyond the scope. You can answer, if you can.

THE WITNESS: Just the inability to verify that they obtained the Live Scan or that it was coded to the wrong authorization number.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. And what is a, what is the authorization number that a Live Scan fingerprint is coded to?

MR. SCOTT: Objection. You can answer.

THE WITNESS: When you go to get your fingerprints done, my understanding is that you have to tell them the reason that you're there to get printed. Each reason has an authorization number that gets coded to that department.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. Does your initial HQL processing unit verify that the Live Scan information is complete and accurate?

MR. SCOTT: Objection. You can answer all of his questions after I object, unless I tell you

not to.

THE WITNESS: Okay. Yes.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. And if the Live Scan information is not complete or to your review accurate, what do you then do with that application?

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

THE WITNESS: They reach out to the applicant.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. And in the case of it being, the fingerprints being coded to the wrong authorization number, what is the applicant asked to do about that?

A. Contact the vendor who took the fingerprints and have them resubmit the prints with the correct authorization code.

Q. And to your knowledge, has that occurred more than once?

A. Yes.

Q. And can you estimate how many times that's occurred?

your unit currently that you supervise?

A. Five.

Q. Those five, and those are the individuals we talked about earlier. You gave me their names; correct?

A. Correct.

Q. All right. So there are six of you all together that compose the personnel of the HQL initial processing staff; correct?

A. Let me just recount. Correct.

Q. Are the three troopers and the one civilian assistant who do the secondary processing officed near your group?

A. Yes.

Q. And in addition to the six that are in your group and the four of them, are there any other personnel that are assigned to the processing of HQL applications?

A. No.

Q. Where are the personnel who process the 77R applications physically located in relationship to you and your group?

and training exempt HQL applications?

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. Does the Maryland State Police offer Live Scan fingerprinting to the public?

A. No.

Q. How does an HQL standard or training exempt applicant obtain Live Scan fingerprinting?

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

THE WITNESS: They have to contact a vendor.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. And are the vendors who provide Live Scan fingerprinting satisfactory to the Maryland State Police certified as such by the Maryland State Police?

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

THE WITNESS: No, they are not regulated by the State Police.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. All right. How would an applicant know

where to go to get Live Scan fingerprinting?

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

THE WITNESS: They would check the, I guess we have a list on our website or they can search their browser for fingerprint vendors.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. What is your understanding of where the list on the Maryland State Police website of fingerprinting vendors comes from?

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

THE WITNESS: The Department of Public Safety.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. Do you know if Live Scan fingerprinting satisfactory to the Maryland State Police is offered in every Maryland county and in the city of Baltimore?

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

THE WITNESS: No, I do not know.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. Does Maryland State Police set any specific fee or range of fees for private

Q. And can you indicate where in the document a change is made without telling me the substance of the change?

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

MR. SWEENEY: Are you instructing her not to answer?

MR. SCOTT: You can answer yes or no.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. Can you indicate in the document where you made that change without telling me what the nature of the change was?

A. Yes.

Q. And where on the document did you make that change?

MR. SCOTT: Objection. I'm going to instruct her not to answer that.

MR. SWEENEY: All right.

BY MR. SWEENEY:

Q. And are you going to follow your counsel's instruction?

A. Yes.

Q. All right. In paragraph three you state

that you received numerous phone calls daily from citizens related to the HQL application process. Do you see that?

A. Yes.

Q. Approximately how many phone calls a day on average do you receive from citizens related to the HQL application process?

A. Me, personally?

Q. Yes.

A. More than 20.

Q. And can you estimate how many calls are received by the individuals that you supervise on average on a daily basis from citizens related to the HQL application process?

A. More than 20.

Q. So the total would be more than 40 received by your unit each day on average from citizens related to the HQL application process; correct?

A. Correct.

Q. Do you maintain any log of those telephone calls?

A. No.

Q. Do you take any notes of those calls?

A. No.

Q. Do you ever confirm or follow up those calls with e-mails or letters to the individual callers?

A. No.

Q. And are the individuals who you supervise follow the same pattern of not maintaining logs or notes or following up with e-mails or letters to the individuals they speak to with respect to the HQL process?

A. Yes.

Q. Paragraph four of Exhibit Number 47 says, "Currently, MSP does not track the number of HQ applications on the MSP server that have been initiated through the MSP website."

Did MSP ever track the number of HQL applications on the MSP server that had been initiated through the MSP website?

MR. SCOTT: Objection to form.

THE WITNESS: No.

e-mails stay on there, that they do not, even if we delete them, they do not delete. They may delete from us, but they stay on the server.

Q. When you say you were told by your section --

A. We were told by our information system technology section that the e-mails stay on there.

Q. And in connection with the collection of e-mails that were provided to us in discovery, were you making that inquiry or is this general knowledge you have?

A. That's general knowledge that I have.

Q. And do you have any information about who was involved in collecting the e-mails regarding citizen reports of difficulties with the HQL that were provided to us?

A. No.

Q. We talked before about your estimate of the number of calls that you and your people received daily with respect to questions about the HQL. Can you estimate the number of e-mail inquiries that you receive daily, you or your people

receive daily with respect to the HQL?

A. Me, personally, I do over 30 e-mails a day, and I do not know the number of e-mails handled by everyone in my section, no.

Q. Can you make an estimate, as you did with the phone calls, that it's probably at least as many as you receive?

A. Combined?

Q. Yes.

A. Combined it's probably -- it could be 20 or more, but it's not going to be as many as mine because I have the department e-mails.

Q. When you receive an e-mail from a citizen making an inquiry about the HQL, do you e-mail them or call them in response?

A. Usually e-mail them.

Q. All right. And is there an e-mail address that you use to respond?

A. Yes.

Q. And what address is this?

A. The msp.hql@maryland.gov.

Q. And do you always sign your e-mails as

THE WITNESS: No.
BY MR. HANSEL:
Q. The training information is received, obviously, from a third party; right, from the trainer?
A. The class, yes, that is received by a third party.
Q. Okay. And, likewise, the Live Scan information as it comes to you is received from a third-party vendor; is that correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Okay. All right. So, other than going to those third parties, the trainer for the class and the Live Scan folks, that is not something that an individual has immediate personal control over. They have to rely on those third parties to submit the information; is that right?
MR. SCOTT: Objection.
THE WITNESS: Correct.
BY MR. HANSEL:
Q. Okay. And not only do they have to rely on the third parties to submit the information, but

in the proper form with the proper codes; is that right?

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

THE WITNESS: Correct.

BY MR. HANSEL:

Q. Okay. All right. And applications, you agree with me certainly, and I think we've seen some examples -- we can dig them back up, if you want, but you agree with me certainly that applications can take longer than 30 days to be approved for reasons that are unrelated to the individuals that are not the fault of the applicant? Let's put it that way.

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

BY MR. HANSEL:

Q. Examples being problems with Live Scan, miscoding by the sheriff's department, issues with their trainer not getting the data in.

A. Then, yes.

Q. Okay. All right. And just to be clear, because we muddied the question significantly, you agree with me that applications can take longer, for

an HQL can take longer than 30 days to process for reasons that are beyond the control of the applicant; correct?

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

THE WITNESS: And also beyond the control of the State Police.

BY MR. HANSEL:

Q. And the applicant?

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

THE WITNESS: The applicant and the State Police, yes.

BY MR. HANSEL:

Q. Okay. All right. In cases where the incomplete nature of the application is not the fault of the applicant, is the HQL, nevertheless, denied?

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

THE WITNESS: What do you mean by "nevertheless, denied"?

BY MR. HANSEL:

Q. Is it not approved.

A. It is not approved until we get the

documentation that is required by law.

Q. And for -- and that is the, at the 30-day mark, the application then is placed on this administrative log; is that correct?

A. Correct.

Q. Okay. And then it's removed from the administrative log and dealt with appropriately, but in the appropriate case approved when the problem with Live Scan or the problem with training is corrected; is that right?

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

THE WITNESS: Correct.

BY MR. HANSEL:

Q. Okay. So the overall time period in those circumstances from the person hitting the submit button and paying the fee to actually having approval of their HQL is in those circumstances longer than 30 days?

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

THE WITNESS: Correct.

BY MR. HANSEL:

Q. Okay. Now, the administrative log, I

but I'm asking you was the Internet Explorer problem fixed before or after 2017, if you know?

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

BY MR. HANSEL:

Q. And remember, we looked at an e-mail from December 28 of 2016 when it still existed.

A. And that is why I said I do not know the date. I'm not going to tell you a date that I don't know.

Q. I'm not asking the date.

A. I don't even want to guess at a date that I don't know.

Q. So you don't even know the year, other than what the e-mails show?

A. Correct.

Q. Okay. All right. Is there any path for someone without a fixed address to obtain an HQL in Maryland?

MR. SCOTT: Objection.

THE WITNESS: They need, what we require in the HQL is an address on the application for us to mail them the card. That's what we require.

A FAREWELL TO ARMS

The Solution to Gun Violence in America

Maryland Attorney General's Special Report

J. Joseph Curran, Jr., Attorney General

October 20, 1999

EXHIBIT 12

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Gun violence is about law enforcement, but it is also a crisis of public health and consumer protection.

In Maryland, more people die from firearms than motor vehicle accidents - well over 700 a year.

A three-year old in Baltimore City kills himself with the handgun he finds under a mattress. A mother of two is shot in Prince George's County hanging curtains in her window. A Park Heights pastor is gunned down in a botched robbery outside his home. A stray bullet from a drug dispute fells a thirteen-year old girl outside her Carrollton Ridge rowhouse, making her the fifth to die in the neighborhood in four months.

How violent must it get before we demand an end? How many more anguished parents must bury their children before we deal with gun violence head on, instead of taking the small, timid measures which have constituted "gun control" for the past quarter century? How many tragedies of premature death and disabling injury must we endure before we realize we need to think about gun violence in a different way?

One More Killed in Midwest Gun Spree

Minorities Targeted In Illinois, Indiana

By Edward Walsh

Error led to gun purchase by father held in slayings

Second child dies; order should have blocked weapon

Spicknall, who police say admitted shooting

Gun violence is not just about law enforcement. Children dying in a school cafeteria, an elderly man taking his own life with a handgun, an eight-year old shooting his sister - in these tragedies we must begin to recognize the multi-dimensional. Gun violence is about law enforcement, but it is also a crisis of public health and consumer protection. We have thus far attempted only to fix the law enforcement piece, *e.g.* prohibiting convicted felons from owning guns, doing background checks on some gun buyers. Yet because our problem is more complex, this one-dimensional approach dooms us to failure. Until we recognize this truth, we will not be able to fashion the solutions that will finally end our nightmare.

We are overrun with guns. Despite waiting periods, one-gun-a-month laws, and other faltering attempts to stem the flow, we are hemorrhaging guns into our streets, schools and homes. In a country of about 270 million people, there are over 200 million guns - 65-70 million of which are handguns - and these numbers are climbing. Forty-four million Americans - or 25% of all adults and 38% of American households - possess at least one gun.

Yet despite the ever-increasing number of guns in circulation, the number of Americans choosing to own a firearm is declining. *Fewer and fewer of us own more and more guns.* Only 16% of Americans own a handgun; five out of six of us do not.

Thus, there are two critical questions we must ask ourselves. First, what do we pay to indulge the minority among us who accumulate firearms? In other words, what is the cost of gun

ownership in America? The answer lies in our daily headlines, in the quiet mourning for lives lost, and in the economic toll of these recurring tragedies. The costs are at once incalculable and astronomical.

First and foremost, we pay in deaths. Over 35,000 Americans die from firearms every year - about 100 deaths a day. Firearm injuries have doubled since 1962 and are now the eighth leading cause of death. In Maryland, more people die from firearms than motor vehicle accidents - well over 700 a year. Handguns are responsible for the vast majority of these fatalities.

The U.S. gun homicide rate for children under 15 years old is *sixteen* times higher than in 25 other industrialized countries combined. In 1996, 104 Maryland children under age 19 died from firearm homicide or suicide. In addition, for every firearm death in Maryland and nationwide, nearly three people suffer non-fatal firearm injuries.

Contrary to popular perception, most gun death in America is not crime-related. Suicides, which have doubled over the past few decades because of greater access to firearms, represent 54% of all firearm deaths. Unintentional shootings constitute 3-4%. Homicides represent 41%, and most of these deaths occur among family members or acquaintances.

This breakdown underscores the multi-faceted nature of gun violence. Law enforcement measures can address only the relatively small percentage of deaths represented by homicides outside the context of family violence. If we were also to institute public health and consumer protection measures, we could begin to prevent both the 58% of deaths represented by suicides and unintentional shootings, and the substantial percentage of homicides occurring among family and friends.

In addition to death and injury, we also pay in economic terms. The price of gun ownership is not measured only by the human costs of cutting short a child's life or consigning a teenager forever to a hospital bed. Firearm death and injury impose economic burdens, *i.e.*, the costs of medical care, lost productivity and quality of life, police and emergency services, and criminal justice resources. Medical care alone costs between $2.3 and $4 billion annually, of which at least 67% is borne by the public through elevated insurance premiums and higher taxes. Estimates of additional direct and indirect costs range from $20 to $112 billion annually. Based on conservative estimates, Marylanders pay more than $90 million a year in lifetime medical costs alone for firearm injury and deaths.

Parents End Hunt for Killer of Son

■ **Crime:** Marine was shot in August at a bus stop. His father went back to the spot every week, armed with a sketch of the gunman. Now a gang member

Those are the facts. A declining minority of Americans own an ever-increasing number of guns. Yet all pay the consequences, as we watch children

Based on conservative estimates, Marylanders pay more than $90 million a year in lifetime medical costs alone for firearm injury and deaths.

Unlike virtually every other consumer product, from refrigerators to toothpaste, guns are exempted from the jurisdiction of the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

die in our streets and we shoulder the increasing costs of that carnage.

As this tragedy has unfolded, how has the gun industry responded? It has refused to make guns safer. It has failed to market and distribute its products in a way calculated to keep guns out of the hands of children and criminals. It has reacted to a saturated market by creating new products with greater killing power and by attempting to expand its market to women and children.

Unlike many consumer products, guns can last for decades. With fewer Americans wanting to own a gun, the industry has contrived reasons to buy new guns. Instead of using the need for innovation to produce safer guns, it has opted to develop guns with increased lethality. As one scholar writes, "Lethality is the nicotine of the gun industry." The industry has created the desire to buy "better" guns by putting on the market assault-style weapons and firearms with greater ammunition capacity, higher firepower, or increased concealability. If having the capacity to kill one person is good, being able to kill 30 people without reloading is even better. The industry has also marketed its innovative new products aggressively to expand its market, targeting women and children.

Survival 101: 'Get Down'

Parents Teach Children to Take Cover When Bullets Fly at East Capitol Dwellings.

The freedom the gun industry enjoys to pursue these strategies has no parallel. Unlike virtually every other consumer product, from refrigerators to toothpaste, guns are exempted from the jurisdiction of the Consumer Product Safety Commission. Instead, the federal government's power over firearms and ammunition is limited essentially to issuing licenses and collecting taxes.

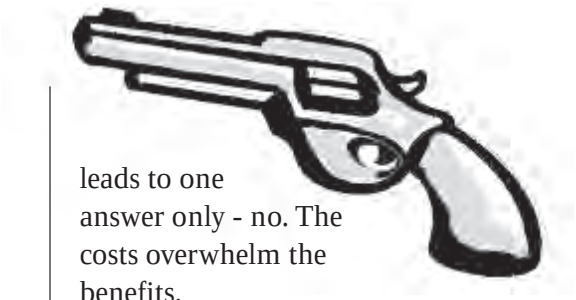
We would not tolerate for a moment a situation in which there were no safety regulation of automobiles. We take for granted the wisdom of the regulation that makes power lawnmowers safer. No one regrets the lives saved every year since safety standards made butane cigarette lighters child-resistant. Yet guns, an inherently dangerous product, are free from health and safety regulation.

Increasing the killing power of firearms has been the gun industry's reaction to declining gun ownership and bloodletting across America. What, then, should be our response? When a man killed 16 children and a teacher with four handguns at Dunblane Primary School in Scotland in 1997, Britain banned all handguns. When a man gunned down 35 people with a variety of assault weapons in Australia in 1996, that country banned all automatic and semi-automatic weapons and pump-action shotguns.

Now it is our turn. Two teens massacre 12 children and a teacher at Columbine High School in Colorado. A disgruntled day trader in Atlanta goes on a shooting spree leaving nine people dead and 13 wounded. A man guns down 8 teens and adults celebrating a religious holiday in the sanctuary of a church; even our institutions of faith are no longer inviolate. So should we wrangle for months over whether background checks at gun shows make sense? Should we fight in Congress and state legislatures for a few more of the modest proposals that mean gun control in this country and then declare victory? How long do we wait for a genuine solution? Until 25 children are killed on a playground? Or maybe 35? Or 100?

No. The time is now. We must get serious - no more band-aids, no more excuses. The moral fiber of our society will be measured by our response. The problem is not just guns in the wrong hands or a failure to enforce laws already on the books. Yes, we should use all the tools at our disposal to prevent crime. Yet this is about more than crime. It is a public health crisis - an epidemic of violent yet preventable death. Modest measures that keep guns away from criminals, together with all the punishment a civilized society can impose, will never stop all the dying.

Getting serious means posing the second critical question: Are the terrible costs that flow from handgun violence worth the benefits? In other words, is the price we pay for indulging the minority who own handguns really worth it? This cost-benefit analysis



leads to one answer only - no. The costs overwhelm the benefits.

The common justification for widespread civilian gun ownership is two-fold: the hunting and shooting sports, and self-defense. Neither provides justification for the millions of handguns circulating in our neighborhoods. Hunters and sports shooters do not generally use handguns, and the notion that we are safer with guns in our homes to defend ourselves is false. Study after study shows that guns are rarely used successfully in self-defense, and the chance of a family member dying from a firearm-related injury is far greater in homes with guns.

For me, therefore, the answer is easy. I have added up the costs, and they outweigh the benefits. As a grandfather, I am ready to say enough children have died. In short, I believe that we should no longer allow unrestricted handgun ownership. More effective laws and vigilant enforcement can reduce criminal firearm injury. Increased safety and child-proofing features on handguns can prevent unintentional shootings. Personalized guns can prevent teen suicides and injury from stolen guns. Yet even all these measures would still leave untouched thousands of preventable handgun injuries and deaths every year. We would still be left mourning the multitude of deaths and disabling injury which result from the adult suicide attempts and domestic assaults

Is the price we pay for indulging the minority who own handguns really worth it?

We must institute a plan that will move us to the point where people are ready to accept the end to unrestricted private handgun ownership.

which occur in homes across America every day.

Thus, our public policy goal should be to restrict the sale and possession of all handguns to those who can demonstrate a legitimate law enforcement purpose or can guarantee that the use of such guns will be limited to participation in a regulated sporting activity. Handgun ownership that advances reasonable law enforcement purposes must be permitted. Individuals with a professional need to have a licensed gun - law enforcement officers, gun collectors, some business owners and certain other professional groups - will continue to keep handguns on business premises or for use on the job. The rest of us, however, must give them up. The cost has simply become too great.

We must begin to work toward this goal immediately. We must institute a plan that will move us to the point where people are ready to accept the end to unrestricted private handgun ownership. This plan must reflect the several dimensions of gun violence, so that it begins to reduce specific categories of firearm deaths and injuries. Thus, I recommend the following three-step plan to make Maryland the first state in the country to close the door on the widespread handgun ownership that has contributed to so much preventable tragedy and suffering.

Consumer Protection Measures:

We should seek to reduce child-inflicted firearm injury and other unintentional shootings, teen suicides, and criminal assaults with stolen guns by holding the gun industry to the same health and safety standards imposed on every other consumer product in the American marketplace. Several technologies now exist which, if the gun industry were compelled to develop them, would prevent many of these handgun injuries and deaths.

We should pursue three separate means of requiring the gun industry to adhere to safety standards. Congress should give the Consumer Product Safety Commission jurisdiction over guns. We should impose our own safety standards on all guns sold in Maryland. We should also enable the tort system to restore

balance in the marketplace between the industry and the consumer by reinstating strict liability for firearm injury, thereby allowing lawsuits seeking to hold the gun industry accountable in Maryland.

1. Federal Firearms Safety Regulation:

At the federal level, I call upon Congress to create a meaningful federal health and safety regulatory authority over the gun industry. The federal government must finally insist on the same level of responsibility from the gun industry as it does from the manufacturers of toys. We must end the absurd paradox that there are no federal safety standards for one of the most inherently dangerous products in the American marketplace.

2. State Firearms Safety Regulation:

In Maryland, we must pursue the same strategy. We can accomplish this through either direct legislation or regulation. We should support and work to ensure the success of Governor Glendening's legislative initiative to require handguns sold in Maryland to be "personalized," or capable of being fired only by authorized users. This legislation would prevent unintentional injuries, teen suicides, and assaults with stolen guns.

Alternatively, we can impose personalized gun technology and other safety features on guns sold in Maryland through regulation. We are unique in the country in having a Handgun Roster Board charged with approving all handguns to be sold in Maryland. The Board should promulgate common sense regulations setting safety standards which all handguns sold in

Gun in boy's killing was stolen, police say

Owner says it was missing 3 months

A priority trace placed on the weapon by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms earlier this

the State must meet. This would allow Marylanders the benefit of all current and emerging technologies which can make guns safer. If this fails, I intend to investigate the possibility of promulgating such regulations under the Consumer Protection Act.

While state regulation should go forward, I also recommend that local governments explore similar measures to regulate the safety of guns in their jurisdictions. Prince George's and Montgomery counties have already taken significant steps toward limiting minors' access to firearms. While state law preempts some local firearms regulation, there is room for local initiative, particularly with respect to minors' access to guns.

We must also ensure that Marylanders do not suffer from any unfair or deceptive firearms marketing practices. I intend to investigate the extent to which the gun industry may be marketing handguns to Maryland children or making misleading claims about the utility of handgun ownership for self-defense.

3. Use of Tort System to Promote Firearm Safety Measures:

Holding the companies who design and manufacture guns accountable for preventable gun injury and death will also induce the industry to make guns safer. We should no longer tolerate the

We must end the absurd paradox that there are no federal safety standards for one of the most inherently dangerous products in the American marketplace.

We must heap appropriate scorn on the industry's "we don't pull the trigger" excuse, as it continues to inject increasingly lethal guns into the marketplace.

We should impose at least the same requirements on people wishing to own and operate firearms as we do on those wishing to own and operate motor vehicles.

industry's "not my problem" defense to the carnage its products wreak. We must heap appropriate scorn on the industry's "we don't pull the trigger" excuse, as it continues to inject increasingly lethal guns into the marketplace, to distribute more guns than law-abiding citizens could ever need, and to refuse to take meaningful steps to make guns safer or to keep them out of the wrong hands.

The tort system provides us with time-tested, traditional tools which encourage industries to make products safer by allowing the imposition of liability for product injury. Specifically, the common law doctrine of strict liability shifts the costs of product injury from victims to those who make and distribute the product, thus providing them the incentive to make the product safer. Courts generally impose this liability when a manufacturer's product or activity is inherently dangerous, the risk of injury outweighs its utility, and a safer design is feasible.

Under current Maryland law, we cannot use this common law doctrine; a compromise in 1987 over the Handgun Roster Board eliminated this means to hold the gun industry accountable. At the time, it seemed a good compromise. Technology has evolved since then, however, and both individuals and governments around the country are seeking to induce the industry to adhere to safety standards and use safer technologies through civil lawsuits. I believe, therefore, that this balance created by the tort system between the gun industry and the consumer should be restored in Maryland. We certainly do not want our State to become a safe haven for guns the industry would not dare market elsewhere. Thus, I will request the General Assembly to reinstate strict liability for firearm injury.

Law Enforcement Measures:

We should also take several steps to assist law enforcement efforts to reduce criminal, non-domestic homicides and firearm injury.

1. Firearm Fingerprint Licensing and Training:

We should impose at least the same requirements on people wishing to own and operate firearms as we do on those wishing to own and operate motor vehicles. Even more to the point, we already require anyone wishing to carry a concealed firearm for protection to obtain a permit. The requirements for this permit are considerably

more stringent than those necessary to pass a background check when buying a gun. In addition to never having been convicted of a felony, a person must be found, on the basis of an investigation, not to have exhibited a "propensity for violence or instability which may reasonably render his possession of a handgun a danger to himself or other law-abiding persons." The applicant must also provide fingerprint identification and satisfactory evidence of being qualified and trained in the use of handguns.

There is no reason why the same should not be required of people wishing to own handguns. Is it no less important for a person with a handgun under his mattress not to have a "propensity for violence" than it is for a person carrying the gun to work? Why should we allow people to own handguns without knowing how to operate them safely when we do not allow the same for people driving cars? We should end this nonsensical paradox and require anyone buying a gun to obtain a fingerprint license.

2. Lawbreakers Cannot Own Handguns:

We should also take the common sense step of preventing anyone who breaks the law from owning a handgun. Currently, only convicted felons, spouse and child abusers, those adjudicated mentally ill, and those convicted of misdemeanors carrying penalties of more than two years of incarceration are precluded from owning firearms in Maryland. This bar should be extended to anyone, including juveniles, who is convicted of *any* misdemeanor. Recent studies show that any prior misdemeanor convictions increase by sevenfold the chances of future criminal activity, including firearms-related offenses and violent crime. We would eliminate a significant amount of criminal firearm use if guns were taken from the hands of anyone who breaks the law.

3. Increase Law Enforcement Tools for Targeting Illegal Sales and Possession of Handguns:

Finally, the General Assembly should provide assistance to law enforcement efforts to reduce illegal sales and possession of handguns by enacting two changes in the firearms laws.

First, illegal possession, sale, or transfer of a firearm should be a felony, not a misdemeanor. Although the misdemeanor charge carries the potential for incarceration, neither offenders nor the criminal justice system treat the offense as seriously as they would if it were a felony. We send the wrong message in charging a person who sells

Illegal possession, sale, or transfer of a firearm should be a felony, not a misdemeanor.

People must come to realize that we endanger our lives and those of our children by owning and carrying handguns, and by tolerating it in our neighbors.

ammunition to a minor or engages in interstate firearms trafficking with nothing more than a misdemeanor.

Second, law enforcement officers investigating the illegal sale of regulated firearms should be permitted to use body wires. This would enhance substantially the ability to identify and prosecute straw purchasers and gun traffickers.

Public Health Measures:

These consumer protection and law enforcement initiatives will make significant strides toward reducing certain categories of preventable firearm injury and death. Yet thousands will still die. None of these measures will stop the multitudes of adults and senior citizens who take their lives in moments of anguish, or the thousands of family members or friends who kill or maim loved ones in moments of rage. To stop this horrific but preventable violence, we must turn the whole ship around. We must stop the unrestricted, widespread public availability and private ownership of handguns.

1. Change Our Culture of Guns:

In the short run, we must change our gun culture. People must come to realize that we endanger our lives and those of our children by owning and carrying handguns, and by tolerating it in our neighbors. There is no reason why, in going to a movie theater or grocery store, we should worry that someone's gun might discharge accidentally and kill our child. As attitudes have slowly but surely undergone radical transformation regarding such critical public health issues as smoking and using seatbelts, bicycle helmets, and child car restraints, so too must owning and carrying handguns come to be seen as dangerous and aberrant behavior. We must change people's minds about how far they are willing to endanger themselves in tolerating the choice of others to carry a gun.

Thus, I call upon everyone - private employers, government agencies, schools, physicians, and especially parents - to help. First, to put teeth into this initiative, I ask the General Assembly to take the lead and make guns in public accommodations illegal. It is one thing to continue to tolerate people choosing to endanger themselves and their loved ones by keeping a gun at home. We should no longer, however, allow them to force others to endanger themselves by going to a movie theater or baseball game where guns are permitted. In addition, private employers outside the context of public accommodations

should prohibit guns on their premises, with prominent signs to remind the public that guns must be left at the door.

Second, we must all help escalate the conversation about the dangers of gun ownership. Physicians should counsel patients, and teachers should talk to students about the perils of gun ownership. Schools should ask students and families to sign gun-free pledges. We should create gun-free zones, like drug-free zones, around school premises.

Most critically, parents must be involved. They must talk with their children about the dangers of guns and gun ownership. They must also talk to the parents of their children's friends. How many times might your child have visited a friend whose parents have a loaded gun hidden in a closet? We must begin setting limits for ourselves and those who live around us.

2. Restrictive Handgun Licensing:

In the long run, we must go the last mile. These limits must be reflected in the laws by which we govern ourselves. The law must embody the public policy goal of ridding our homes and communities of handguns through restrictive handgun licensing. Handgun ownership which advances reasonable law enforcement purposes can and must continue, but the costs of allowing the rest of us to own handguns are too great. We should endure those costs no longer.

Racial Slayer Killed Himself in Struggle

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Staff Writer

SALEM, Ill., July 5— The killing ended here just off a two-lane state

states during which he is believed to have killed two men and wounded nine others. All of the victims and others who were shot at but not hurt, were members of racist or

of 7,800 people.
The sheriff's deputies who were involved in apprehending Smith, Todd Carden and David Hilbidal, said today they were driving in

cle swerved off the road to the left, crossed a culvert and slammed into a metal pipe on the side of the road directly across the highway from

The result will be well worth it. Imagine an inner city where mothers no longer keep children from playing outside for fear of drive-by shootings. Imagine a suburban high school cafeteria where the worst teenage disagreements lead only to fistfights, never to shoot outs. Imagine a major metropolitan newspaper that would never again blare the headline, "Three Year-Old Boy Shoots Self With Gun Found In Parent's Bedroom." Imagine a hospital emergency room where beleaguered doctors desperately trying to save a child bleeding to death of a gunshot wound would be a thing of the past.

That is the result I want for Maryland and for America.

J. Joseph Curran, Jr.
Attorney General of Maryland
October 20, 1999

The law must embody the public policy goal of ridding our homes and communities of handguns through restrictive handgun licensing.

I. The Proliferation Of Guns And Gun Lethality In America

One in four Americans owns a gun.

A common misconception holds that our culture of gun ownership dates back to the early days of the Republic, with the bulk of our citizenry owning firearms as our founding fathers drafted the Second Amendment. On the contrary, gun ownership in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was far from widespread; guns at that time were still individually crafted, very expensive, and difficult to repair, so ownership was restricted largely to prosperous landowners. Prior to 1850, less than 10% of the populace owned firearms, and public sentiment was indifferent to personal gun ownership.

Only with industrialization in the 1840's, when guns began to be mass produced, did ownership become commonplace. Our "gun culture" grew, therefore, with the growth of the gun industry, and it was not until after the Civil War that the notion of a right to own guns became part of the American psyche. Since those post-war years, the gun industry has carefully and successfully cultivated this uniquely American notion of personal gun ownership, and the result has been a flourishing gun culture.[1]

A. Gun Ownership

Nowhere in the developed world does a greater percentage of the citizenry own at least one firearm. Great Britain has banned handguns altogether and Australia has banned all automatic and semi-automatic weapons, as well pump-action shotguns. Similarly, Japan and most European countries strictly control gun ownership.[2] By contrast, 38% of American households and 25% of all adults own at least one gun. About 23% of households and 16% of adults own at least one handgun.[3] In gun-owning households, the average number of guns is 4.1.[4] In a country of 270 million people, there are more than 200 million guns in circulation.

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1 *See* Michael A. Bellesiles, *The Origins of Gun Culture in the United States, 1760-1865* at 18-20, 38, and *Introduction to Part One* at 4,5, of Guns In America (Jan E. Dizard, Robert M. Muth and Stephen P. Andrews, eds., 1999).

2 Tom Diaz, Making a Killing: The Business of Guns in America at 8 (1999).

3 Tom W. Smith, National Opinion Research Center, 1998 National Gun Policy Survey: Research Findings, at 10-12, Tables 6-8 (University of Chicago, May, 1999).

4 *See* Philip J. Cook et al., *Regulating Gun Markets*, 86 J. Crim. L. 59, 81 (1995).

1. Who Owns Guns?

Members of virtually every demographic group own guns. Gun ownership is most prevalent among men living in rural areas, where the hunting and gun culture has its deepest roots. Men are far more likely to own guns than women, and married couples are more likely to own guns than single people. Gun ownership generally increases with income but bears little relation to educational levels or the presence of children in a home.[5]

Gun possession among juveniles is increasing; 14% of teens report carrying a gun regularly, with the number closer to 22% in the inner city. These numbers skyrocket to a stunning 88% among convicted juvenile offenders.[6] In 1996, one in 17 high school senior boys reported carrying a gun to school in the previous 4 weeks, and almost 13% of middle and high school students report knowing a student who brought a gun to school.[7]

Other studies of students in high risk neighborhoods show even more disturbing trends. A Los Angeles survey revealed that 10% of the youth had owned or possessed a gun at some point, and 30% had a close friend who owned a gun.[8] Skyrocketing increases in juvenile weapons violations also demonstrate the increase in youth gun possession. Between 1970 and 1992, annual juvenile weapons violations rose 291%.[9] Juvenile homicide more than doubled between 1987 and 1994, and virtually the entire increase in homicide offending was firearm-related, *i.e.*, juvenile firearm homicide increased 200%, while homicide offenses involving other weapon types increased only 10%.[10] Between 80-90% of all juvenile homicides involve a handgun.[11]

The Gun Control Act of 1968 made it illegal to sell or transfer a firearm to a minor.[12] Yet gun possession rates among teens make clear that a determined youth can usually obtain a gun. Of those youth reporting gun ownership in a Los Angeles survey of youth in an at-risk neighborhood, 70% had obtained the gun from a friend. 25% of all youth knew where to get a gun in their neighborhood, and 7% reported they could acquire one in less than an hour.[13] Far too many youth can

More teens own guns than ever before, including 88% of all juvenile offenders.

The presence of children in a home bears almost no correlation to whether a gun is kept in the household.

5 Tom W. Smith, *supra,* note 3.
6 Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Justice, Promising Strategies to Reduce Gun Violence at 4 (February 1999).
7 *Id.* at 6.
8 Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Justice, Report to Congress on Juvenile Violence Research at 11 (July 1999).
9 James T. Dixon, *On Lemon Squeezers and Locking Devices: Consumer Product Safety and Firearms, A Modest Proposal,* 47 Case Western Law Review 979, 990 (1997).
10 Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Justice, OJJDP Research: Making a Difference for Juveniles at 14 (August 1999).
11 OJJDP, Report to Congress on Juvenile Violence Research, *supra,* note 8 at 11.
12 Pub. L. No. 90-354, 8 Stat. 162 (1968)(codified at 18 U.S.C. Section 922(b)(1) (1994)).
13 OJJDP, Report to Congress on Juvenile Violence Research, *supra,* note 8.

acquire a gun without even stepping outside their homes. During a Senate hearing exploring the problem of children and weapons, the Executive Director of the National School Safety Center stated that "the primary source of all weapons [is] the student's residence."[14]

One-half of handgun owners buy their guns from unregulated sellers, 53% keep them unlocked at home, and one-third keep them loaded.

2. Habits of Gun Ownership

Almost half of all handgun owners report obtaining their handguns from unregulated sources, *e.g.*, gun shows, private sales, gifts.[15] This means that these purchases are subject to no federal controls whatsoever. A private gun owner can choose to sell his gun to a minor, an alcoholic, a drug addict, or a convicted felon.

Study after study also reveals that, having bought their guns, most gun owners fail to exercise standard gun safety precautions. First, they carry them frequently, usually loaded. Among residents of households with handguns, 23% report carrying the gun away from home within the last year. 22% of the carriers do so almost daily, 11% several times a week, and 17% several times or once a month. Half of those who carry guns away from home keep their guns loaded while out of the home.[16]

In a country of 270 million people, there are well over 200 million guns.

Second, many gun owners ignore standard guidelines for storing a gun. Over one-third of gun owners keep their guns loaded all or some of the time while at home, and 53% keep them unlocked. Handgun owners are twice as likely to keep their guns loaded.[17] One recent study showed that 14% of gun owners living with children kept a gun both loaded and unlocked.[18] Another revealed that 61% of gun-owning parents keep at least one gun unlocked.[19]

3. Breadth of Gun Ownership

a. How Many Guns Do We Own?

No one knows exactly how many guns are currently in our communities, but estimates range from 200 to 250 million, with an influx of new guns into the market of about 5 million annually.[20] Between 65 to 70 million are handguns. Most of the

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14 *Children Carrying Weapons: Why the Recent Increase: Hearing on the Possession of Weapons Among Children and the Presence of These Weapons in our Schools Before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary,* 102nd Congress, 2d Sess. (1992).

15 Tom W. Smith, *supra,* note 3 at 11.

16 Douglas S. Weil and David Hemenway, *Loaded Guns in the Home: Analysis of a National Random Survey of Gun Owners* at 226-227, in Guns in America, *supra,* note 1.

17 *Id.*

18 *See* Hemingway, *et al.*, *Firearm Training and Storage,* 273 JAMA 46, 47 (1995).

19 *See* Yvonne D. Senturia *et al.*, *Gun Storage Patterns in U.S. Homes with Children,* 150 Archives Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine 265, 265 (1996).

growth in ownership has occurred within the last 25 years; a national firearms ownership survey estimates that 80% of all guns in private hands in 1994 had been acquired within the previous twenty years. Approximately 38,000 gun sales, of which 18,000 are handguns, occur every day in this country.[21] The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms ("ATF") estimates that 7.5 million new and used firearms are sold at retail outlets every year.[22]

b. Who Makes Them?

There are about 1,200 firearm manufacturers in the United States. The domestic firearms market is a mix of old-line, established manufacturers and new, smaller outfits that have sprung up largely in response to the ban on the import of the cheap handguns known as Saturday night specials.[23] While many of the most dangerous and misused guns come from the small, often short-lived companies, a few giants of the industry produce the vast majority of domestic firearms.

More to the point, while these old, established companies attempt to paint themselves as "responsible" manufacturers, set apart from the "Ring of Fire" California-based manufacturers of Saturday night specials, the handguns produced by the so-called "responsible" companies are nonetheless among the most commonly used in crime. Despite the growth of more cheaply-made handguns over the last 15 years, firearms manufactured by Smith & Wesson, Sturm, Ruger & Co., Inc., Colt's Mfg. Co., Inc., and Beretta USA Corp. have also made the list of the top ten crime guns traced by the ATF over the last decade.[24]

An increasing percentage of the guns sold today also come from foreign companies which, as one industry analyst puts it, want their share of the world's "last great [gun] market."[25] America is a net importer of guns. Between 1973 and 1994, for example, the average annual firearms export rate was 8% of domestic production. During roughly the same period, over 20 million guns were imported for the U.S. civilian market. Most foreign companies exporting firearms to this country sell far fewer guns in their own markets. For example, in 1993 only 1.2% of Japan's gun production stayed in Japan, which has stringent gun control, while about 80% of its firearms exports came into the United States.[26] There are almost 800 federally

Handguns have accounted almost completely for the sharp increase in the number of guns over the last quarter century; there are 65-70 million handguns currently in circulation.

A few large manufacturers supply most of the guns sold in this country, but an increasing percentage of the guns flowing into the American marketplace come from foreign companies that take advantage of the huge U.S. demand.

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20 *See, e.g.*, BELLESILES, *supra,* note 1 at 17; ADAM WALINSKY, *The Crisis of Public Order* at 299 in GUNS IN AMERICA, *supra,* note 1.

21 OJJDP, PROMISING STRATEGIES TO REDUCE GUN VIOLENCE, *supra,* note 6 at 4.

22 JAMES T. DIXON, *supra,* note 9 at 984 (citations omitted).

23 Many domestic manufacturers have become domestic subsidiaries of foreign companies in recent years, at least in part because such acquisitions have enabled foreign manufacturers to evade the more stringent requirements imposed on gun imports. DIAZ, *supra,* note 2 at 5.

24 *Id.* at 23-30.

25 *Id.* at 69-70 (citation omitted).

26 *Id.* at 31.

licensed gun importers, which bring in both new and military surplus firearms. For example, one company specialized until recently in importing Chinese military assault weapons.[27]

Fewer and fewer Americans own more and more guns.

c. What Kinds of Guns Do We Own: The Shift from Long Guns to Handguns

The types of guns sold in the United States has also changed significantly since World War II. Before the second world war, the gun industry produced primarily a stable line of utilitarian long guns for hunters and sports shooters. The sharp growth in the industry in the last half century has occurred in the production of powerful handguns and assault rifles - guns designed for military or criminal use rather than hunting.[28]

In the 1960s, rifles and shotguns used mostly for sport constituted 80% of the 80 million guns in circulation, with only 12% of adults owning a handgun. By 1976, the number of handgun owners had increased to 21%, and at least half of the new guns coming on the market ever since have been handguns.[29] With respect to imports alone, the percentage represented by handguns increased from 24% to 62% between 1978 and 1994.[30] Thus, since the 1960's, the percentage of all guns in circulation represented by handguns has risen from 20% to roughly 35%. The market has changed fundamentally from guns designed for killing animals to guns designed to kill people more and more efficiently.

The market for firearms has changed from guns designed to kill animals to guns designed to kill people.

4. Gun Ownership in Decline

Despite our widespread gun ownership and steadily increasing supply of handguns, the percentage of Americans who own guns is declining. In the early 1970s, 50% of adults lived in households with guns, and this number has fallen below 40% today. The percentage of adults personally owning a gun has decreased from 29% in 1980 to 25% in 1998.[31]

This decline, however, is occurring in long gun ownership. Handgun ownership continues to rise. Between 1973 and 1998, long gun household ownership fell from 42% to 32%, while handgun household ownership rose from 20% to 23%.[32]

B. The Gun Industry: Unfettered Freedom from Regulation

In the emotional debate about gun ownership in America, with rhetoric from all sides about personal freedom, the founding fathers, and the epidemic of violence, we often lose sight of the pedestrian fact that the gun industry is an extremely

27 *Id.* at 39-40.
28 *Id.* at 83.
29 WALINSKY, *supra*, note 20.
30 DIAZ, *supra*, note 2 at 30.
31 TOM W. SMITH, *supra*, note 3 at 12.
32 *Id.*

profitable business. It also enjoys a unique privilege as the only unregulated industry in corporate America.

1. The Business of Guns

The business of making, importing and selling guns is a booming, multi-billion dollar industry. While the companies make it difficult to get a detailed picture of their activities, estimates put the economic impact of gun and ammunition sales at about $9 billion annually. Total sales, including accessories and gun-related services, is estimated at between $20 to $25 billion.[33] One estimate puts hunting expenditures alone, by 17 million enthusiasts, at $10 billion.[34] The Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers Institute, Inc., a gun industry trade group, claims that the hunting and shooting sports market generates about $18 billion each year. Yet these estimates are difficult to verify; one scholar has observed that "the firearms industry is a business so secret that it makes the tobacco industry look like a model of transparency."[35]

Gun and ammunition sales generate about $9 billion annually.

2. Where Is the Watchdog?

a. Federal Restraints on the Manufacture, Distribution, and Possession of Firearms

If the way in which the gun industry operates remains a mystery, it should be no surprise that it does so largely as it pleases. The ATF ostensibly regulates the industry, but its function is limited primarily to issuing pro forma licenses and collecting excise taxes. Thus, domestic firearms manufacturers, importers, and retail dealers must obtain federal firearms licenses. Purchasers of new handguns at federally-licensed dealers are also subject to background checks. What this means in practice, however, is that in America, almost anyone can sell a gun and almost anyone can buy a gun.[36]

In America, almost anyone can sell a gun and, more significantly, almost anyone can buy a gun.

i. Interstate Licensing Requirements

To become a federally-licensed, interstate trafficking gun dealer, one need simply be over 21, have a place of business which conforms to local zoning laws, a clean criminal record, no history of willfully violating any firearms laws, and a few hundred dollars to pay the application fee for the federal license.[37] If one cannot meet these minimal requirements, one can simply forego the license and sell guns privately, at gun shows or out of one's home.

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33 Diaz, *supra*, note 2 at 7.
34 *See* Alan Farnham, *A Bang That's Worth Ten Billion Bucks*, Fortune at 80 (Mar. 9, 1992).
35 Diaz, *supra*, note 2 at 5.
36 *Id.* at 50-58.
37 The Gun Control Act of 1968, 18 U.S.C. Chapter 44, §923.

Until 1993, there were about 250,000 federally-licensed dealers in this country. Only 20,000 had actual stores, and half of those were pawn brokers. Since the passage of the Brady bill, the 1994 crime bill and other administrative reforms, the number has dropped to between 90,000 and 100,000. This decrease has been attributed to the new requirements that licensed dealers specify an actual place of business on the license application, and notify local law enforcement authorities of their license.[38]

At least 40% of all gun transfers occur outside the minimal federal regulations governing licensed firearms dealers.

Once licensed, the dealer must keep a record of all gun sales. Yet stringent restrictions instituted by the Firearm Owner's Protection Act in 1986, which rolled back many regulatory controls of the Gun Control Act of 1968, preclude the ATF from keeping any national database of gun ownership, and strictly limit on-site inspections to ensure dealer compliance.[39]

ii. Restrictions on Buyers

To buy a gun from a federally-licensed dealer, one must be of sound mind and not be a convicted felon or a spouse or child abuser. If these are problems, however, there are no federal restrictions on buying a gun privately from any unlicensed seller willing to make the sale. A buyer without a license also may not purchase a handgun across state lines.[40]

Conservative estimates put the number of stolen firearms each year at about 500,000.

iii. Unregulated Sales and Sources

Thus, even the restrictions placed on "regulated" sales by licensed dealers are lax and poorly enforced. Moreover, at least 40% of all gun transfers occur outside this minimal regulatory framework. While federal law precludes interstate sales among unlicensed, private citizens, it imposes no restrictions on transfers between residents of the same state.[41] In gun shows held every weekend across the country, private citizens exchange guns with no obligation to perform background checks or record the transfer. Estimates of the number of gun shows held annually range from 2,000 to 5,000.[42] In addition, conservative estimates put the number of stolen firearms each year at about 500,000.[43]

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38 DIAZ, *supra,* note 2 at 42.

39 VIOLENCE POLICY CENTER, *Gun Shows in America: Tupperware Parties for Criminals, Executive Summary* at 1 (July 1996). For example, the ATF had an extremely difficult time tracing the guns used in the Columbine High shootings because of the limitations placed on the agency by Congress. *See* WALL STREET JOURNAL, *Weapons Search: The ATF's Tracers Follow Tortuous Path of the Littleton Guns* (April 30, 1999).

40 DIAZ , *supra,* note 2 at 37.

41 The exception to this otherwise blanket freedom are the various restrictions placed on the sale of a few specific classes of firearms, *e.g.*, machine guns and semi-automatic assault weapons. *Id.* at 37.

42 *Id.* at 47. Maryland is one of the few exceptions; firearm sales at gun shows are subject to background checks. *See* discussion at Section I(B)(2)(b), *infra*.

43 COOK, ET AL., *supra,* note 4, at 81-82.

Thus, the federal regulations governing gun manufacturing, buying and selling are minimal.[44] As author Tom Diaz puts it, "the nature and quality of the firearm, the ethics of the dealer, and the good sense or even sobriety of the buyer are effectively irrelevant to the exchange of money for guns in most states."[45] Any other restrictions are left to the individual states.

b. State Laws and Regulations

State laws governing the legal transfer of firearms vary widely, from virtually no restrictions on licensing, sale or possession in some states, like Arizona, to some limited licensing and purchasing requirements in others, including Maryland. Even states with their own restrictions, however, suffer from failing to define what constitutes being a dealer and thus needing a license, and limiting the types of guns subject to regulation.[46]

Among the states, Maryland is one of the more progressive. First, Maryland requires dealers to obtain a state license, although the requirements are very similar to those at the federal level.[47] The State also limits gun purchases to one a month per buyer; prohibits "straw purchases," where someone buys a gun for someone else; and requires a background check and 7-day waiting period on all gun transfers, including secondary sales. It is also illegal to sell a gun to a person under 21, and minors cannot possess guns without parental consent and supervision. The State also strictly regulates the sale of assault pistols, machine guns, and magazines with more than twenty rounds of ammunition.[48]

In addition, Maryland is unique in the country in having a Handgun Roster Board. Created in 1988, the Board determines which handguns may be sold in Maryland. The nine-member board, made up of law enforcement, gun control, NRA, gun industry, and citizen representatives, is charged with compiling a handgun roster of permitted handguns, and only handguns on the roster can be sold in the State. The Board must use nine criteria in determining which handguns are permitted, *i.e.*, concealability, ballistic accuracy, weight, quality of materials, quality of manufacture, reliability as to safety, caliber, detectability by standard security

"The nature and quality of the firearm, the ethics of the dealer, and the good sense or even sobriety of the buyer are effectively irrelevant to the exchange of money for guns in most states."

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44 Some argue that, on the contrary, there are more than 20,000 gun laws, and our whole problem with gun violence is that we do not enforce them adequately. What they fail to mention is that the vast majority of these "gun laws" have nothing to do with the manufacturing, sale or possession of guns, but deal instead with collateral issues like regulating where gun stores are located, whether firearms may be discharged within city limits, etc. *Id.* at 5.

45 *Id.* at 36.

46 *Id.* at 38.

47 To obtain a state license, one must have a place of business, submit a photograph, fingerprints, be at least 21, a citizen and of sound mind, have a clean criminal record, and not be an addict or habitual user of any controlled substances. Md. Ann. Code, Art. 27, §443 (1996 Repl.).

48 Md. Ann. Code, Art. 27, §§372, 378-9, 441,441A, 442, 442A,445 *et.seq.* (1996 Repl.).

equipment, and utility for legitimate sporting, self-protection, or law enforcement activities. The Board can place handguns on the roster on its own initiative, or citizens can petition for placement, and decisions can be appealed under the Maryland Administrative Procedure Act.[49]

The gun industry has unfettered freedom to design, manufacture and promote its lethal products with virtually complete disregard for consumer health and safety. It answers to no one.

The intent of the Handgun Roster Board law was to ban the type of handguns colloquially known as "Saturday Night Specials." These handguns, predominantly made by so-called "Ring of Fire" small gun manufacturers, are particularly attractive to criminals. They are low-cost, light weight, easily concealed, poorly made, have short barrels, and are inaccurate and unreliable. The Board has specifically disapproved 29 handguns out of the more than 2,000 available. An additional 82 handguns which have been manufactured since 1984 are not on the approved list, and thus, although not expressly disapproved, may not be sold in Maryland.[50]

Maryland has augmented to a limited extent, therefore, the barebones federal regulation of the sale and possession of firearms. Like the federal government and almost every other state, however, Maryland has failed to take serious steps to regulate firearms from a public health or consumer product safety perspective.

3. The Gun Industry's Exemption from Consumer Product Safety Commission Jurisdiction

None of the skeletal federal regulations and few state regulations contain the minimal health and safety standards applied to most other consumer products in the American marketplace. A comparison of guns and cars is striking.

If you want to own and drive a car in America, you must register your vehicle and obtain a license demonstrating basic driving skills. If you want to own and operate a gun in America, you need only go to a gun show and buy one, without ever having touched one in your life.

Automobiles, like guns, are a widely-used and potentially injurious product. As a result, we require universal registration for ownership and licensing for operation. A person who wants to operate an automobile must pass a test showing he or she knows how to drive and has a basic understanding of standard safety laws and practices. By contrast, there is no requirement that a person who wishes to own and use guns know anything about how to operate, store, or clean them safely. A 21-year-old can carry a newly-purchased semi-automatic pistol out of a gun show without ever having laid eyes on one. Similarly, we require automobile manufacturers to incorporate a plethora of safety features into their automobile designs, and their cars must pass a myriad of tests designed to maximize health and safety. By contrast, the law is silent on safety features required of gun manufacturers or importers.

Aside from the ATF's limited regulatory authority, no federal agency has any authority over health and safety firearms issues, or weighs the relative costs and benefits of any firearms product. Notwithstanding firearms' undisputed reign as one of the most "inherently dangerous products" ever made, no federal agency has a thing to say, for example, about how guns are designed. Nor does anyone monitor

[49] Md. Ann. Code, Art. 27, §§36I-36J (1988).
[50] Maryland State Police Handgun Roster Board List (September 19, 1994).

the quality of the materials used or whether any safety features should be required in a firearm's design and manufacture. Perhaps most paradoxically, no federal governmental authority assesses whether the dangers of certain firearm designs outweigh their utility.[51]

The legislation creating the Consumer Product Safety Commission ("CPSC"), which sets minimum health and safety standards for virtually every other product available to the American consumer, expressly exempted the gun industry from its jurisdiction through an amendment offered by a National Rifle Association board member.[52] Since then, the NRA and the gun industry have vehemently fought all efforts to repeal this nonsensical exemption. Thus, subject to limited potential tort liability, the gun industry continues to operate without restriction, free to design, manufacture, distribute and promote its products without regard for consumer health or safety. If a particular new gun design makes accidental discharge more likely, it matters not. If a new feature on a gun design serves no purpose other than enabling the user to shoot three times as many victims without reloading, who cares? The industry answers to no one.

Guns do not wear out. "The life of a handgun seems to be measured in decades, generations, and even centuries."

4. The Saturated Market and the Need for Innovation

Despite its $9 billion in annual sales and added billions from ancillary services, the gun industry has faced a recurring, serious problem. Unlike most consumer products, guns do not wear out. While few of us own our grandparents' phonograph or 1950 Oldsmobile, guns can be and are passed down from generation to generation. With minimum care of a gun, there is no utilitarian reason to buy a new one. As Sen. Patrick Moynihan once put it, "the life of a handgun seems to be measured in decades, generations, and even centuries."[53] One analyst notes that the usable life of a firearm is best measured by the number of rounds it is able to fire, which can be as many as 10,000.[54]

This durability, combined with a declining interest among young people in the hunting and shooting sports, has created a saturated gun market.[55] As one industry magazine summed it up, "more and more guns [are] being purchased by fewer and fewer consumers."[56] Thus, in order to survive, the gun industry has been forced to *create* reasons for people to buy new guns by developing different products. Again, as an industry magazine advises, "convincing people they need more guns is the job of innovation."[57]

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51 DIAZ, *supra*, note 2 at 11-14, 193-4.

52 *See* DIXON, *supra*, note 9 at 1003; *see also* DIAZ, *supra*, note 2 at 13.

53 139 CONG. REC. S16,931 (daily ed. Nov. 3, 1993).

54 GEORGE D. NEWTON, JR. & FRANKLIN E. ZIMRING, *Firearms and Violence in American Life*, 3,5(1970).

55 DIAZ, *supra*, note 2 at 91-93.

56 *Id.* at 93, *citing, Doing Business in the Golden Age of Consumers*, SHOOTING INDUSTRY at 29 (February 1997).

57 *Id., citing, The Industry White Papers: Expert Intelligence on the State of the Industry; the Future of the Gun Industry*, 38 SHOOTING INDUSTRY, No. 7 at 40 (July 1993).

C. The Implications of Regulatory Freedom and a Saturated Market

The gun industry has systematically made its products more and more lethal, promoting them as more effective and more efficient. New firearms are more likely to kill instead of simply injure, and are able to kill more people at one time.

The gun industry is certainly not the only business ever to confront the problems of saturated markets and the need for innovation to spur further sales. What is unique about the firearms industry, however, is that its innovation has not been constrained or shaped in any way by health and safety regulation. Thus, the industry's drive to survive in a saturated market, combined with the lack of regulatory oversight, has produced disastrous results.

1. Increased Lethality

The gun industry could have reacted to market saturation by developing safer guns. It could have responded, for example, by designing a variety of safety features to make an unintentional discharge less likely, to make guns child-proof, or to make guns less concealable for use in criminal activity.

Yet the industry chose to do the opposite. It began instead to manufacture guns with greater killing power. It made guns more and more lethal, *e.g.*, military style assault rifles, higher caliber pistols. It made guns capable of holding more rounds of ammunition, increased the power of the rounds, and made guns smaller and more easily concealable.[58]

For example, beginning in the late 1970's, gun manufacturers began promoting pistols over the previously-favored revolvers by developing new pistols in higher calibers which combined double-action operation with high capacity magazines. The pistols carried many more rounds than revolvers, and could be fired faster and reloaded more quickly. By 1987, pistol production had surpassed revolver production. A Justice Department study comparing the magazine capacity of handguns acquired before and after 1993 found a 25% increase in average magazine capacity between pre-1993 and 1994 handguns, with 38% of the latter having a capacity of ten or more rounds.[59]

The lack of federal regulation over the industry has made this lethal innovation possible. No one has required gun industry executives to consider increasing gun safety instead of killing power. Thus, the exponential growth in the gun market reflects a shift in focus from guns designed to kill animals to guns designed to kill people. The gun industry has relied on, in the words of an NRA executive, the "Rambo factor," with the emphasis in shooting activities moving to "large caliber arms that can be fired rapidly. . . the key words in arms and ammunition advertising are not skill, accuracy or marksmanship. . . [but] 'power,' 'speed' and 'firepower.'"[60]

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58 *Id.* at 93-101.

59 *Id.* at 99-101.

60 *Id.* at 83, *citing*, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES, *Proceedings of the First National Shooting Range Symposium* at 89 (1990).

The new focus on killing power has rendered guns more effective tools of crime. For example, the industry's development of new, high-capacity, double-action 9mm pistols has exacerbated both the level and destructiveness of gun violence. High-capacity magazines make possible the "spray and pray" shooting technique, so more victims are shot more times. Fewer victims survive gunshot wounds, and the damage and cost of treatment for those who do is far greater. From 1985 to 1992, for example, the domestic manufacture of 9mm pistols increased 92%, while handgun deaths correspondingly increased 48%.[61]

2. Aggressive Marketing and Targeting New Markets

The gun industry could have responded to a saturated market by decreasing supply. It might have diversified, branching out into less lethal forms of recreation. Industry executives could have recognized that in a country of 270 million people and 200 million guns, we have enough. They chose another route and, as the manufacturers of an unregulated consumer product, they were free to do so. They began marketing their new, more lethal products very aggressively. They blatantly targeted the most promising new markets - women and children.

a. Aggressive Marketing

The industry has used the gun press, the entertainment media, and industry trade, lobbying, and "gun rights" organizations to promote its products. These three institutions have worked together to stoke the fires of the American gun culture, where a firearm is an icon, embodying manliness, individual liberty, self-reliance, and the right to exact personal justice.[62]

The gun press is not only a cheerleader for the industry, but is also intricately involved in its strategy and planning. No firearm is unworthy of praise. Much of the rhapsody by the press emphasizes the "Rambo" factor, focusing on how much damage new firearms can effect. This boosterism, which is thinly-disguised advertising, helps generate interest in the steady stream of increasingly deadly products coming on the market.[63]

One recent example is the campaign in the gun press to convince citizens they need to arm themselves for the Y2K problems which might befall us in the new millennium. The February, 1999 issue of *Guns and Ammo* exhorts, for instance, "There's Still Time! ARM YOURSELF for the Y2K Disaster!"[64] The August, 1999 issue of the *American Guardian* features the article "Y2 Care About Y2K," in which

In its drive to expand, the gun industry has aggressively targeted young people, using the schools, cartoon characters, video games and other advertising techniques in a "wrestling match for the hearts and minds of our children."

One recent example of the gun industry's aggressive marketing is the campaign to convince citizens they need to arm themselves for Y2K.

61 *Id.* at 102-105. Police officials in Baltimore City corroborate that the 9mm pistol has become the crime weapon of choice. Of the 2,814 guns confiscated in Baltimore City in 1998, 21.1% were 9mm pistols. Baltimore City Police Department, *Caliber Handgun Submissions By Frequency, 1998.*

62 Diaz, *supra*, note 2 at 50-68.

63 *Id.* at 51-60.

64 Robert Hausman, *There's Still Time! ARM YOURSELF for the Y2K Disaster!* Guns and Ammo at 30 (February 1999).

readers are told to "add to their [firearm] capabilities," and to "stock enough ammunition to last for a few weeks of severe social unrest."[65] The September, 1999 issue of *Handguns* advises, "If there is a Y2K problem, you'll need . . . a gun," and it cautions against trading ammunition for food, because "if you have the ammunition, you can get the food."[66]

The entertainment media also glorifies gun violence. The "shootout" is a centerpiece of many films, television shows and video games. Popular movie stars are shown using guns to solve conflict successfully. Entertainment even promotes specific types of firearms; Dirty Harry's use of the .44 Magnum boosted its popularity enormously.[67] As the industry magazine *Guns and Ammo* put it, "T.V. and motion picture guns create powerful, unforgettable images that have had a measurable impact on the shooting world."[68]

The industry has introduced new guns designed expressly to appeal to women, and has marketed them by playing upon women's fear for their personal safety, particularly the fear of rape.

Finally, the gun industry trade and advocacy organizations promote the gun culture and industry products through financial support, political lobbying, grass roots organizing and other methods. While the National Rifle Association ("NRA") is the largest and most well-known of these organizations, there are many others which also contribute to the extremely powerful voice gun advocates enjoy at all levels of government.

b. Targeting New Markets

Notwithstanding its exponential growth over the last century, gun ownership remains concentrated among white males. A key to the industry's future viability, therefore, is to continue its strength in this group while expanding to others.

The industry has focused on women, both as a market unto themselves and as a vehicle to reach children. Growing up with a gun in the home is a strong predictor of whether a child will choose to own a gun as an adult.[69] As the National Shooting Sports Foundation ("NSSF") has reported, "bringing women and youngsters to the shooting sports is the goal of fully half of [its new programs.]"[70] The industry has

65 James Cord, *Y2 Care About Y2K*, American Guardian at 44 (August 1999).

66 Walt Rauch, *Smith & Wesson's Model 10 Revolver: A Good Choice as a Y2K Handgun*, Handguns at 55 (September 1999).

67 Diaz, *supra*, note 2 at 60-64.

68 *Id.* at 60, *citing, Guns of T.V. and Movies: Behind the Scenes*, Guns & Ammo at 42-43 (December 1985).

69 Philip J. Cook and Jens Ludwig, *Guns in America: Results of a Comprehensive National Survey on Firearms Ownership and Use* at 31 (Police Foundation 1996).

70 Diaz, *supra*, note 2 at 184, *citing, NSSF Board Approves New Programs: New Focus on Women &*

introduced new guns designed expressly to appeal to women, and has marketed them by playing upon women's fear for their personal safety, particularly the fear of rape.[71]

In its attempt to corral children into its fold, the industry has also targeted the youth market directly. Examples of this strategy abound. At the NRA's 1996 annual meeting, then-President Marion Hammer introduced her 10-year old grandson, stating, "I know that when the NRA reaches out and takes the hand of a child, we are touching America's future."[72] Ms. Hammond then outlined the NRA's agenda to "invest" in America's youth in an "old-fashioned wrestling match for the hearts and minds of our children."[73]

"I know that when the NRA reaches out and takes the hand of a child, we are touching America's future."

Since then the NRA has dedicated $100 million towards this "investment," and has used a variety of strategies in this orchestrated attempt to reach out to America's youth. For example, it has employed popular idols, like Tom Selleck and former Seattle Seahawks wide receiver and Congressman Steve Largent, in advertisements. In a full-page ad appearing in the March 8, 1999 cover of *Time Magazine*, Tom Selleck advises "Shooting teaches young people good things. . . So whether it's an afternoon throwing clay birds or getting up at dawn in turkey season or just cleaning grandpa's side-by-side, you can't lose." At the bottom of the page, a young boy is pictured holding a shooting clay next to his father, who is holding a shotgun, with the question, "Did You Know . . . The NRA's youth hunting, safety and training programs reach more than a million young people each year."[74]

The May, 1997 issue of the NRA's *American Guardian* magazine touts a similar alliance between gun manufacturer Browning and rock singer Ted Nugent. Browning's president explained, "We hope our affiliation with Ted will be a catalyst for our promotion of the hunting and shooting lifestyle to a younger audience. . . " The NRA youth magazine *InSights* routinely carries ads for firearms, including the Harrington & Richardson 929 Sidekick revolver and the Savage Arms "Predator" combination rifle/shotgun.[75]

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71 The effectiveness of this strategy is born out in advertisements aimed at industry members of products designed to appeal to women, which, rather than focusing on women's safety, boast instead of the prospect that the products will "doubl[e] our business." *Id.* at 185. A recent study by the Violence Policy Center underscores, however, that this effort to induce women to buy guns by playing upon their fear of stranger assault is dangerously misguided. Contrary to this myth, most fatal assaults by men against women are the result of domestic violence, and most involve a handgun. More than 12 times as many women were murdered by a man they knew than were killed by male strangers. VIOLENCE POLICY CENTER, *When Men Murder Women: An Analysis of 1996 Homicide Data* (September 1998).

72 VIOLENCE POLICY CENTER, *Start 'Em Young: Recruitment of Kids to the Gun Culture. Section One: 'An Old Fashion Wrestling Match for the Hearts and Minds of Our Children,'* at 1 (1999).

73 *Id*.

74 *Id*. at 2.

75 *Id*. at 2.

The NRA has also used a cartoon character, Eddie Eagle, to put a friendly face on guns for kids in the name of "gun safety." Rather than discouraging guns in the home or focusing on the inherent danger of firearms, especially when adults store them unlocked, this program places the onus of gun ownership safety and responsibility directly on children. An entire product line, from bibs to backpacks and plush toys, features the Eddie Eagle mascot. Firearms manufacturers contribute thousands of dollars to fund the Eddie Eagle program through the NRA Foundation, for as one NRA Foundation official explained, "The industry is an indirect beneficiary of this program."[76]

The industry has developed smaller firearms designed specifically for children, and it has expressly marketed the aesthetics of guns to appeal to teenagers. For example, in describing a particularly menacing-looking assault weapon, the AP9, a *Guns & Ammo* review raved, " . . . it is one mean-looking dude, considered cool and Ramboish by the teenage crowd; to a man, they love the AP9 at first sight. Stuffed to the brim with Nyclad hollow points, the pistol is about as wicked a piece as you can keep by your pillow, . . . Take a look at one. And let your teen-age son tag along. Ask him what *he* thinks." (Emphasis in original).[77] The industry has also purchased inserts in scouting magazines to reach five to eight million young people as "potential customers;" it has urged shooting ranges to develop "education and training" programs for children and to offer discounts to adults who bring children in; and it has developed CD-ROM hunting and other gun-oriented games.[78]

The industry has developed smaller firearms designed specifically for children, and it has expressly marketed the aesthetics of guns to appeal to teenagers.

Finally, the industry has used both elementary and middle schools to introduce children to firearms through NSSF educational materials focusing on hunting and "wildlife management." Outlining this last strategy in the 1993 issue of the NSSF's publication *SHOT Business*, an industry columnist urged,

> "Use the schools . . . they can be a huge asset. Schools collect . . . a large number of minds and bodies that are important to your future well-being. How else would you get these potential customers and future leaders together, to receive your message about guns and hunting, without the help of the schools . . . Schools are an opportunity. Grasp it."[79]

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76 VIOLENCE POLICY CENTER, *Joe Camel With Feathers: How the NRA with Gun and Tobacco Industry Dollars Uses it Eddie Eagle Program to Market Guns to Kids*, at 1-2 (1999).

77 DIAZ, *supra*, note 2 at 129 (citations omitted).
Youngsters, NSSF REPORTS (January/February 1992).

78 *Id.* at 186-189.

79 *Id.* at 188, *citing*, GRITS GRESHAM, *Community Relations: The Schoolchildren of Today Are the Leaders of Tomorrow," SHOT BUSINESS* at 9 (September/October 1993).

D. The Industry Shirks Responsibility

The gun industry has responded to its shrinking market base by using innovation to increase lethality, by aggressively marketing that increased lethality, and by reaching out to women and children as potential expanded markets. Yet even as it expends resources to create the markets for increasing numbers of increasingly lethal firearms, it denies any responsibility for the havoc in our streets, and it refuses to take any steps which might begin to stem the flow of blood.

One journalist, who traced the path of a gun used in a murder, concluded that a "none-of-my-business attitude permeates the firearms distribution chain from production to final sale, allowing gun makers and gun marketers to promote the killing power of their weapons while disavowing any responsibility for their use in crime."[80] A prominent industry executive corroborated this finding when he was asked about the industry's responsibility for gun violence and he responded simply "It's not my fault. It really isn't."[81]

One dodge the industry executives employ is to claim that the market is demanding the increasingly lethal firearms they produce. Yet the industry's own exhortations about the need for innovation to increase demand belie this excuse. Others attempt to claim that only a few irresponsible companies are creating the problem. Yet the presence of old-line company handguns among the top ten crime guns belies these evasions of responsibility.

Other common dodges are to fall back on the Second Amendment or to blame the victims. As the chief executive of Ruger explained, "People do their own thing. . . in this country, you have the constitutional right to make a gun and to buy a gun . . . that's not debatable."[82] In responding to inquiries about unintentional child shootings, the chief executive of Smith & Wesson responded, "The problem is not the guns . . . These people that they call children, in my mind, are little criminals and ought to be held accountable."[83]

In short, the industry fails to acknowledge even a shared responsibility for the high cost of gun violence in America, and it refuses to give any ground in efforts to curb the violence. It stands firm against the very efforts it claims are the only ones that work, *i.e.*, "keeping the guns out of the wrong hands." If the industry were

If the gun industry were willing to help keep guns out of the wrong hands, why does it oppose background checks at gun shows?

The gun industry refuses to acknowledge even the smallest bit of responsibility for the carnage its products wreak. It refuses to acquiesce to the smallest steps to begin to curb the violence.

80 *Id.* at 194, *citing* Erik Larson, *The Story of a Gun; Cobray M-11/9*, 271 The Atlantic 1, 48 (January, 1993).

81 *Id.*, *citing*, William Ruger, Sr.

82 *Id.* at 196.

83 *Id.* at 197 (citations omitted).

willing to help with even this one aspect of gun tragedy, why would it oppose background checks at gun shows? While insisting that our daily tragedies would disappear if we would simply keep guns out of the hands of criminals, the industry sits on its own hands, making no effort to limit the distribution of its products to those very criminals.

II. Costs Of The Carnage

There is a disconnect between actual gun ownership in America and our tolerance of gun ownership.

Notwithstanding the fact that the industry has had to work hard to nurture our gun culture, to maintain viable levels of interest in personal gun ownership, and to increase its market base, many people do believe vehemently that we have a right to own guns. Only 25% of us actually do own guns, with only 16% owning handguns, and the vast majority of Americans believe there should be stricter gun control laws. For example, 85% of Americans endorse the mandatory registration of handguns and five-day waiting periods before purchase. Almost 80% favor requiring background checks in private sales, and 75% agree that government should do everything possible to keep guns from criminals, even if such measures make it harder for law-abiding citizens to obtain guns. 70% believe that all handgun owners should be licensed and trained in the use of their weapons.[84]

Yet the fact remains that while we want these and other stronger restrictions on gun ownership, most of us stop short of acknowledging that we would prefer a blanket prohibition on personal gun ownership. Only 39% would support restricting the possession of handguns to "the police and other authorized persons," and only 16% want a "total ban on handguns."[85]

Thus, there is a disconnect between *actual* gun ownership in America and our *tolerance* of gun ownership. Although a far greater percentage of us own guns than do the citizens of any other developed country, gun owners are still a minority in the United States. Yet most of us, despite choosing not to own a gun ourselves, are willing to tolerate gun ownership by others. We acquiesce to the minority's insistence that our Constitution creates an inalienable right to own guns and that preserving that inalienable right is important to our culture and way of life.

This indulgence of the minority leads inexorably to the first critical question: what does it cost us? What do we pay for continuing to tolerate personal gun ownership? In what ways do we all suffer from its impact on our culture and way of life?

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84 Tom Smith, *supra*, note 3 at 2-4.

85 *Id.* at 4.

A. Human Costs - Who Dies and How Do they Die?

Gun violence in America is not just about crime; it is a multi-faceted crisis of law enforcement, public health, and consumer product safety.

An analysis of who dies and how they die from gun violence makes clear the nature of the problem. The epidemic of gun violence in this country is not just a law enforcement issue. It is also about public health and consumer product safety. As long as we continue to view the challenge of gun violence through a single lense, real solutions will elude us. Until we recognize all three aspects of how guns injure and destroy, they will continue tearing mercilessly at the fabric of American life.

1. Numbers of Deaths

Over 35,000 people die each year from firearm injury, or more than 100 every day.

Between 35,000 and 40,000 people have died from gun injury every year in America over the past decade. More than 30,000 have died each year since 1972, and over one million total have died since 1965.[86] More than 100 die every day, making firearms the 8th leading cause of death in the United States.[87] It is the 2nd leading cause of injury death, surpassed only by motor vehicle fatalities. In 1996, firearm deaths actually exceeded those from motor vehicles in six states, including Maryland, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that by the year 2001, firearms will surpass motor vehicles as the leading cause of product-related death nationwide.[88]

In recent years in Maryland, more people have died from guns than from motor vehicle accidents.

In Maryland, firearm death has surpassed motor vehicle accident death since 1991. In 1996, firearm deaths numbered over 16 per 100,000 people, for a total of 764, giving Maryland the 14th highest rate in the country.[89] Since 1987, the handgun death rate has risen 73%.[90]

2. Demographics of Gun Fatalities

a. National Statistics

Males are more than six times more likely to die from firearms than females in all age groups, but male teens and young adults suffer most disproportionately. The 1996 firearms death rate among male teens ages 15-19 was 36.3 per 100,000, nearly three times higher than the overall firearms death rate of 12.9 per 100,000. This group constitutes 3.4% of the population and yet accounted for almost 13% of

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86 Violence Policy Center, *Who Dies? A Look At Firearms Death and Injury in America, Appendix One: Number and Rates of Firearm Mortality-United States,1965-1996* (1999) (citations omitted).

87 OJJDP, Promising Strategies to Reduce Gun Violence, *supra,* note 6 at 3.

88 Centers for Disease Control/National Center for Health Statistics, *Fatal Firearm Injuries in the United States 1962-1994* (1997).

89 Violence Policy Center, *Who Dies?, supra,* note 86 at *Firearm Deaths by State, 1996.*

90 Maryland Department of Health & Mental Hygiene, *Firearm-Related Mortality in Maryland, 1976-1996, Report of the Maryland Firearm-Related Injury Surveillance System* at 2, Table 11 (June 1997).

firearms deaths.[91] This disproportionate impact is even greater for African-American males. Firearm death is *the* leading cause of death among African-American males ages 15-24, and the second leading cause of death in the 5-14 age group.[92]

An American teenager today is more likely to die of a gunshot wound than from all "natural" causes of death combined.

These alarming rates correspond to surveys regarding male teen access and use of firearms. In 1997, nearly one in 10 male high school students reported carrying a gun in the previous 30 days.[93] In the same year, 18, 19, and 20 year-olds ranked first, second, and third in the number of gun homicides committed. Of all gun homicides where the offender was identified, 24% were committed by 18-20 year-olds.[94]

Gun injury is the leading cause of death among African-American males ages 15-24.

Children are also disproportionately victimized by gun violence. In 1996, 4,643 children and teenagers were killed by firearms in the United States, or an average of 12 every day. Between 1993 and 1995, firearm injury was the 2nd leading cause of death for children aged 10-14, and the risk of dying from gun injury for teens aged 15-19 more than doubled between 1985 and 1994.[95] The firearm homicide rate for the 15-24 year-old age group increased 158% during roughly the same decade. In sum, a teenager today is more likely to die of a gunshot wound than from all "natural" causes of death combined.[96]

Every day in America, an average of 12 children die from guns.

b. Maryland Deaths

Maryland gun deaths rose to a peak of 797 in 1993, and have declined since then, to a total of 764 in 1996, the latest available figures. Of the 714 deaths representing homicides and suicides in 1996, the vast majority of victims, or 87%, were male. Of these, 53% were African-American males.[97]

In 1996, 53% of all homicide and suicide gun deaths in Maryland were African-American males.

The age group hardest hit by homicide or suicide gun death in Maryland is 15 to 24 years old; 224 young people died in 1996. In the same year, 104 children under age 19 died from homicide or suicide gun injury, or 15% of all firearm-related deaths.[98] Between 1992 and 1997, 3,641 Marylanders died of gunshot wounds.[99]

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91 VIOLENCE POLICY CENTER, *Who Dies?, supra*, note 86 at *Males and Firearms Violence* at 1.

92 *Id.*

93 *Id. See also*, CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL, *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance - United Sates, 1997*, 47 MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT SS-3 (August 14, 1998).

94 DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, *Gun Crime in the Age Group 18-20* at 2 (June 1999).

95 THE HELP NETWORK, *Firearm Injury and Fatality Among Children and Adolescents* at 1 (January 1999)*(*citations omitted).

96 OJJDP, *Promising Strategies to Reduce Gun Violence, supra,* note 6 at 3.

97 JOHNS HOPKINS GUN POLICY CENTER, *Firearm Deaths in Maryland, Summary Tables* (July 13, 1999).

98 *Id.*

99 MARYLAND OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER, *Annual Report* at 15 (1997).

3. Epidemic of Gun Violence

Thus, we find ourselves in the midst of an epidemic. Compare the polio epidemic in the 1950's. In 1952, 3,145 people of all ages died from polio. In 1993, 39,595 people died from gun violence, of which 5,751 were children.[100] Between 1988 and 1991, the 144,237 people who died from firearm injury exceeded the number of men who died in battle during the entirety of the Vietnam War.

Moreover, we are first among industrialized nations in the severity of this epidemic. The rate of death from firearms in the United States is eight times higher than in its economic counterparts around the world.[101] In 1996, handguns were used to murder 30 people in Great Britain, 106 in Canada, and 15 in Japan. By contrast, a mind-boggling 9,390 were used in the homicide deaths of Americans.[102]

These huge gaps yawn even wider when comparing firearm deaths in children. The firearm homicide rate for children age 15 and under is 16 times higher in America than in 25 other industrialized countries *combined.* In the 15-24 year-old age group, the U.S. firearm homicide rate is 5 times higher than in Canada and 30 times higher than in Japan.[103] A stunning 9 out of 10 murders of children worldwide occur in the United States.[104]

More children died of firearm injury in 1996 than died in the entire polio epidemic of the 1950's.

9 out of 10 murders of children worldwide occur in the United States.

4. How Firearm Deaths Occur

a. National Experience

The way in which the 34,000 plus Americans die each year from firearm injury underscores the multi-faceted nature of the problem. Contrary to popular perception, most gun death in this country is not crime-related. Firearm homicides certainly constitute a sizable percentage of the deaths, but they are outnumbered by suicides, and a substantial percentage result from unintentional injury. Even among firearm homicide victims, most die not at the hands of unknown criminals, but rather from someone they know.[105]

15% of all homicide and suicide gun deaths in 1996 were children under age 19.

Most gun deaths are not crime-related; the majority of firearm deaths are suicides.

The law enforcement model for examining gun violence addresses homicide. Yet only by treating gun violence also as a public health issue can we address the

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100 GEORGES C. BENJAMIN, M.D., SECRETARY, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & MENTAL HYGIENE, *Violence as a Public Health Issue,* presented June 10, 1999, *citing,* MMWR, Vol 46, No. RR-14.

101 THE HELP NETWORK, *U.S. Firearm Homicide and Suicide Facts* (1999), *citing* KELLERMAN AND WAECKERLE, *Preventing Firearm Injuries,* 32 ANNUAL EMERGENCY MEDICINE 77, 79 (July 1998).

102 JOIN TOGETHER ONLINE, *How Communities Can Take Action to Prevent Gun Violence* at 1 (Summer 1999)(citations omitted).

103 OJJDP, *Promising Strategies to Reduce Gun Violence, supra,* note 6 at 3.

104 GEORGES C. BENJAMIN, *supra,* note 100, *citing* UNICEF data reported in the *Chicago Tribune,* 9/23/93.

105 VIOLENCE POLICY CENTER, *Who Dies?, supra,* note 86, at *Introduction* at 1, *citing* Federal Bureau of Investigation *Uniform Crime Reports.*

suicide component of gun death, and only by treating guns as consumer products which must be regulated like all others can we reduce unintentional firearm injury.

i. Suicides

First, of the 34,040 firearm deaths in 1996, the majority, or 54%, were suicides.[106] Firearms are used in the majority of all suicides, and the alarming increase in suicides in recent years is attributed to increased access to firearms.[107] For example, between 1952 and 1992, the incidence of suicide among adolescents and young adults nearly tripled, and the rate more than doubled in the 10-14 age group between 1980 and 1995.[108] In 1996, there were 1,308 gun suicides among young people 10-19 years old, or more than 3 every day.[109]

More than three American children and teens commit suicide every day.

The rate of suicide by firearm among the elderly is also rising, with 103,503 Americans over age 65 taking their own life between 1979 and 1996. In 1996, almost 4,000 suicides occurred among men over 65. This represented 21% of all suicides, while that age group represents only 5% of the total population.

ii. Homicides

Second, firearm death from homicide exacts the terrible toll that is so familiar from the nightly news and daily headlines. Roughly 41% of all firearm deaths are from homicide, and nearly 70% of homicides are committed with a firearm. Of these firearm homicides, the vast majority are committed with a handgun. In 1997, for example, 86% of all firearms homicides in which the type of gun was known were committed with handguns.[110]

Nearly 70% of all homicides are committed with a gun, and the vast majority of all firearm homicides are committed with a handgun.

One disturbing trend is the increasing number of homicides committed by juveniles, and the increasing number of juvenile homicides committed with a firearm. Rates of adolescent arrest for murder by firearm increased 79% through

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106 Of the remainder, 41% were homicides, 3% were unintentional, and 2% were undetermined deaths. OJJDP, *Promising Strategies to Reduce Gun Violence*, *supra*, note 6 at 3. This breakdown differs somewhat among children and teenagers, with 61% homicides, 28% suicides, and 8% unintentional shootings. The Help Network, *Firearm Injury and Fatality Among Children and Adolescents*, *supra*, note 95, at 1.

107 Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research, *Fact Sheet on Gun Injury and Policy* at 1 (November 1998).

108 The Help Network, *U.S. Firearm Homicide and Suicide Facts*, *supra*, note 101 at 1 (citations omitted); Violence Policy Center, *Who Dies?*, *supra*, note 86, at *Males and Firearms Violence* at 1.

109 Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research, *Fact Sheet on Gun Injury and Policy*, *supra*, note 107 at 2.

110 *Id.* at 1.

111 Dixon, *supra*, note 9 at 990.

the 1980's.[111] Between 1988 and 1993, the juvenile homicide arrest rate more than doubled.[112] The homicide arrest rate has dropped since then, but the juvenile violent crime arrest rate is still nearly 50% higher today than ten years ago. Most significantly, nearly all the growth in the juvenile violent crime rate has been handgun-related.[113]

iii. Unintentional Shooting Deaths

Finally, unintentional gunshot deaths account for about 3% of overall fatalities, and 8% of child firearm death. From 1987 to 1996, nearly 2,200 American children under age 14 died from unintentional shootings, with 138 dying in 1996 alone. The rate of unintentional firearms death is highest among males age 15-19. For all children under 15, the death rate is nine times higher than in 15 other industrialized countries combined.[114]

The rate at which American children die from unintentional shootings is nine times higher than in other industrialized countries.

b. Maryland Experience

Because of the high homicide rate in Maryland, the ratio of homicides to suicides differs from national figures. Of the 764 firearm deaths in 1996, homicides accounted for 58% and suicides accounted for 35%, with about 2% unintentional and 5% undetermined.[115]

91 Maryland children were murdered by firearm in 1996.

Of the homicides, 76% were African-American males, 11% were white males, and 13% were female. The highest rates of homicide gun death were in the 20-24 year-old age group, followed by age 15-19. Ninety-one children under age 19 were murdered by firearm. Of all the homicides in which the type of gun was known, a telling 91% were handguns.

62 Maryland senior citizens took their own lives by firearm in the same year.

Of the suicides, 72% were white males, 15% were African-American males, and 12% were female. The highest rates of suicide gun death were among senior citizens, with the 75 to 84 age group leading, followed by 65-74. Twelve teens killed themselves by firearm.[116]

Thus, firearms violence is not simply an issue of crime. Crime-related firearm injury is the most highly visible and notorious aspect of gun violence, but it is only one piece of the tragedy.

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112 OJJDP, OJJDP Research: Making a Difference for Juveniles, *supra,* note 10 at 14.

113 *Id.* at 14-15.

114 Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research, *Fact Sheet on Gun Injury and Policy, supra,* note 107 at *Unintentional Firearm Deaths* at 1.

115 Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research, *Firearm Deaths in Maryland, Summary Tables, supra,* note 97.

116 *Id.*

5. Nonfatal Firearm Injury

In addition to the epidemic of firearm death, nearly three times as many Americans suffer nonfatal firearm injuries every year. In 1995, 35,957 people died from gunshot wounds, while an additional 41,362 were hospitalized with firearm injuries and another 42,656 were treated in hospital emergency rooms.[117] For every unintentional shooting death, more than 16 people suffer nonfatal unintentional shooting injuries, and for every gun homicide, four people survive a firearm assault. By contrast, about 85% of firearm suicide attempts result in death.[118]

An estimated 100,000 people are treated for nonfatal gunshot wounds every year.

With estimates of nonfatal gun injury at about three times the number of gun deaths, the 764 Maryland gun deaths in 1996 indicate that over 2,000 Marylanders suffer nonfatal firearms injuries each year.

B. Economic Costs - Who Pays For What?

The emotional and psychological toll on all those who suffer injury themselves or must endure the injury or death of a loved one from firearms is incalculable. These human costs alone give rise to the question of how much more suffering we will tolerate to protect the "right" to own guns. Yet these intangible costs are only the beginning. The economic costs, which touch virtually all of us, have become astronomical.

1. National Estimates

The average total lifetime cost of medical care for a fatal gunshot injury is $14,000; the average estimated total cost, including police and emergency services and lost productivity, is $938,500.

Estimates as to exactly how large an economic burden flows from firearm injury vary, but even those in the conservative range are startling. The estimated average cost of medical care for a fatal gunshot wound is about $14,000.[119] The average estimated total cost, including medical care, police services and lost productivity, is $938,500.[120]

Nonfatal firearm injuries are far more costly in medical terms than gunshot fatalities. The most severe nonfatal injuries, such as traumatic brain or spinal cord injury, can require lifetime care and rehabilitative services totaling more than $1 million per survivor. Putting the most severe injuries aside, the estimated average cost per firearm injury survivor is between $36,000 and $38,000.[121]

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117 THE HELP NETWORK, *Costs of Firearm Injuries* at 1 (February 1999).

118 THE HELP NETWORK, *U.S. Firearm Homicide and Suicide Facts* at 1 (February 1999).

119 The most recent study of the medical costs of gunshot injury estimates that the total cost of a fatal gunshot wound in Maryland is $13,191 in 1994 dollars. *See,* PHILIP J. COOK, ET AL., *The Medical Costs of Gunshot Injuries in the United States,* JAMA Vol. 282, No. 5 at 447 (August 4, 1999). Other studies estimate the cost to be $14,000 nationwide. *See, e.g.,* THE HELP NETWORK, *Cost of Firearm Injuries* at 1 (February 1999) (citations omitted).

120 THE HELP NETWORK, *Cost of Firearm Injuries, supra,* note 119.

121 *Id. See also,* COOK ET AL., *supra,* note 119.

The estimated annual cost of total health care expenditures ranges from $2.3 to $4 billion.[122] Estimates of annual overall costs, which include loss of productivity and quality of life, range from $20 billion to $126 billion.[123] Whatever the actual figure, most of these costs are passed on to private insurers and taxpayers. The most recent study estimates that taxpayer-funded government programs pay 49% of the total medical costs for gunshot injuries, and private insurance pays 18%. In addition, while victims pay 19%, many are unable actually to make payment, and these costs then pass through to other health care consumers.[124] Thus, while far too many of us are affected directly by the intangible costs of firearm injury, either as a victim, relative, friend or employer of a victim, nearly all of us shoulder the burden of these huge economic costs in the form of higher insurance premiums and higher taxes.

The estimated annual cost of all gun-related health care is between $2.3 and $4 billion, the majority of which we all finance in the form of higher insurance premiums and higher taxes.

2. Costs to Marylanders

The best estimates for the total medical costs of gunshot injury in Maryland come from the recent study published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* which analyzed Maryland and two other states as the basis for its conclusions. The Maryland data from this study, however, covers only firearm injuries in which the victims were hospitalized. Thus, these estimates do not include injuries in which the victim was treated in the emergency room only or did not seek medical treatment. The data also excludes the cost of the emergency transport and medical examiner's services incurred when gunshot victims died at the scene of the incident.

The total cost of Maryland hospitalized gun fatalities in 1994 was almost $200 million.

The medical costs alone of 1994 Maryland gun fatalities in which the victim was hospitalized totaled over $2.6 million. 200 hospitalized victims died of gunshot wounds, at an average cost per death of $13, 191.[125] Applying a separate study's $938,500 estimate of the total direct cost of every firearm fatality, which factors in police and emergency services and lost productivity, the total cost of Maryland hospitalized gun fatalities in 1994 was almost $200 million.[126]

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122 *Id. See also,* Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research, *Fact Sheet on Gun Injury and Policy, supra,* note 107, *citing* Wendy Max and Dorothy P. Rice, *Shooting in the Dark: Estimating the Cost of Firearm Injuries,* 12 Health Affairs 171 (1993).

123 For the lower estimate, *see* note 122, *supra.* The higher figure comes from a 1997 study estimating that each firearm fatality costs $2.8 million, including both direct costs, *e.g.,* medical care, mental health care, emergency transport, police services, and insurance administration costs, as well as indirect costs, *e.g.*, lost productivity, pain and suffering, and diminished quality of life. The study also estimated nonfatal injuries at $249,000 for every hospitalized victim, and $73,000 for every victim treated in an emergency room and released. All annual costs totaled $126 billion. Ted R. Miller and Mark A. Cohen, *Costs of Gunshot and Cut/Stab Wounds in the United States, With Some Canadian Comparisons,* 29 Accid. Anal. & Prev. 329 (1997).

124 Cook, et al., *supra,* note 119 at 451-453; *see also* Mary J. Vasser, *et al., Hospitalizations for Firearm-Related Injuries,* 275 JAMA 1734 (1996).

125 Cook, et al., *supra,* note 119 at 450.

126 The Help Network, *Cost of Firearm Injuries, supra,* note 119 at 1.

Nonfatal, hospitalized gun injuries imposed even greater direct medical costs. In 1994, 2,394 people were hospitalized and survived firearm injury, with an average lifetime medical cost per injury of $36,685. The total lifetime medical cost of all 1994 nonfatal hospitalized gun injuries was $87.5 million. This figure does not include police and emergency services, or lost productivity. Marylanders underwrote at least 67% of these dollars through higher insurance premiums and higher taxes.[127]

In sum, analysis of the costs of gun violence in this country reveals two important truths. First, both the economic costs associated with medical and emergency services, loss of productivity and quality of life, and the intangible costs of death and maiming injury are enormous. We pay dearly for our "right to bear arms." Second, the nature of firearms injury and death make clear that we have on our hands a crisis of three dimensions - law enforcement, public health, and consumer product safety. Only in recognizing this will we succeed in fashioning real and lasting solutions.

Why is no cost-benefit analysis conducted when gun industry executives decide a new firearm should have twice the magazine capacity?

With suicide rates among our youth doubling and tripling because of increased access to firearms, why does the "right" to have a gun in a home where a depressed teenager can take his own life on a whim go unchallenged?

III. Cost/Benefit Analysis: Debunking Gun Industry Myths

In the face of such costs, we must ask a second critical question: "Is it worth it?" Amid the clamor about the Second Amendment, our hunting and shooting heritage, and the need for self-defense, the fundamental question of whether the benefits of personal gun ownership are worth the carnage in our homes, schools and streets is lost.

Yet this question must be answered . We demand that it be answered with every other consumer product in the American marketplace. The Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Food and Drug Administration and other federal regulatory agencies make judgments about whether the risks of a particular product, or a new feature on a particular product, are worth the projected benefits. Why is no cost-benefit analysis conducted when gun industry executives decide a new firearm should have twice the magazine capacity? With 86% of all firearm homicides committed with a handgun, why do we not stack up the benefits of handgun ownership against this sobering reality? With suicide rates among our youth doubling and tripling because of increased access to firearms, why does the right to have a gun in a home where a depressed teenager can take his own life on a whim continue to go unchallenged?

So let us do that analysis. Let us look at the "right" to own handguns and the purported benefits of personal gun ownership so that we may begin to make rational judgments about what we should continue to tolerate. With the terrible risks and costs of handgun violence borne by all Americans, we must look at the real

[127] COOK, ET AL., *supra*, note 119 at 452.

benefits which flow from the "right" to own guns and determine whether any circumstances still exist in which the benefits outweigh the costs.

Gun proponents advance two arguments as to why this cost-benefit analysis is either futile or unnecessary. First, the argument goes, it matters not whether the benefits of personal gun ownership outweigh the costs because the Constitution has recognized an inalienable, individual right to such ownership. Second, we need not figure out how valuable the "benefits" of gun ownership are because the costs would be eliminated if we could just keep guns out of the hands of criminals. Both arguments are spurious.

A. The Myth of the Second Amendment

First, no rational discussion about how we might limit personal gun ownership is possible as long as the Second Amendment continues to be used as a weapon in a battle for which it was never designed. A notion has evolved over the years, in conjunction with the growth of our "gun culture," that the Constitution confers on all Americans the inalienable, individual "right" to own guns. The NRA has even tried to assert that this right extends to the personal ownership of machine guns and military-style assault weapons. If this were true, then a cost-benefit analysis of personal gun ownership would be academic; no matter how high the costs or how many people were dying in the streets, we would have no recourse short of amending the Constitution.

This notion of an individual constitutional right to own firearms is a myth. The Supreme Court and all lower federal courts have *unanimously* held, since the first decision in 1886, that the Second Amendment is about the *states'* right to maintain a militia, and has nothing whatever to do with an individual's right to bear arms outside the context of a state militia.

The profound and widespread misunderstanding of this so-called "constitutional right" must be dispelled so that rational discourse can take its place. For years, the NRA has loudly and consistently distorted public understanding of the Second Amendment, with so much success that most Americans believe erroneously that it does indeed confer on individuals the right to own a gun.[128] Far fewer of us, however, believe that the Constitution *should* confer such a right or that any such right stands in the way of gun control laws, and it is important to the national debate that we dispel the myth that it does.[129] In the words of former U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren Burger, the NRA has perpetrated a "fraud on the American public."[130]

In distorting the meaning of the Second Amendment to argue that it confers on individuals the right to own guns, the NRA has, in the words of former Chief Justice Warren Burger, perpetrated a "fraud on the American public."

128 Center to Prevent Handgun Violence Legal Action Project, *The Second Amendment: Myth and Meaning*; *see also*, Tom W. Smith, *supra*, note 3 at 8.

129 Tom W. Smith, *supra*, note 3 at 8.

130 Center to Prevent Handgun Violence Legal Action Project, *supra*, note 128, *citing Interview with Chief Justice Warren Burger*, MacNeil/Lehrer Newshour, WNET, New York, New York (December 16, 1991).

First, gun control opponents would have us believe that the Second Amendment states simply that the "right of the people to keep and bear Arms shall not be infringed." This language is repeated over and over, and indeed graces the national headquarters of the NRA.

The full text of the Second Amendment, however, reads as follows: "A well-regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed." Both Supreme Court interpretation and historical records of the constitutional ratification debates make clear that this amendment was added only to ensure that the federal government could not pass laws restricting the right of the states to maintain a militia. State militias in those days were military forces comprised of ordinary citizens serving as part-time soldiers with their own private arms. The "Anti-Federalists" among the Constitutional framers feared the federal standing army, believed the state militias would serve as an important counterpoint to that army, and thus wanted to ensure the federal government could never require the states to disarm their militias.[131]

"It is appalling how distorted . . . and unknown to the public is the judicial consensus on the Second Amendment."

No federal court has *ever* held that the Second Amendment is anything but a guarantee *to the states* that they are free to maintain a militia and to allow their citizens to be armed in connection with the maintenance of that militia. No court has ever held that it confers on the individual *anything,* let alone a right to own guns, except in connection with participation in a state militia. Indeed, courts have dismissed outright cases brought by individuals under the Second Amendment, holding that only the states have standing to sue because only the states have any rights to assert under the Amendment.[132] The Second Amendment also does not apply to state laws.[133]

As one scholar has put it, "It is appalling how distorted . . . and unknown to the public is the judicial consensus on the Second Amendment."[134] Examples of this judicial consensus and clarity on the Second Amendment's meaning abound. In 1939, for example, the Supreme Court upheld a law prohibiting the shipment of

131 *See, generally,* Center to Prevent Handgun Violence Legal Action Project, *supra,* note 128; Violence Policy Center, *The Second Amendment: No Right to Keep and Bear Arms* (1998).

132 *See, e.g.,* Hickman v. Block, 81 F.3rd 98 (9th Cir.), ("Because the Second Amendment guarantees the right of the states to maintain armed militia, the states alone stand in the position to show legal injury when this right is infringed.")*cert. denied,* 519 U.S. 912 (1996).

133 79 Opinions of the Attorney General ___ (1994)[Opinion No. 94-012 (February 25, 1994)].

134 *Guns and the Judiciary: Interview with Dennis Henigan*, www.handguncontrol. org/legalaction/C2/c2henigan.htm.

sawed-off shotguns in interstate commerce because the law had no "reasonable relationship to the preservation or efficiency of a well-regulated militia." It held that the Second Amendment "must be interpreted and applied" only in the context of safeguarding the states' rights with respect to their militias.[135] More recently, in upholding a restriction in the Gun Control Act of 1968 prohibiting felons from owning firearms, the Supreme Court applied only a rational basis instead of a strict scrutiny standard, reasoning that the "legislative restrictions on the use of firearms do not trench upon any constitutionally protected liberties."[136]

The lower federal appellate courts have not deviated from the interpretation of the Supreme Court. In 1976, for example, the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals dismissed the defendant's multiple arguments that federal law prohibiting his possession of an unregistered machine gun violated his Second Amendment rights, stating that the arguments were "based on the erroneous supposition that the Second Amendment is concerned with the rights of individuals rather than those of the states."[137] Similarly, the Seventh Circuit upheld both a 1981 ban on the possession and sale of handguns in a suburb of Chicago because "possession of handguns by individuals is not part of the right to keep and bear arms," and an ordinance freezing the number of handguns in Chicago because the law did "not impinge upon the exercise of a fundamental personal right."[138]

In sum, since the Supreme Court's decision in *Miller*, federal appellate courts have addressed the meaning of the Second Amendment in over thirty cases, and in *every* case, they have rejected any suggestion that it guarantees an individual the right to be armed except in connection with the states' right to maintain a citizens' militia. The courts also have never struck down any gun control law on Second Amendment grounds.

Thus, in assessing our tolerance of private gun ownership, and whether the benefits outweigh the costs, we must shed the unfounded premise that the Constitution demands it. The Second Amendment's use as a political weapon bears no relationship to its meaning. In a rational debate over whether we should continue to permit personal gun ownership, we must consider all purported benefits, but we cannot continue to allow gun proponents to cloak their advocacy in the Constitution.

The Second Amendment's use as a political weapon bears no relationship to its meaning.

135 United States v. Miller, 307 U.S. 174, 178 (1939).
136 Lewis v. United States, 445 U.S. 55, 64, n. 8 (1980).
137 United States v. Warin, 530 F.2d 103, 108 (6th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 96 S.Ct. 3168 (1976).
138 Quilici v. Village of Morton Grove, 695 F.2d 261, 271 (7th Cir. 1982); Byrne v. City of Chicago, 727 F.2d 633, 636 (7th Cir. 1984).

B. The Illusory Promise of "Keeping Guns Out of the Wrong Hands"

With over 200 million guns in circulation, not even the most beefed-up criminal justice system could ever round up all the illegal ones.

Even though the Second Amendment does not confer a right to individual gun ownership, gun proponents argue that we could eliminate its terrible costs if we would just enforce the laws already on the books to keep guns out of the hands of criminals.

This argument fails for two reasons. First, with over 200 million guns in circulation in a country of 270 million people, it is totally unrealistic to hope that even the most beefed-up criminal justice system could ever accomplish this task. Second, even if this illusion could ever be made a reality, it would only solve part of the problem. The suicides, unintentional shooting deaths, and homicides committed among family members in the heat of conflict would continue unabated.

1. Enforcement of Current Firearms Laws Will Not Keep Guns Out of the Hands of Criminals

In the recent Columbine tragedy, the ATF's ability to trace the guns used in the massacre depended largely upon luck and old fashioned police leg work, for it had no record or ability to keep a record of the sale of the guns to the teenagers.

There are roughly 20,000 federal, state, and local laws currently on the books governing firearms. Gun advocates use this figure to insist that gun violence is simply a problem of poor police work and prosecution. How many times have we heard the exhortation, "If we just enforced the laws we already have . . ."

The problem with this theory is that the vast majority of these laws have nothing to do with the sale or possession of firearms. Rather, they regulate peripheral issues like zoning laws mandating where gun stores and shooting ranges may be located, how firearms may be transported, or where they can be discharged.[139] For example, as the recent debates in Congress have demonstrated, notwithstanding the alarming access to and use of firearms by children, we do not even have consistent laws on how old one must be to use, possess, or buy a gun. Thus, our gun laws, even if vigorously enforced, are not sufficient to enable law enforcement to keep guns away from criminals.

Second, the gun industry and many gun proponents themselves thwart vigorous enforcement of the laws and regulations we do have. For example, it is illegal to sell a gun to a convicted felon. The only way to enforce this law is through background checks. Yet the gun lobby cries foul at the notion that background checks be required at gun shows, where thousands of firearms change hands every year. Similarly, the Firearm Owner's Protection Act of 1996 has erected many obstacles to the ATF's ability to enforce laws governing licensed federal firearms dealers. For example, it precludes the agency from keeping any national database on gun sales and restricts ATF inspection of dealers. In the recent Columbine tragedy, the ATF's ability to trace the guns used in the massacre depended largely upon luck and old

[139] DIAZ, *supra*, note 2 at 36.

fashioned police leg work, for it had no record or ability to keep a record of the sale of the guns to the teenagers.[140] Thus, the gun lobby not only fails to cooperate in the effort to "keep guns away from criminals," but also resists efforts to make enforcement more effective.

Thus, a gun policy premised on the notion that we need only enforce the laws "already on the books" is doomed to failure. This is not to say that we should ever relax our efforts to pursue gun-toting criminals with every tool in our arsenal. We should also attempt, where appropriate and possible, to augment police and prosecution resources. Yet the fact remains that our current laws are inadequate, and even the most vigorous enforcement efforts will not keep guns away from those who should not have them.

2. Keeping Guns Away From Criminals Would Not Solve the Problem

Finally, even if we arrested, prosecuted and incarcerated every person illegally possessing a gun beginning tomorrow, we would only solve a relatively small part of the tragedy of gun violence. Crime is only its most visible and notorious component. We would still suffer the senseless tragedy of children accidentally shooting themselves. We would still shake our heads, 18,000 times a year, over the story of an unhappy teen or lonely retiree putting a gun to his head in a moment of anguish. We would not even prevent the majority of homicides. Most homicides are committed by family members or friends in *legal* possession of a gun who become, as we all do at one time or another, very angry. Instead of storming out of the house, they reach for their perfectly legal gun.

Thus, we cannot escape the imperative that we examine how the benefits of gun ownership stack up against the costs by retreating either to the Second Amendment or to the untenable theory that keeping guns out of the wrong hands will do the trick.

Even if we incarcerated every criminal with a gun tomorrow, we would have done nothing to stop the thousands of suicides, unintentional shooting deaths, and family-related homicides.

C. The Benefits of Personal Gun Ownership

So what are the benefits and how do they stack up? Aside perhaps from collecting guns as museum relics, the two justifications for gun ownership most commonly advanced are the recreational enjoyment of hunting and sport shooting and the need to defend ourselves. While both have surface appeal, and the shooting sports justify long gun ownership, neither can stand up under analysis as a rationale for personal handgun ownership.

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140 David B. Ottaway, *With Often Arcane Tools, U.S. Agency Traces Littleton Guns*, Washington Post, at A06 (April 30, 1999).

1. Our Hunting and Shooting Heritage

The gun industry's promotional materials are filled with bucolic images of fathers passing on to sons the joys of the shooting sports. In fact, the industry is working hard to regenerate interest in hunting and sport shooting. As fewer and fewer Americans live the rural life conducive to hunting, interest in the sports and long gun ownership is declining.

Yet despite declining interest, these sports are extremely important to some Americans, and there is little reason to focus on them in our efforts to find solutions to gun violence. The guns used in the shooting sports are not, for the most part, the guns causing the death and injury in our homes and communities. Long guns are the instruments of hunters and sports shooters, while the vast majority of firearm injury occurs from handguns. For example, of all the firearm homicides in 1996 in which the type of gun was known, 86% involved handguns. Thus, eliminating the shooting sports would not solve very much of our problem.

Long guns are the instruments of the shooting sports, while handguns cause 86% of all firearm injury.

On the other hand, we are deceived if we continue to allow gun enthusiasts to use recreational shooting sports as justification for handgun ownership. They are two very separate issues which gun advocates attempt disingenuously to tie together to drum up support. There is no reason why the most dedicated, enthusiastic hunter, mindful of preserving what he perceives to be our national heritage, need ever own a handgun. Conversely, there is no reason why any restrictions on handgun ownership need ever impede the hunter's enjoyment of his sport.

2. The Myth of Self-Defense

Finally, gun advocates wrap their message of the glories of gun ownership in a package of fear. They prey upon people's worries about their personal safety and that of their families. They talk of the armed burglar and the rapist. Gun industry advertisements paint pictures of a family saved from the would-be murderer by the valiant father brandishing his 9 mm pistol.[141] Implicit and explicit in all of this hype is the notion that those of us with guns are safer. With a gun, we can protect ourselves against the crime and violence in our communities. Without a gun, we stand naked against the intruder and will die at his hands.

The problem is that the propaganda is false. People are persuaded to buy handguns for self-protection under false pretenses. Most people who own guns for self-protection have handguns. Yet while thousands of Americans harbor handguns in their homes believing it increases their safety, the truth is just the opposite.

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141 DIAZ, *supra*, note 2 at 155-60, *citing* ERIK ECKHOLM, *The Riots Bring a Rush to Arm and New Debate*, N.Y. TIMES, May 17, 1992 at 18 (discussion of how industry advertisements played upon fears for personal safety after the 1992 Los Angeles riots).

142 JOHNS HOPKINS CENTER FOR GUN POLICY AND RESEARCH, *Guns in the Home* at 1 (November 1998)(citations omitted).

First, guns in the home are rarely used for protection.[142] For every time a citizen used a firearm in 1996 in a justifiable homicide, 160 lives were ended through criminal homicide, suicide, or unintentional shootings.[143] The U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics estimates that there are on average 108,000 defensive uses of guns each year, compared to about 1.3 million crimes committed with guns.[144] Another recent study concluded that a gun was used for protection in fewer than 2% of all cases of home invasion.[145]

Second, the dangers of keeping a gun in the home far outweigh its speculative benefits. The homicide of a family member is almost 3 times more likely to occur in homes with guns than in those without guns. The risk of a family member committing suicide is five times higher in homes with guns, with this risk elevated still further in homes with adolescents and young adults. A gun in the home also increases the chances that domestic violence incidents will end in death. Domestic assaults with firearms are 12 times more likely to be fatal than non-firearm-related assaults.[146] Finally, a gun in the home creates the risk of unintentional shooting that

A gun is used for protection in fewer than 2% of all cases of home invasion.

In homes with guns, the homicide of a family member is three times more likely and a suicide five times more likely than in homes without guns.

143 Violence Policy Center, *Who Dies?*, *supra*, note 86 at *Introduction* at 1.

144 Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research, *Guns in the Home*, *supra*, note 142 at 1.

145 *See* Kellerman *et al.*, *Weapon Involvement in Home Invasion Crimes*, 273 JAMA 1759, 1761 (1995). In one study, *Armed Resistance to Crime: The Prevalence and Nature of Self-Defense with a Gun*, Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, Vol. 86, No. 1, pp. 150-187 (1995), authors Gary Kleck and Marc Gertz claim that a survey of households reveals that 2.5 million Americans use a gun defensively against criminal attackers each year. Subsequent studies, however, have shown this figure to be wildly over-estimated. For example, when broken down into number of defensive gun uses in which the attackers were supposedly wounded or killed, that number was close to the total number of people killed or treated for gunshot wounds in a single year. Yet we know that most firearm death and injury each year results from suicides, criminal homicides, and unintentional shootings. The far better estimate is 108,000 defensive gun uses each year, a figure derived from the National Crime Victimization Survey conducted by the Census Bureau for the U.S. Department of Justice. In this survey, the question about defensive gun uses is limited to those actually reporting a crime victimization in which there was direct contact with the perpetrator. *See, e.g.*, David Hemenway, *Survey Research and Self-Defense Gun Use: An Explanation of Extreme Overestimates*, The Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, Vol. 87, No. 4, pp. 1430-1445 (1997); Cook, *et al.*, *The Gun Debate's New Mythical Number: How Many Defensive Uses Per Year?*, Journal of Policy Analysis and Management, Vol. 16, No. 3, 463-469 (1997).

146 Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research, *Guns In The Home*, *supra*, note 142, *citing* Kellerman, et al., *Gun Ownership as a Risk Factor for Homicide in the Home*, New England Journal of Medicine, 329:1084-1091 (1993) and Kellerman, et al., *Suicide in the Home in Relation to Gun Ownership*, New England Journal of Medicine, 327:467-472 (1992). A recent study also shows that women are far more likely to be killed by a spouse or partner in the home than they are in an assault by a stranger. Violence Police Center, *When Men Kill Women: An Analysis of Homicide Data*, *supra*, note 71.

would otherwise not exist at all.[147] Thus, the risks of having a gun in the home for protection outweigh the speculative benefits, and gun advocates' advertisements to the contrary are misleading at best.

In sum, neither preservation of shooting as recreation nor the need for self-defense can fairly be advanced as a benefit of handgun ownership to be weighed against its grim toll on American life.

D. Precedent of Other Industrialized Nations

Lest we believe that we have no guidance in our attempt to determine whether the benefits of handgun ownership justify its costs, we need only look to our company in the industrialized world. Without comparing the experience of other countries, it is possible to become desensitized to our levels of violence. It becomes possible to accept it unquestioningly as inevitable - a fact of life at the end of the 20th century. We have, indeed, become at some level inured to it. Yet looking outside our borders jerks us back to the realization that it need not be so. Most other industrialized nations have eschewed whatever benefits might flow from widespread handgun ownership in favor of strict gun control, and they have far lower firearm injury rates to show for it.

In 1996, more than twice as many people were murdered by handgun in Maryland than in Canada, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand combined.

147 Gun proponents often cite one highly-publicized study which claims that so-called "right-to-carry" ("RTC") laws have been responsible for substantial decreases in violent crime. *See*, JOHN R. LOTT AND DAVID B. MUSTARD, *Crime, Deterrence, and Right-to-carry Concealed Handguns*, JOURNAL OF LEGAL STUDIES, XXVI(1):1-68 (1997). Many states have recently enacted such laws, which enable people to obtain permits to carry concealed weapons more easily. Several independent analyses have demonstrated the conclusions of Lott's study to be without merit. Researchers at the Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research, as well as scholars at Carnegie Mellon University and Georgetown University have all, independently, dismissed the validity of Lott's claims for a variety of reasons, including flawed statistical models and analyses, and failure to control for variables such as poverty and crime cycles. *See*, WEBSTER, *ET AL.*, *Flawed Gun Policy Research Could Endanger Public Safety*, AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, 87:918-921 (!997); J. LUDWIG, *Concealed-Gun-Carrying Laws and Violent Crime: Evidence From State Panel Data*, INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF LAW AND ECONOMICS, 18:239-254 (1998); DANIEL W. WEBSTER, *The Claims That Right-to-Carry Laws Reduce Violent Crime are Unsubstantiated*, JOHNS HOPKINS CENTER FOR GUN POLICY AND RESEARCH (1997). For example, these subsequent studies conclude that after controlling for changes in poverty and crime cycles, RTC laws have no significant effect on states' murder rates. Similarly, Lott and Mustard tout Florida as a prime example of RTC laws' deterrent effect on rape and homicide. They fail to acknowledge, however, that violent crime rates *rose* initially after the RTC law went into effect. Only after the state passed stringent laws requiring mandatory background checks and waiting periods did violent crime rates begin to decline. In any event, Florida nonetheless has had the highest per capita violent crime rate in the country since 1987, the year in which the RTC law went into effect. *See also*, CENTER TO PREVENT HANDGUN VIOLENCE, *Carrying Concealed Weapons* (1999). Thus, Lott's study fails to establish that RTC laws reduce violent crime, and fails to undercut the myriad statistical analyses showing that guns in the home increase the likelihood that someone in the home will be killed or injured with that gun.

For example, in 1996, handguns murdered 2 people in New Zealand, 13 in Australia, 15 in Japan, 30 in Great Britain, 106 in Canada, and 213 in Germany, for a total of 379. By tragic contrast, 9,390 people were murdered by handgun in the United States.[148] More than twice as many people were murdered in Maryland alone than in all 6 countries combined.

Similarly, in one year firearms killed no children in Japan, 19 in Great Britain, 57 in Germany, 109 in France, and 153 in Canada, for a total of 338. Again, by tragic contrast, 5,285 children were killed in America.[149] In 1996, 91 children were killed in Maryland.

That more children are killed in Maryland every year than in Japan, Great Britain, and Germany combined speaks volumes about our priorities.

In 1996, a total of 338 children were killed by handgun in Japan, Great Britain, Canada, Germany and France. 5,285 children were killed by handguns in America.

IV. A Solution: Attacking Gun Violence As Problem Of Law Enforcement, Public Health, And Consumer Product Safety

To what conclusion does this cost-benefit analysis lead us? For me, on a personal level, the answer is very easy. I am ready to say that we have suffered long enough. As a grandfather, I am ready to say too many children have died. I have added up the costs, and they so outweigh the benefits as to smother them. In short, I count myself among those who believe that we should no longer allow unrestricted handgun ownership. Our public policy goal must be to rid our communities of handguns.

Our public policy goal must be to rid our communities of handguns.

Only through restrictive handgun licensing, which would allow possession of guns to advance reasonable law enforcement purposes only, will we ever reduce all types of gun death and injury. More effective guns sales and distribution laws, and vigorous enforcement of those laws, can reduce intentional criminal firearm injury. Encouraging gun manufacturers to equip guns with safety and child-proofing features will help prevent unintentional shootings. Personalized guns can prevent teen suicides and injury from stolen guns. Yet not even all of these measures together would address all preventable gun violence and death. We would still be left with the adult suicides and the domestic assaults which take thousands of lives every year.

148 CENTER TO PREVENT HANDGUN VIOLENCE, *Flyer, citing* U.S. Department of Justice statistics.

149 *Id.*

We must undertake a plan that will move us to the point where people are ready to accept the end to unrestricted private handgun ownership.

Thus, we must cease to allow the widespread, unrestricted ownership of handguns. The owner of a grocery store should still be able to obtain a license to protect his business premises. The sports shooter who enjoys competitive shooting must still be permitted sharpen his skills with a gun left at the shooting range. The police officer must still carry a gun on the job. But no one should be able to reach for a gun hidden under a pillow to shoot a loved one in a moment of anger, or to turn it on himself in a moment of anguish. We should no longer tolerate living in communities awash with handguns.

We must begin to work immediately toward this goal. We must undertake a plan that will move us to the point where people are ready to accept the end to unrestricted private handgun ownership. This plan must constitute a comprehensive strategy which reflects the nature of gun violence as a multi-faceted problem of law enforcement, public health and consumer product safety. We must pursue specific initiatives designed to reduce every possible category of preventable firearm death and injury. And we must act now. Too many people are dying to wait for the next study, the next election, or the next Littleton massacre.

Thus, I recommend the following three-step plan to make Maryland the first state in the country to close the door on widespread handgun ownership:

To decrease preventable teen suicides, unintentional shootings, and injury from stolen firearms, we should regulate firearms as a consumer product, at the federal, state and local levels, to require safety and child-proofing features and to promote the development of personalized guns. We should also provide gun manufacturers the incentive to institute these safety measures by allowing the use of strict liability in the courts.

We should immediately demand that guns become subject to the same rigorous regulatory oversight as are automobiles, lawnmowers, stepladders, aspirin bottles, child car seats . . . the list is endless.

A. Regulating Firearms As a Consumer Product

It defies all logic, fairness, and intelligent analysis that we do not regulate guns under the health and safety standards we apply to every other product available to American consumers. We should immediately demand, at the federal, state, and local levels, that guns become subject to the same rigorous regulatory oversight as are automobiles, lawnmowers, stepladders, aspirin bottles, child car seats . . . the list is endless. The health and safety of the consumer should assume the same importance in the realm of firearms as it does in all other spheres of American product manufacturing.

1. Federal Health and Safety Regulatory Authority Over the Gun Industry

First, Congress should finally do what it should have done thirty years ago when it created the Consumer Product Safety Commission and end the gun industry's unique and paradoxical exemption from that agency's jurisdiction. Congress should turn over responsibility for gun health and safety regulation to the agency that oversees virtually every other consumer product, most of which pose far less inherent danger to the American consumer than the firearm.

The CPSC was created in 1972 in response to a general recognition that too many people were being killed or injured from certain consumer products, and continued piecemeal regulation of these products would be ineffective.[150] The CPSC, as well as other federal agencies like the Federal Drug Administration and the National Traffic Safety Administration, all work to protect us from unreasonable risk of injury or death from consumer products. The CPSC alone has jurisdiction over more than 15,000 products, including ironically, pellet and air guns. It has the power to set mandatory safety standards, monitor industry compliance with them, issue recalls of defective products, and disseminate safety information to the public. It also maintains the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System to collect data on product-related injuries and to do follow-up studies. This system allows the CPSC to identify specific product hazards, quantify injuries, and respond appropriately. Finally, it can ban products it determines to be unreasonably hazardous.

The cigarette lighter provides a germane example of how the CPSC functions. Beginning in 1985, a nurse petitioned the Commission requesting that disposable butane lighters be made child-resistant. The Commission knew at that time that 140 children, most of whom were under age 5, were dying each year from fires started by playing with the lighters. Thus, in response to the petition, the Commission conducted field studies regarding which lighters were causing the injuries and in what manner, the child-resistance of existing lighters, and relevant product information to determine baseline acceptability standards. Thereafter, pursant to its research and after posting advance notice of proposed rule-making, it published a proposed safety standard, which was enacted in 1993.[151]

Firearms stand virtually alone in their exemption from basic health and safety regulation. Why should an assault rifle avoid the scrutiny to which a coffeemaker is subject? Congress should finally undo the harm of thirty years ago when an NRA board member in Congress offered the amendment insulating the firearms industry

Why should an assault rifle avoid the scrutiny to which a coffeemaker is subject?

150 For general discussion about the powers of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, *see* DIXON, *supra*, note 9 at 1000-1004; *see also* DIAZ, *supra*, note 2 at 201-206.

151 *See* DIXON, *supra*, note 9 at 1002-03.

from health and safety regulation. It should give the CPSC jurisdiction over firearms, or accord similar powers to the ATF.

Were the CPSC or another federal agency given such regulatory authority, it could make substantial improvements in both the safety of firearms themselves and the relatively freewheeling way in which they are distributed. It could, for example, divide firearms into categories based upon the level of risk they present to public safety, and then place different controls on manufacture, distribution, and use in each category. Assault weapons would thus be subject to different regulatory restrictions than long guns. It could also set safety standards regarding, for example, the likelihood of accidental discharge and child accessibility, monitor compliance with the standards, and recall defective models.

Were Congress to right the mistake of thirty years ago, and put firearms under CPSC jurisdiction, the federal government could assume the same responsibility over assault weapons and machine guns as it does over pacifiers.

In short, were Congress to right the mistake of thirty years ago, the federal government could assume the same responsibility over assault weapons and machine guns as it does over pacifiers. It could perform the same analysis of the risks and benefits and enact appropriate controls on the vast array of firearms available to American consumers as it does routinely with the thousands of other, mostly far more pedestrian, products available in this country. It should be allowed to assume that long overdue responsibility.

2. State Health and Safety Regulation

Although federal regulation is necessary and can be most effective in some areas, there is plenty of room for the states to step in where the federal government falls short. Some states have enacted limited laws governing the sale, use and possession of firearms, but most states have yet to venture into regulating firearms as a product under state consumer protection or firearm control laws. The states should remedy this omission.

a. Massachusetts' Consumer Protection Firearms Regulations

In the sole example of state health and safety regulation of firearms, former Massachusetts Attorney General Scott Harshbarger did promulgate consumer protection regulations of firearms before he left office in 1998, and the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts recently upheld the validity of those regulations.[152] The regulations define as deceptive or unfair, under the state Consumer Protection Act, the transfer of certain types of handguns to consumers. They essentially prohibit the commercial sale or transfer of handguns failing to satisfy prescribed safety and performance standards. These standards prohibit guns made without tamper-resistant serial numbers, some kind of locking mechanism and child-proofing devices, as well as guns made of certain inferior materials with a barrel shorter than three inches. They also prohibit guns prone to repeated firing based on a single pull of the trigger, prone to explosion during firing with standard

[152] American Shooting Sports Council, Inc. v. Attorney General, 429 Mass. 871, 711 N.E. 2d 899 (1999).

ammunition, or prone to accidental discharge. Finally, any gun sold without a "personalization" device, which allows the gun to be fired only by an authorized user, must be accompanied by stringent warnings.[153]

In sum, the Massachusetts regulations are common sense health and safety restrictions on an inherently dangerous product. The federal government ought to make such basic regulations national in scope, but absent such sensible federal initiative, the states should set the example.

b. Recommendation for Maryland

In pursuing this goal in Maryland, we should enact legislation imposing health and safety requirements on handguns sold in the State. Alternatively, we can promulgate regulations toward the same end.

i. Model Legislation

Governor Glendening has recently created a *Task Force on Child-Proof Guns* charged with "draft[ing] legislation to implement measures that prevent the unintentional and criminal misuse of handguns by children and other unauthorized users."[154] I applaud and fully support the Governor's recognition that the time is ripe for such a requirement, and Marylanders deserve the protections it would offer.

"Personalized" or "smart" guns would permit a gun to be fired only by an authorized user. Some rudimentary ways of accomplishing this have existed for a long time, and more sophisticated, high-tech methods are being developed. For example, a safety lock currently on the market requires knowledge of the combination lock for firing. Another device involves putting a magnet in the gun which must be aligned with a magnet on a ring worn by the user.[155]

A number of newer technologies, however, could be placed in the original design of the gun, thereby not requiring action by the consumer to "personalize" the gun. For example, one device would read the user's fingerprint, another would use a "touch memory sensor" to read a serial number or other identifying number on a ring worn by the user, and still others would use radio frequency identification or remote control codes.[156]

These safety features would eliminate much of the gun death that plagues us. Quite simply, without restrictions on unintended, unauthorized use of firearms, they are unsafe. As one scholar has said, "Child-play becomes injury and death. Adolescent immaturity, frustration, and dysfunction become arrest, assault, suicide, and homicide. A firearm bought for protection or sport becomes a valued instrument for the commission of crime."[157]

I applaud and fully support the Governor's recognition that the time is ripe for requiring all guns sold in Maryland to be "personalized," or able to be fired only by an authorized user.

Without restrictions on unintended, unauthorized use of firearms, "child-play becomes injury and death. Adolescent immaturity, frustration, and dysfunction become arrest, assault, suicide, and homicide."

153 940 Code Mass. Regs. §§16.00 *et seq.* (1997).
154 Governor's Executive Order 01.01.1999.18.
155 Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research, *Personalized Guns: Reducing Gun Deaths Through Design Changes* at 7 (May 1998).
156 *Id.* at 8-10.
157 Dixon, *supra*, note 9 at 1005.

In sum, while personalization technology would not rid us of all gun injury and death, it would reduce dramatically teen suicides, unintentional shooting injuries and deaths, and criminal shootings with stolen guns. While suicides by gun owners and criminal acts by those in legal possession of guns would continue, the reduction in these other areas would be significant.

The elimination of teen suicides by firearm would save three lives every day nationwide, and an average of 10 lives a year in Maryland.

First, the elimination of teen suicides by firearm would save three lives every day nationwide, and an average of 10 lives a year in Maryland. With the turbulence characteristic of adolescence, at least one-third of all teens have thoughts of suicide. With a firearm accessible, these thoughts can be given effect. Studies show a strong correlation, for example, between adolescent suicide risk and a gun in the home.[158] That teen suicides doubled between 1970 and 1990 is also attributed to increased access to firearms. The actual number of suicide *attempts* did not go up significantly, but more attempts were successful because of firearm use. When a firearm is the chosen method for a suicide attempt, there is an 85-90% chance the attempt will end in death.[159]

The prevention of unintentional shootings would eliminate between 1,200 to 2,000 deaths every year nationwide.

Second, the prevention of unintentional shootings would eliminate between 1,200 to 2,000 deaths every year nationwide. In Maryland, at least 12 people died from unintentional shootings (with 38 more undetermined deaths) in 1996 alone, and many more were non-fatally injured. About 40% of all gunshot wounds suffered by children are unintentional.[160]

Thefts are a significant source of guns used in crime; one-third of the guns used by armed felons are stolen.

Finally, the homicides and non-fatal shootings from stolen guns represent a substantial portion of criminal gun death. National Crime Victimization Survey and FBI data show that about 500,000 guns, primarily handguns, are stolen every year. Other surveys show that thefts are a significant source of guns used in crime; one-third of the guns used by armed felons are stolen.[161] Preventing the use of guns by unauthorized users would effectively stem this flow of illegal gun use. Thus, of the 445 homicides in Maryland in 1996, personalized gun technology might have prevented the 148 which likely were committed with stolen guns.

In short, personalized gun technology would significantly reduce gun injury and death in Maryland. It would require patience, for older, unsafe guns would continue in circulation for years. Yet gradually, with all new guns personalized, the circulation of unsafe guns would diminish. While our own children or even grandchildren would perhaps not see the full benefit, we would ensure that our grandchildren's children would not die because a curious child picked up a gun or a despondent teen indulged a passing, fatal fantasy.

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158 JOHNS HOPKINS CENTER FOR GUN POLICY AND RESEARCH, *Personalized Guns: Reducing Gun Deaths Through Design Changes*, *supra*, note 155 at 3-4.

159 DIXON, *supra*, note 9 at 991 (citations omitted).

160 JOHNS HOPKINS CENTER FOR GUN POLICY AND RESEARCH, *Personalized Guns: Reducing Gun Deaths Through Design Changes*, *supra*, note 155 at 4-5 and *Firearms Deaths in Maryland: Summary Tables*," *supra*, note 97, Table I.

161 *Id.* at 5.

I appeal to the General Assembly, therefore, to show the courage and leadership needed to put Maryland in the forefront of this opportunity to protect our future generations. It should enact legislation immediately which sets forth a requirement, to be phased in over the next few years, for all handguns sold in Maryland to be personalized, or able to be fired by authorized users only.

ii. Health and Safety Regulation

In holding handguns to the same health and safety standards applied to other consumer products, we can also take advantage of our unique status as the only state with a Handgun Roster Board. With its mandate and expertise, the Board is in an optimal position to take important steps toward promoting the protection of children and others. It should use its authority to promulgate regulations with a view toward requiring child-proofing devices, personalized gun technology, and other safety features on guns sold in Maryland.

The Handgun Roster Board's current mandate, as explained above, is to review handguns to determine whether they are "useful for legitimate sporting, self-protection, or law enforcement purposes," and approve or disapprove them for sale in Maryland.[162] It must consider each handgun in light of nine specific criteria, *i.e.*, concealability, ballistic accuracy, weight, quality of materials and manufacture, *reliability as to safety*, caliber, detectability by standard security equipment, and utility for legitimate sporting, self-protection, or law enforcement activities.[163] Under its current authority, therefore, the Board can consider any consumer product safety issue, including whether a gun has a child-proofing device, in deciding whether the gun is useful for sporting, self-protection or law enforcement purposes.

Under this authority, the Board should promulgate regulations setting forth the health and safety standards it will apply to all guns to be approved for sale in Maryland. These regulations should work towards implementing Governor Glendening's proposal to require "personalized" or "smart" guns in Maryland, as well as the standards set forth in the Massachusetts regulations.

Under such regulations, the Board would be able to hold the firearms industry to the health and safety standards we apply to every other consumer product sold in Maryland. The Board could also modify the regulations as necessary to respond to emerging technologies. As public outcry, as well as litigation, finally propel the gun industry to use its formidable powers of innovation to develop new safety devices to protect the innocent from gun violence, the Handgun Roster Board should ensure, to the extent possible, that Marylanders receive the full benefit of those innovations.

Personalized guns would ensure that our grandchildren's children would not die because a curious child picked up a gun or a despondent teen indulged a passing, fatal fantasy.

As public outcry, as well as litigation, finally propel the gun industry to use its formidable powers of innovation to develop new safety devices to protect the innocent from gun violence, the Handgun Roster Board should ensure that Marylanders receive the full benefit of those innovations.

162 Md. Ann. Code Art, 27, §3J(b)(1)(1988).
163 Md. Ann. Code Art. 27, §§3I-J (1988).

If the Handgun Roster Board does not exercise its authority to afford Marylanders the protection from dangerous handguns they deserve, I intend to investigate the possibility of promulgating health and safety firearm regulations under the Consumer Protection Act. As outlined below, I will also examine the extent to which the industry uses deceptive advertising to market its products as an additional potential avenue for consumer firearms regulation.

iii. Unfair or Deceptive Advertising

In addition to imposing safety regulations on the design of handguns to be sold in Maryland, we should begin looking at the way guns are promoted in the State. Most important, it is illegal to sell guns to a minor, and any firearms advertisements targeting children should be banned. In addition, claims that gun ownership increases the safety of household members are highly suspect. Thus, I intend to begin an investigation of firearms promotion and advertisement in Maryland, and to take whatever steps may be appropriate to ensure that the gun industry does not unfairly target our children or subject anyone to misleading or deceptive information about its products.

Any firearms advertisements targeting children should be banned.

iv. Local Health and Safety Regulations

While federal consumer safety regulation will potentially be more effective than state regulation, and state regulation more effective than local, the old adage that "something is better than nothing" is certainly germane here. Should the State fail to protect children from the unintentional gunshot wound or premature death, then localities should step in. Montgomery and Prince George's counties, commendably, have already enacted ordinances requiring the sale of any handgun to be accompanied by the sale of a trigger lock.[164] Other counties should follow suit, and they may be able to go even farther in protecting their residents from harm.

State law generally preempts local regulation of firearms and ammunition, but there are several exceptions. Most important, counties and municipalities may regulate the sale and possession of firearms as they relate to minors and law enforcement personnel.[165] In an Opinion of the Attorney General, we concluded that this exception gives localities the power to require guns to be kept inaccessible to minors, or to mandate the sale of trigger locks to accompany all handgun transfers.[166] Thus, localities may be able to enact their own requirements for the sale of personalized gun technology and the use of such technology by law enforcement.

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164 *See, e.g.*, Montgomery County Code §57-5A(a)-(c).

165 Md. Code Ann., Art. 27, §36H *et seq.*

166 *See* 76 Op. Att'y Gen. 240 (1991); 82 Op. Att'y Gen. ___ (1997)[Opinion No. 97-04 (February 13, 1997)].

B. Holding the Gun Industry Accountable

We cannot and should not, however, rely solely on legislative and regulatory reform to stem the flow of gun violence in our communities. In the end, we must persuade the gun industry itself to join the effort to increase the safety of its products. Yet the gun industry has an incredibly powerful lobby and huge financial backing. Past experience teaches that the gun industry vigorously resists all reforms, with huge sums of money and lobbying prowess. We are unlikely to get true cooperation or willingness to work toward real solutions until the industry has financial reasons to come to the table.

We must persuade the gun industry itself to join the effort to increase the safety of its products.

1. Restoring the Legal Balance Between Individuals and Gun Manufacturers

In short, the gun industry will only begin to make significant changes in the way it manufactures and distributes its products when it begins to feel the pinch in its pocketbook. With its decision to respond to market saturation by increasing firearm lethality, with its refusal to develop safety mechanisms or do anything to help "keep guns out of hands of criminals," including closing gaping loopholes in private gun sales, the gun industry should be subject to the same accountability as other American product manufacturers.

In short, we must restore the legal balance between individuals and the gun industry to allow consumers to hold the industry accountable through the courts. We have a time-honored tradition in this country of recognizing that some things can be fixed more effectively through the tort system, rather than through government intervention. Allowing consumers to sue manufacturers of products which cause harm, and to hold them strictly liable for injuries under certain circumstances, has helped to maintain a necessary but delicate balance in the marketplace between the individual and powerful corporate manufacturers.

We lack this critical balance in Maryland. The Maryland consumer cannot sue gun manufacturers in Maryland courts under the doctrine of strict liability. This has profound implications for our State. As lawsuits against the gun industry spring up all over the country, we are in danger of becoming a safe haven for surplus or unsafe guns - a dumping ground for an industry under siege.

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We must restore the legal balance between individuals and the gun industry to allow consumers to hold the industry accountable through the courts.

2. Reinstating Strict Liability

Thus, we must reinstate strict liability as a theory under which Marylanders can seek to recover damages from the gun manufacturers. We must make it clear that for those who continue irresponsibly to flood our State with unsafe guns, for those who persist in putting an abnormally dangerous product into the Maryland marketplace, there will be a cause of action under which they can be held accountable in Maryland courts.

Strict liability shifts the costs to the party both better able to bear them and in a better position to eliminate them.

In 1985, in a groundbreaking case *Kelley v. R.G. Industries*,[167] the Court of Appeals of Maryland held that strict liability could be imposed on the manufacturers of Saturday Night Specials. While declining to apply previously-recognized principles of strict liability to handguns in general, it decided to expand common law strict liability doctrine to conform with public policy on handgun use established by the General Assembly and to hold Saturday Night Special manufacturers liable. Specifically, finding that Saturday Night Specials are too inaccurate, unreliable, and poorly made for any legitimate uses, but rather are valued only for criminal activity, manufacturers and marketers of the guns could be held strictly liable for gunshot injuries flowing from their criminal misuse. The Court noted that the gun manufacturers and dealers knew or should have known they were making and selling a product "principally to be used in criminal activity."[168]

The promise this decision may have held for bringing the gun industry into court never unfolded, since the General Assembly later eliminated all strict liability for damages flowing from firearms.[169] While this legislative compromise seemed right at the time, firearms technology and the dynamics of gun violence have changed. In reversing the trend the *Kelley* decision may have launched, we eliminated the Maryland consumer's ability to use what is widely-recognized as one of the best means of injury prevention - holding manufacturers of inherently and unreasonably dangerous products strictly liable for harms caused by their products.[170]

The purpose of strict liability is to ensure that the costs of injuries resulting from unreasonably dangerous or defective products be placed on the manufacturer rather than on victims.[171] Without strict liability, the costs of accidents and injury fall on the victim, and thus the injurer does not factor such costs into his decision-making about his product, and has no incentive to minimize the risk of accident and injury. Strict liability shifts the costs to the party both better able to bear them and in a better position to eliminate them.[172] Thus, strict liability discourages parties from manufacturing and distributing dangerous products, or encourages them to develop alternative designs and distribution which are safer.[173]

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167 304 Md. 124, 497 A.2d 1143 (1985).

168 *Id.* at 155.

169 Md. Ann. Code Art. 27, §36H-5(h)(1), which states, "A person or entity may not be held strictly liable for damages of any kind resulting from injuries to another person sustained as a result of the criminal use of any firearm by a third person, unless the person or entity conspired with the third person to commit, or willfully aided, abetted, or caused the commission of the criminal act in which the firearm was used."

170 *See* MARK D. POLSTON AND DOUGLAS S. WEIL, *Unsafe By Design: Using Tort Actions to Reduce Firearm-related Injuries*, 8 STANFORD LAW AND POLICY REVIEW 13 (Winter, 1997).

171 Greenman v. Yuba Power Prod. Inc., 59 Cal. 2d 57, 63, 377 P.2d 897, 901 (1962).

172 *See* ANDREW O. SMITH, *The Manufacture and Distribution of Handguns As An Abnormally Dangerous Activity*, 54 UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW REVIEW 369, 371 (1987).

173 *See* W. PROSSER, J. WADE & V. SCHWARTZ, *Cases and Materials on Torts*, 74-65 (7th ed. 1982).

Courts hold parties strictly liable under two general theories, *i.e.*, the abnormally dangerous activity doctrine, and the abnormally dangerous product doctrine.[174] Under the first theory, a party may be strictly liable if engaged in an ultra-hazardous activity, the danger of which cannot be eliminated even with the exercise of reasonable care, and the risks of which outweigh the utility to the community.[175]

Under the second doctrine, the manufacturer or marketer of an unreasonably dangerous product may be strictly liable if the court finds the product to be manufactured, designed, or marketed defectively.[176] In assessing the alleged defect, courts determine either whether the product conforms to consumer expectations, whether the risks of the product outweigh its benefits, or whether an alternative, safer product design would have been feasible.[177] Finally, some courts are beginning to recognize what scholars have called "generic liability" or "product category liability," in which strict liability is imposed upon manufacturers and marketers of products that are unreasonably dangerous despite the best possible design, construction, and warnings.[178]

In Maryland, individuals are now precluded from seeking recovery for handgun injury and death under any and all of these principles of strict liability. Marylanders are missing the opportunity others are now grasping to force the firearms industry finally to act responsibly. Handgun manufacturers and distributors "inject into the stream of commerce products intended to facilitate the infliction of grave personal injury."[179] The State of Maryland, its taxpayers and consumers of health insurance have incurred substantial financial harm from the costs resulting from these products, and many individuals have suffered untold misery and economic burden from the harm inflicted by firearms. Moreover, these harms will become more severe as lawsuits and regulations in other states begin to outlaw the sale of unsafe guns which remain perfectly legal in Maryland. Maryland will become a handgun mecca.

The State of Maryland, its taxpayers and consumers of health insurance have incurred substantial financial harm from the costs resulting from these products, and many individuals have suffered untold misery and economic burden from the harm inflicted by firearms.

174 Restatement (Second) of Torts, §402A.
175 *Id.* at §§519-520.
176 2 L. Frumer & M. Friedman, *Products Liability,* §16A(4)(f)(i).
177 *See* Phipps v. General Motors Corp., 278 Md. 337, 363 (1976); Kelley v. R.G. Industries, 304 Md. at 136-138; Barker v. Lull Engineering Co., Inc., 20 Cal.3d 413, 143, 573 P.2d 443 (1978).
178 *See* Carl T. Bogus, *The Third Revolution in Products Liability,* 72 Chicago Kent Law Review 3 (1996).
179 Andrew O. Smith, *supra,* note 171 at 369.

We must reinstate strict liability, so Maryland consumers can use what is widely-recognized as one of the best means of injury prevention - holding manufacturers of inherently and unreasonably dangerous products strictly liable for harms caused by their products.

In short, to protect our future and ensure Maryland does not become a safe haven for unsafe guns, we should make it clear that the gun industry shall also answer in our State for the harms it has caused. We should reinstate strict liability by statute, so that Marylanders have the means to force the industry to come to terms with the unreasonably dangerous nature of the products it pushes on American men, women, and children. Marylanders should be permitted to persuade the courts that any gun without a child-proof design or personalization technology is unreasonably dangerous, for a child's misuse of a gun or a criminal's use of a stolen gun are certainly foreseeable;[180] the gun industry has marketed guns without adequate safety warnings and safeguards against distribution to criminals;[181] the manufacture and distribution of handguns is an abnormally dangerous activity in which the harm it causes outweighs its benefits;[182] or handguns are abnormally dangerous products regardless of their manufacture or design because they have created a public health crisis of epidemic proportions.[183]

Thus, we should repeal the statute barring the imposition of strict liability for firearm injury and enact a strict liability law ensuring Marylanders the right to hold the gun industry accountable. Why should we put our State at any greater risk by allowing it to become a mecca for unsafe guns? Why should we be deprived of the opportunity, which is finally opening up at the end of this violent century, to make the gun industry answer for its share of the terrible cost of gun violence and to mend its ways? We should not pass up this opportunity to make Maryland a safer place for our children and grandchildren.

180 *See* POLSTON AND WEIL, *supra,* note 169.

181 DANIEL C. POPE, *Maryland Holds Manufacturer of 'Saturday Night Specials' Strictly Liable For Injuries Suffered By Innocent Victims of Criminal Handgun Violence,* XX Suffolk University Law Review 1147, 1156 (1986)(and citations therein).

182 *See* ANDREW O. SMITH, *supra,* note 171.

183 *See* CARL T. BOGUS, *supra,* note 177.

☛ To reduce intentional criminal shootings, we should take the following law enforcement measures. First, we should require all gun owners to be trained in the proper use, storage and cleaning of guns, and to obtain a fingerprint license before they take a firearm home. We should also preclude all lawbreakers from owning a gun - not only convicted felons, but also those convicted of a misdemeanor. Finally, we should assist law enforcement efforts by making the illegal sale and possession of firearms a felony and by allowing investigators to wear body wires when targeting illegal firearm sales.

A. Firearm Fingerprint Licensing and Training

We should end the paradox that Americans must pass a driver's test and obtain a license to operate a car, but can own and fire a handgun with no training or experience. We do require anyone wishing to *carry* a concealed firearm for protection to obtain a permit. The requirements for this permit are considerably more stringent than those necessary to pass a background check when buying a gun. In addition to never having been convicted of a felony, a person must be found, on the basis of an investigation, not to have exhibited a "propensity for violence or instability which may reasonably render his possession of a handgun a danger to himself or other law-abiding persons."[184] The applicant must also provide fingerprint identification and satisfactory evidence of being qualified and trained in the use of handguns.[185]

There is no reason why the same should not be required of people wishing to own handguns. Is it any less important for a person with a handgun under his mattress not to have a "propensity for violence" than it is for a person carrying the gun to work? Why should we allow people to own handguns without knowing how to operate them safely when we do not allow the same for people driving cars? To put it in the starkest terms, why do we allow anyone with any inclination toward violence to have a handgun? How many people must die before we acknowledge that this makes no sense?

In addition to preventing individuals with a known propensity for violence from owning handguns, fingerprint licensing will make it harder for the link between a gun and the person using it to be broken. This will aid law enforcement in its efforts to trace guns used in crime, and it will serve as both an impediment and a deterrence to straw purchases and other illegal firearms sales.

☛ We should end the paradox that Americans must pass a driver's test and obtain a license to operate a car, but can own and fire a handgun with no training or experience.

☛ No person should be allowed to own a handgun without demonstrating, on the basis of an investigation, that he has no "propensity for violence" or mental instability.

184 Md. Code Ann., Art. 27, §36E(5)(1996 Repl.).
185 *Id.*

A study conducted recently by the Center to Prevent Handgun Violence supports the efficacy of fingerprint licensing.[186] The study compared the use of firearms in crime and suicide in Maryland and New Jersey, two states with similar demographics. Both states' populations have similar age distribution and educational levels, percentages of people living below the poverty line, and percentages living in urban and rural settings. The states also have similar firearms laws, with the exception that New Jersey has required firearm purchasers to obtain a license since the 1960's.

The study, which compared firearms-related crime and suicide rates between 1970 and 1994, showed that New Jersey's violent crime, murder, and suicide rates are all significantly lower than those in Maryland. The mean percent of Maryland's homicide rates are 38% higher, aggravated assault rates 53% higher, and suicide rates 69% higher than those in New Jersey.[187]

Thus, we should require anyone buying a gun to obtain a fingerprint license. The requirements should be similar to those now imposed on gun owners seeking a permit to carry their guns, *i.e.*, the prospective gun owner should be required to submit fingerprints, to demonstrate evidence of being qualified in the operation of handguns, and to be found, on the basis of an investigation, not to have a propensity for violence.

B. Lawbreakers Should Not Own Handguns: Instituting Any Misdemeanor Conviction as a Bar to Gun Ownership

No one who breaks the law, juvenile or adult, should be allowed to own a handgun.

We should also take the common sense step of preventing anyone who breaks the law from owning a handgun. Currently, only convicted felons, spouse and child abusers, those convicted of misdemeanors carrying penalties of more than two years of incarceration, and those adjudicated mentally ill are precluded from owning firearms in Maryland. These laws reflect the policy that certain gun violence can be prevented by barring persons believed to be at high risk of future criminal activity from owning firearms. Indeed, background checks of prospective gun buyers identify about 70,000 prohibited persons every year, most of whom have been convicted of felonies.

This law leaves the misimpression that only law-abiding citizens own and purchase handguns. On the contrary, thousands of people with a history, sometimes substantial, of criminal activity buy handguns legally every year. Misdemeanor convictions carrying a penalty of less than two years incarceration are no obstacle to the legal purchase of firearms in Maryland, regardless of the number or types of misdemeanors on a person's record.

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186 CENTER TO PREVENT HANDGUN VIOLENCE, *The Effectiveness of Firearms Licensing* (July 1996).

187 *Id.*

Both longstanding research and recent scholarship demonstrate that this policy is misguided. Experts established long ago that people with a history of even a single prior arrest are, as a group, significantly more likely to engage in future criminal activity than are those with no criminal history.[188] A recent study published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* concluded specifically that handgun purchasers with prior misdemeanor convictions are at substantially increased risk of future criminal activity, including violent and firearms-related crimes.[189]

The study examined the criminal records of almost 6,000 handgun purchasers over 15 years, both before and after the firearms purchase. It found that handgun purchasers with at least one prior misdemeanor conviction were more than 7 times as likely as those with no prior criminal record to be charged after the handgun purchase with a new offense, including nonviolent firearm offenses, violent offenses, and Violent Crime Index offenses. Those with more than one prior conviction for a violent misdemeanor offense were more than 10 times as likely to be charged with new criminal activity, and 15 times as likely to be charged with murder, rape, robbery, or aggravated assault. Even those with only *one* misdemeanor conviction for a nonviolent offense were nearly 5 times as likely to be charged with new offenses involving firearms or violence.[190]

Handgun purchasers with prior misdemeanor convictions are more than seven times more likely to commit a new offense as those with no prior criminal record.

Thus, I recommend that Maryland take the lead in correcting this error and establish the simple policy that no one who breaks the law can own a handgun. This automatic bar should also include juvenile offenders. The evidence makes clear that allowing persons with any criminal history to own a handgun increases the chances that some legally purchased guns will be used in future gun violence. Moreover, a recent national survey indicates that 95% of Americans, including 91% of gun owners, support prohibiting the purchase of firearms by persons with misdemeanor convictions.[191] We should save lives and prevent many future violent crimes by instituting a misdemeanor conviction of any kind as a bar to the purchase of a handgun in Maryland.

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188 This increased likelihood of future criminality also characterizes juveniles with arrest records. For example, one study showed that 94% of boys incarcerated in juvenile institutions were arrested as adults, with 82% for a major felony and 65% for a violent crime. Another survey found that 36% of juveniles with only one arrest were arrested again by age 25, 62% with 2-4 juvenile arrests had another by age 25, and 78% with 5 or more juvenile arrests were rearrested as adults. *See*, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, *Guide for Implementing the Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders* at 114-115 (1995)(citations omitted).

189 Caren J. Wintemute, *et al.*, *Prior Misdemeanor Convictions as a Risk Factor for Later Violent and Firearm-Related Criminal Activity Among Authorized Purchasers of Handguns*, JAMA Vol. 280, No. 24 (December 23/30, 1998).

190 *Id.*

191 S. P. Teret, D. W. Webster, and J.S. Vernick, et al., *Support For New Policies to Regulate Firearms: Results of Two National Surveys*, 339 New England Journal of Medicine 813-818 (1998).

C. Increase Law Enforcement Tools for Targeting Illegal Sales and Possession of Handguns

Finally, the General Assembly should provide assistance to law enforcement efforts to reduce illegal sales and possession of handguns by enacting two changes in the firearms laws. First, under current law, illegal possession or sales of firearms are misdemeanors.[192] Although violations of Art. 27, §445, which set forth the restrictions on the sale, transfer and possession of firearms, carry the potential for incarceration, these crimes should be felonies. The characterization of these offenses as misdemeanors sends the wrong message. It conveys both to potential offenders and to members of the criminal justice system responsible for prosecuting and sentencing offenders that the crimes are not that serious. It falls critically short of communicating what should be the opposite message, *i.e.*, that illegal firearm sales and possession contribute to an epidemic of violence we will no longer tolerate, and they will be treated as the profound threat that we recognize them to be.

The illegal sale or possession of firearms should be a felony, not a misdemeanor.

For example, Art. 27, §445(c) prohibits the sale of ammunition to a minor. Should not this crime, which could lead to the kind of tragedy suffered at Columbine High School in Colorado, be a felony? Should a person who "transports firearms into this State for the purpose of illegal sale or trafficking" be charged with a mere misdemeanor?[193] In addition to the message we want to send offenders, there is a practical, law enforcement-related reason these crimes should be felonies. If a Maryland firearm trafficker leaves the State, the FBI cannot assist Maryland law enforcement in tracking down the fugitive because he is only charged with a misdemeanor. Thus, violations of Art. 27, §445 should be felonies.

Second, law enforcement officers investigating the illegal sale of regulated firearms should be permitted to use body wires. Under the law prohibiting straw purchases, the details of a transaction are critical to whether it constitutes an illegal sale.[194] It is often extremely difficult to reconstruct these details to prosecute the crime without proof of what actually happened. We should enhance law enforcement's ability to identify and prosecute straw purchasers and gun traffickers by allowing them to tape the illegal transactions.

192 Md. Ann. Code, Art. 27, §§445-449 (1996 Repl.).
193 Md. Ann. Code, Art. 27, *supra*, note 191, §449(d).
194 Md. Ann. Code, Art. 27, §441 (1996 Repl.).

Crime gun tracing statistics from Baltimore City underscore the importance of cracking down on illegal trafficking and straw purchases. The *ATF Crime Gun Trace Analysis Report* shows that 57% of crime guns in Maryland originate within the State. Eleven percent come from border states, with 32% from the 47 other states. A large percentage of these guns are purchased legally and turn up in a crime within three years. Thus, the report demonstrates that a significant amount of illegal gun trafficking and straw purchases are taking place in Maryland.[195] According law enforcement a more effective means of identifying illegal gun purchases is of critical importance.

57% of crime guns in Maryland originate within the State.

To reduce the remainder of firearm death and injury, i.e., adult suicides and assaults between family and acquaintances, we must, in the short term, change our gun culture so that gun ownership is no longer viewed as positive, mainstream behavior. In the long term, we will not eliminate all types of handgun death and injury until, through restrictive handgun licensing, we ensure that most people no longer have guns.

Gun ownership must go the way of smoking, which was once accepted universally and is now recognized as a harmful activity that cannot be inflicted on other unconsenting individuals.

A. Changing the Gun Culture

Government regulation can address many of the causes of gun injury and death, but as in most things, it cannot be the full answer. To reduce the categories of injury not reachable by government intervention or the tort system, we must, in the short term, change our culture - the culture in which the majority who do not own guns accept without question the risk of being surrounded by people who do. We must change the fact that we do not typically even think about the dangers we all face every day - the risk of taking our children shopping at a mall and having someone's firearm accidentally discharge; the risk of going to work and having a fellow employee's momentary rage turn lethal; the risk of a neighbor's child finding his parent's loaded, unlocked gun and unintentionally killing a daughter; the risk of a criminal stealing a neighbor's gun to hold us up at gunpoint. We must change this culture of passive acceptance to one in which people view gun ownership as dangerous and aberrant and behave accordingly. Gun ownership must go the way of smoking, which was once accepted universally and is now recognized as a harmful activity that cannot be inflicted on other unconsenting individuals.

[195] The Baltimore County Police Department's *Third Grade Gun Safety Program* and its high school counterpart, *Violence in America*, teach children, with age-appropriate curricula, about the dangers of guns, how to handle various situations which might involve guns, the nature of gun violence in America, and how to respond to and avoid violence.

This kind of sea change in public attitudes and behavior requires mounting a vigorous public information campaign. This campaign must confront not only decades of misinformation and misunderstanding, but also the gun industry's and the NRA's well-financed propaganda.

Daunting though it seems, it can be done. Our attitudes toward smoking have changed radically over the past few years. A generation ago almost no one wore seatbelts despite their availability, and now their widespread use saves thousands of lives each year. Bicycle helmets and child car restraints are still other examples of public information campaigns changing public attitudes and behavior.

We must engage everyone - schools, employers, physicians, government, and especially parents - to begin the task of informing and convincing people of the truth about guns and gun ownership.

Thus, I recommend that we must engage everyone - schools, employers, physicians, government, and especially parents - to begin the task of informing and convincing people of the truth about guns and gun ownership. First, to put teeth in this initiative, I call upon the General Assembly to take the lead and make guns in public accommodations illegal. We do not allow smokers to harm others in public places by indulging their smoking habit. Likewise, we should no longer allow anyone, with the exception of licensed law enforcement officers, to endanger the lives of others by carrying a gun into a place of public accommodation. It is one thing to continue to tolerate people choosing to endanger themselves and their loved ones by harboring a handgun in their bedroom. It is quite another to ask people to endanger their own children by taking them to a movie theater where people are permitted to carry handguns.

In addition, private employers outside of the context of public accommodations should follow the State's lead in making workplaces "gun-free." Prominent signs should remind everyone entering that guns must be left behind.

Second, we all must help escalate the conversation about the dangers of guns. Physicians, especially pediatricians, should talk to patients about the dangers of firearms. Law enforcement officers should take advantage of their status as role models in the classroom and teach children about how to protect themselves from gun violence. For example, the Baltimore County Police have instituted gun violence prevention programs in area elementary, middle and high schools.[196]

Schools should also make such discussions part of their curriculum. They should ask parents to sign gun-free pledges, which would assure other parents that their children will not be endangered by guns in the homes of their children's friends. They should consider following the example of some schools around the country which have already asked students to sign gun-free pledges. Finally, as we have with drug-free zones, we should create gun-free zones around school premises.

[196] The Baltimore County Police Department's *Third Grade Gun Safety Program* and its high school counterpart, *Violence in America*, teach children, with age-appropriate curricula, about the dangers of guns, how to handle various situations that might involve guns, the nature of gun violence in America, and how to respond to and avoid violence.

As always, parents have a special role. Without the commitment and involvement of parents, genuine change in attitude and behavior is beyond reach. Parents must talk to their kids, question their kids, and listen to their kids about guns. They must explain the propaganda, the dangers, the temptations. They must talk to the parents of their children's friends about their attitudes and habits regarding gun ownership. Finally, they must become models for their children.

Thus, I call upon educators, doctors, business owners, private and public employers, and especially parents to join in an effort to change our gun culture into one in which everyone regards guns as the destructive instruments of injury and death we know them to be, and to see gun ownership as dangerous, unacceptable behavior.

Without the commitment and involvement of parents, genuine change in attitude and behavior is beyond reach.

B. Restrictive Handgun Licensing: Homes and Neighborhoods Free of Guns

The course I have outlined will take us a long way toward a safer, saner Maryland. I pledge to do everything possible to move these initiatives forward. Yet the sad truth is that even at the end of that road, we will not be where we should be, or where we can be. We are capable of more - an even better Maryland and a better country. To get there, we must overcome the reluctance within ourselves and in others to confront candidly why we own handguns at all, and to come to terms with the inexorable conclusion that gun ownership is not worth its costs.

Handguns exact too high a price. We should pay it no longer.

Our goal, then, must be to eliminate widespread handgun ownership through restrictive handgun licensing. This will preserve the benefits of handgun use while finally ridding our communities of its terrible cost. Law enforcement personnel must have handguns for use on the job. Business owners may need a licensed gun on the premises under certain circumstances. Sports shooters will still practice their sport. Where guns are needed to advance reasonable law enforcement purposes or to participate in a regulated sporting activity, they will be licensed for use in that manner. People will no longer, however, own guns without demonstrating a compelling law enforcement or recreational reason to do so.

The presence of handguns in homes across America endangers everyone. We do not need them, and the misguided desire people feel to own handguns for self-defense would be greatly diminished if they did not feel threatened by widespread handgun ownership. We certainly do not need handguns badly enough to continue numbly to accept the pain and anguish they inflict. Handguns exact too high a price. We should pay it no longer.

SENATE BILL 281

E4 (3lr0154)

ENROLLED BILL

— *Judicial Proceedings/Judiciary and Health and Government Operations* —

Introduced by **The President (By Request – Administration) and Senators Benson, Conway, Currie, Ferguson, Forehand, Frosh, Kelley, King, Madaleno, Manno, Montgomery, Peters, Pinsky, Ramirez, Raskin, Robey, Rosapepe, Young, ~~and Zirkin~~ Zirkin, ~~and Jones-Rodwell~~ Jones–Rodwell, and McFadden**

Read and Examined by Proofreaders:

_____
Proofreader.

_____
Proofreader.

Sealed with the Great Seal and presented to the Governor, for his approval this _____ day of _____ at _____ o'clock, _____ M.

_____
President.

CHAPTER _____

EXHIBIT 147 6/13/18 KV

AN ACT concerning

Firearm Safety Act of 2013

FOR the purpose of *establishing a certain exception to the prohibition against carrying a deadly weapon on public school property; making it a misdemeanor to possess or use certain firearm ammunition during and in relation to the commission of a certain crime of violence;* altering the authorization for a person to wear, carry, or transport a handgun to be within certain limitations; designating certain firearms as assault weapons; prohibiting, with certain exceptions, a person from transporting an assault weapon into the State or possessing, selling, offering to sell, transferring, purchasing, or receiving an assault weapon; ~~authorizing certain licensed firearms dealers to continue to possess, sell, offer for sale, or~~

EXPLANATION: **CAPITALS INDICATE MATTER ADDED TO EXISTING LAW.**
[Brackets] indicate matter deleted from existing law.
Underlining indicates amendments to bill.
~~Strike out~~ indicates matter stricken from the bill by amendment or deleted from the law by amendment.
Italics indicate opposite chamber/conference committee amendments.

EXHIBIT 13

~~transfer assault long guns or copycat weapons~~ providing that certain prohibitions relating to certain assault weapons and detachable magazines do not apply to certain persons under certain circumstances; authorizing a person to transport certain assault weapons under certain circumstances; authorizing certain persons to continue to possess assault long guns or copycat weapons under certain circumstances; ~~providing that certain registration requirements for certain assault weapons do not apply under certain circumstances;~~ altering the maximum capacity of rounds of ammunition allowable to be manufactured, sold, offered for sale, purchased, received, or transferred for a firearm, *with certain exceptions*; making it a misdemeanor to use an assault long gun or a copycat weapon or a magazine that exceeds a certain maximum capacity of rounds of ammunition in the commission of a felony or a crime of violence; requiring a certain hearing officer, after making a certain determination, to order certain individuals to surrender ~~or consign~~ firearms in the individual's possession under certain circumstances; prohibiting an individual, while hunting for any wild bird or mammal, from shooting or discharging a firearm within a certain distance of a public or nonpublic school during certain times; *repealing certain duties of the Police Training Commission relating to a certain firearms safety training course;* requiring the Secretary of State Police to disapprove an application for a State–regulated firearms dealer's license if the Secretary determines that the applicant intends a certain person to participate or hold a certain interest in the management or operation of the business for which the license is sought; ~~requiring that~~ *requiring the Secretary to include certain information in a certain notice if a State–regulated firearms dealer's license application is denied; authorizing* the Secretary *to* suspend a dealer's license if the licensee is not in compliance with certain record keeping and reporting requirements; *authorizing the Secretary to lift a certain license suspension under certain circumstances;* prohibiting a certain person from selling, purchasing, renting, transferring, or receiving a certain regulated firearm unless the person presents or possesses a certain handgun qualification license issued by the Secretary ~~of State Police~~ or certain credentials or identification; providing for certain exceptions to the requirement to present and possess a certain handgun qualification license under certain circumstances; establishing certain requirements and procedures for the issuance and renewal of a certain handgun qualification license; authorizing the Secretary to revoke a certain handgun qualification license under certain circumstances; requiring a certain person to return a certain handgun qualification license under certain circumstances; establishing certain requirements and procedures for the issuance of a replacement handgun qualification license under certain circumstances; requiring certain fees; requiring a certain licensee or designated law enforcement agency to transfer a certain firearm application to the Secretary in an electronic format; authorizing a certain hearing for a certain aggrieved person under certain circumstances; altering the information required in a certain statement for a certain firearm application; altering the circumstances under which a person is prohibited from possessing a certain regulated firearm; making it a misdemeanor for a certain person to possess certain ammunition if the person is prohibited from

possessing a certain firearm under certain circumstances; establishing certain penalties; requiring certain persons to provide certain data about a certain person to a certain federal index in a certain manner under certain circumstances; authorizing a certain person who is subject to certain prohibitions from possessing certain firearms to apply for certain relief from certain prohibitions under certain circumstances; establishing the procedures and requirements for a person who is subject to certain prohibitions on the possession of certain firearms to apply for certain relief for certain prohibitions; ~~requiring certain persons to enter into a certain memorandum of understanding~~ *authorizing the Secretary of Health and Mental Hygiene to adopt certain regulations; providing that certain individuals may not be held criminally or civilly liable for certain actions*; requiring a person who moves into the State for the purpose of establishing residency to register certain firearms within a certain time period with the Secretary in a certain manner; requiring that a licensed dealer keep records of all receipts, sales, and other dispositions of firearms affected in connection with the licensed dealer's business; requiring the Secretary to adopt certain regulations specifying certain information; requiring that the records that licensed dealers maintain include certain information; specifying certain record keeping requirements to be met when a firearms business is discontinued; requiring that a licensee respond in a certain way after receipt of a request from the Secretary for certain information; authorizing the Secretary to implement a system by which a certain person may request certain information; requiring the Secretary to inspect the inventory and records of a licensed dealer under certain circumstances; authorizing the Secretary to conduct a certain inspection during a certain time; *requiring certain persons who sell or transfer regulated firearms to notify certain purchasers or recipients at the time of purchase or transfer that the purchaser or recipient is required to report a lost or stolen regulated firearm to a certain law enforcement agency; requiring the owner of a regulated firearm to report the loss or theft of the regulated firearm to a certain law enforcement agency within a certain period of time after the owner discovers the loss or theft; requiring a law enforcement agency on receipt of a report of a lost or stolen regulated firearm to enter certain information into a certain database;* providing that certain information is not open to public inspection; prohibiting a certain person from possessing a rifle or shotgun under certain circumstances; repealing a provision of law that prohibits a certain person from possessing a rifle or shotgun unless the person possesses a certain physician's certificate; requiring a certain applicant for a certain firearm permit to complete a certain firearm training course under certain circumstances; exempting a certain applicant for a permit from a certain training requirement under certain circumstances; authorizing the Secretary to issue a certain handgun qualification license without an additional application or fee under certain circumstances; *prohibiting public inspection of the records of certain regulated firearm dealers, owners, or permit holders; authorizing the individual named in the record and the individual's attorney to view certain records; providing that this Act does not prohibit the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services and the Department of State Police from accessing certain records in the performance of official duties;*

defining certain terms; *requiring the Department of State Police to make certain investigations and to report its findings to the Governor and the General Assembly on or before a certain date; providing for the termination of certain provisions of this Act;* and generally relating to firearms.

BY adding to
Article – Criminal Law
Section 4–110
Annotated Code of Maryland
(2012 Replacement Volume and 2012 Supplement)

BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments,
Article – Criminal Law
Section *4–102,* 4–203(b), and 4–301 through 4–306 to be under the amended subtitle "Subtitle 3. Assault Weapons and Detachable Magazines"
Annotated Code of Maryland
(2012 Replacement Volume and 2012 Supplement)

BY adding to
Article – Health – General
Section 10–632(g)
Annotated Code of Maryland
(2009 Replacement Volume and 2012 Supplement)

BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments,
Article – Natural Resources
Section 10–410(g)
Annotated Code of Maryland
(2012 Replacement Volume)

BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments,
Article – Public Safety
Section *3–208,* 5–101, 5–110(a) *and (b),* 5–114(a), 5–115, 5–118(b)(2) and (3), 5–120, 5–133, 5–143, 5–205, 5–206, 5–301, and 5–306
Annotated Code of Maryland
(2011 Replacement Volume and 2012 Supplement)

BY adding to
Article – Public Safety
Section 5–117.1, 5–118(b)(4), 5–133.1, 5–133.2, 5–133.3, ~~and 5–143~~ 5–143, ~~and~~ 5–145, *and 5–146*
Annotated Code of Maryland
(2011 Replacement Volume and 2012 Supplement)

BY repealing
Article – Public Safety
Section 5–119

Annotated Code of Maryland
(2011 Replacement Volume and 2012 Supplement)

BY repealing and reenacting, without amendments,
Article – State Government
Section 10–616(a)
Annotated Code of Maryland
(2009 Replacement Volume and 2012 Supplement)

BY adding to
Article – State Government
Section 10–616(v)
Annotated Code of Maryland
(2009 Replacement Volume and 2012 Supplement)

SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, That the Laws of Maryland read as follows:

Article – Criminal Law

4–102.

(a) This section does not apply to:

(1) a law enforcement officer in the regular course of the officer's duty;

(2) AN OFF–DUTY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER WHO IS A PARENT, GUARDIAN, OR VISITOR OF A STUDENT ATTENDING A SCHOOL LOCATED ON THE PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY, PROVIDED THAT:

(I) THE OFFICER IS DISPLAYING THE OFFICER'S BADGE OR CREDENTIAL; AND

(II) THE WEAPON CARRIED OR POSSESSED BY THE OFFICER IS CONCEALED;

[(2)] (3) *a person hired by a county board of education specifically for the purpose of guarding public school property;*

[(3)] (4) *a person engaged in organized shooting activity for educational purposes; or*

[(4)] (5) *a person who, with a written invitation from the school principal, displays or engages in a historical demonstration using a weapon or a replica of a weapon for educational purposes.*

(b) A person may not carry or possess a firearm, knife, or deadly weapon of any kind on public school property.

(c) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, a person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 3 years or a fine not exceeding $1,000 or both.

(2) A person who is convicted of carrying or possessing a handgun in violation of this section shall be sentenced under Subtitle 2 of this title.

4–110.

(A) IN THIS SECTION, "RESTRICTED FIREARM AMMUNITION" MEANS A CARTRIDGE, A SHELL, OR ANY OTHER DEVICE THAT:

(1) CONTAINS EXPLOSIVE OR INCENDIARY MATERIAL DESIGNED AND INTENDED FOR USE IN A FIREARM; AND

(2) HAS A CORE CONSTRUCTED, EXCLUDING TRACES OF OTHER SUBSTANCES, ENTIRELY FROM ONE OR A COMBINATION OF:

(I) TUNGSTEN ALLOYS;

(II) STEEL;

(III) IRON;

(IV) BRASS;

(V) BERYLLIUM COPPER;

(VI) DEPLETED URANIUM; OR

(VII) AN EQUIVALENT MATERIAL OF SIMILAR DENSITY OR HARDNESS.

(B) A PERSON MAY NOT, DURING AND IN RELATION TO THE COMMISSION OF A CRIME OF VIOLENCE AS DEFINED IN § 14–101 OF THIS ARTICLE, POSSESS OR USE RESTRICTED FIREARM AMMUNITION.

(C) A PERSON WHO VIOLATES THIS SECTION IS GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR AND ON CONVICTION IS SUBJECT TO IMPRISONMENT NOT EXCEEDING 5 YEARS OR A FINE NOT EXCEEDING $5,000 OR BOTH.

4–203.

(b) This section does not prohibit:

(1) the wearing, carrying, or transporting of a handgun by a person who [is on active assignment engaged in law enforcement,] is authorized at the time and under the circumstances to wear, carry, or transport the handgun as part of the person's official equipment, and is:

(i) a law enforcement official of the United States, the State, or a county or city of the State;

(ii) a member of the armed forces of the United States or of the National Guard on duty or traveling to or from duty;

(iii) a law enforcement official of another state or subdivision of another state temporarily in this State on official business;

(iv) a correctional officer or warden of a correctional facility in the State;

(v) a sheriff or full–time assistant or deputy sheriff of the State; or

(vi) a temporary or part–time sheriff's deputy;

(2) the wearing, carrying, or transporting of a handgun, **IN COMPLIANCE WITH ANY LIMITATIONS IMPOSED UNDER § 5–307 OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY ARTICLE,** by a person to whom a permit to wear, carry, or transport the handgun has been issued under Title 5, Subtitle 3 of the Public Safety Article;

(3) the carrying of a handgun on the person or in a vehicle while the person is transporting the handgun to or from the place of legal purchase or sale, or to or from a bona fide repair shop, or between bona fide residences of the person, or between the bona fide residence and place of business of the person, if the business is operated and owned substantially by the person if each handgun is unloaded and carried in an enclosed case or an enclosed holster;

(4) the wearing, carrying, or transporting by a person of a handgun used in connection with an organized military activity, a target shoot, formal or informal target practice, sport shooting event, hunting, a Department of Natural Resources–sponsored firearms and hunter safety class, trapping, or a dog obedience training class or show, while the person is engaged in, on the way to, or returning from that activity if each handgun is unloaded and carried in an enclosed case or an enclosed holster;

(5) the moving by a bona fide gun collector of part or all of the collector's gun collection from place to place for public or private exhibition if each handgun is unloaded and carried in an enclosed case or an enclosed holster;

(6) the wearing, carrying, or transporting of a handgun by a person on real estate that the person owns or leases or where the person resides or within the confines of a business establishment that the person owns or leases;

(7) the wearing, carrying, or transporting of a handgun by a supervisory employee:

(i) in the course of employment;

(ii) within the confines of the business establishment in which the supervisory employee is employed; and

(iii) when so authorized by the owner or manager of the business establishment;

(8) the carrying or transporting of a signal pistol or other visual distress signal approved by the United States Coast Guard in a vessel on the waterways of the State or, if the signal pistol or other visual distress signal is unloaded and carried in an enclosed case, in a vehicle; or

(9) the wearing, carrying, or transporting of a handgun by a person who is carrying a court order requiring the surrender of the handgun, if:

(i) the handgun is unloaded;

(ii) the person has notified the law enforcement unit, barracks, or station that the handgun is being transported in accordance with the court order; and

(iii) the person transports the handgun directly to the law enforcement unit, barracks, or station.

Subtitle 3. Assault [Pistols] **WEAPONS** and Detachable Magazines.

4–301.

(A) IN THIS SUBTITLE THE FOLLOWING WORDS HAVE THE MEANINGS INDICATED.

(B) "ASSAULT LONG GUN" MEANS ANY ASSAULT WEAPON LISTED UNDER § 5–101(R)(2) OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY ARTICLE.

(C) [In this subtitle, "assault] **"ASSAULT** pistol" means any of the following firearms [or a copy regardless of the producer or manufacturer]:

(1) AA Arms AP–9 semiautomatic pistol;

(2) Bushmaster semiautomatic pistol;

(3) Claridge HI–TEC semiautomatic pistol;

(4) D Max Industries semiautomatic pistol;

(5) Encom MK–IV, MP–9, or MP–45 semiautomatic pistol;

(6) Heckler and Koch semiautomatic SP–89 pistol;

(7) Holmes MP–83 semiautomatic pistol;

(8) Ingram MAC 10/11 semiautomatic pistol and variations including the Partisan Avenger and the SWD Cobray;

(9) Intratec TEC–9/DC–9 semiautomatic pistol in any centerfire variation;

(10) P.A.W.S. type semiautomatic pistol;

(11) Skorpion semiautomatic pistol;

(12) Spectre double action semiautomatic pistol (Sile, F.I.E., Mitchell);

(13) UZI semiautomatic pistol;

(14) Weaver Arms semiautomatic Nighthawk pistol; or

(15) Wilkinson semiautomatic "Linda" pistol.

(D) "ASSAULT WEAPON" MEANS:

(1) AN ASSAULT LONG GUN;

(2) AN ASSAULT PISTOL; OR

(3) A COPYCAT WEAPON.

(E) (1) "COPYCAT WEAPON" MEANS:

(I) A SEMIAUTOMATIC CENTERFIRE RIFLE THAT CAN ACCEPT A DETACHABLE MAGAZINE AND HAS ANY TWO OF THE FOLLOWING:

~~1. A PISTOL GRIP THAT PROTRUDES CONSPICUOUSLY BENEATH THE ACTION OF THE WEAPON;~~

~~2. A THUMBHOLE STOCK;~~

~~3.~~ A FOLDING ~~OR TELESCOPING~~ STOCK;

~~4. 3.~~ *2.* A GRENADE LAUNCHER OR FLARE LAUNCHER; *OR*

~~5. 4.~~ *3.* A FLASH SUPPRESSOR; ~~OR~~

~~6. 5. A FORWARD PISTOL GRIP;~~

(II) A SEMIAUTOMATIC CENTERFIRE RIFLE THAT HAS A FIXED MAGAZINE WITH THE CAPACITY TO ACCEPT MORE THAN 10 ROUNDS;

(III) A SEMIAUTOMATIC CENTERFIRE RIFLE THAT HAS AN OVERALL LENGTH OF LESS THAN ~~30~~ *29* INCHES;

~~(IV) A SEMIAUTOMATIC PISTOL THAT CAN ACCEPT A DETACHABLE MAGAZINE AND HAS ANY TWO OF THE FOLLOWING:~~

~~1. A THREADED BARREL, CAPABLE OF ACCEPTING A FLASH SUPPRESSOR, FORWARD HANDGRIP, OR SILENCER;~~

~~2. A SECOND HANDGRIP;~~

~~3. A SHROUD THAT IS ATTACHED TO OR THAT PARTIALLY OR COMPLETELY ENCIRCLES THE BARREL, EXCEPT FOR A SLIDE THAT ENCLOSES THE BARREL, AND THAT ALLOWS THE BEARER TO FIRE THE WEAPON WITHOUT BURNING THE BEARER'S HAND; OR~~

~~4. THE CAPACITY TO ACCEPT A DETACHABLE MAGAZINE OUTSIDE THE PISTOL GRIP;~~

~~(V)~~ *(IV)* A SEMIAUTOMATIC PISTOL WITH A FIXED MAGAZINE THAT CAN ACCEPT MORE THAN 10 ROUNDS;

~~(VI)~~ *(V)* A SEMIAUTOMATIC SHOTGUN THAT HAS:

~~1.~~ A FOLDING ~~OR TELESCOPING~~ STOCK; ~~AND~~

~~2. A PISTOL GRIP THAT PROTRUDES CONSPICUOUSLY BENEATH THE ACTION OF THE WEAPON, THUMBHOLE STOCK, OR VERTICAL HANDGRIP;~~ OR

~~(VII)~~ *(VI)* A SHOTGUN WITH A REVOLVING CYLINDER.

(2) "COPYCAT WEAPON" DOES NOT INCLUDE AN ASSAULT LONG GUN OR AN ASSAULT PISTOL.

(F) "DETACHABLE MAGAZINE" MEANS AN AMMUNITION FEEDING DEVICE THAT CAN BE REMOVED READILY FROM A FIREARM WITHOUT REQUIRING DISASSEMBLY OF THE FIREARM ACTION OR WITHOUT THE USE OF A TOOL, INCLUDING A BULLET OR CARTRIDGE.

(G) "FLASH SUPPRESSOR" MEANS A DEVICE THAT FUNCTIONS, OR IS INTENDED TO FUNCTION, TO PERCEPTIBLY REDUCE OR REDIRECT MUZZLE FLASH FROM THE SHOOTER'S FIELD OF VISION.

~~(H) "FORWARD PISTOL GRIP" MEANS A GRIP THAT ALLOWS FOR A PISTOL-STYLE GRASP FORWARD OF THE TRIGGER.~~

~~(I)~~ *(H)* "LICENSED FIREARMS DEALER" MEANS A PERSON WHO HOLDS A DEALER'S LICENSE UNDER TITLE 5, SUBTITLE 1 OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY ARTICLE.

~~(J) "PISTOL GRIP THAT PROTRUDES CONSPICUOUSLY BENEATH THE ACTION OF THE WEAPON" MEANS A GRIP THAT ALLOWS FOR A PISTOL-STYLE GRASP IN WHICH THE WEB OF THE TRIGGER HAND BETWEEN THE THUMB AND INDEX FINGER CAN BE PLACED BELOW THE TOP OF THE EXPOSED PORTION OF THE TRIGGER WHILE FIRING.~~

~~(K) "THUMBHOLE STOCK" MEANS A STOCK WITH A HOLE THAT ALLOWS THE THUMB OF THE TRIGGER HAND TO PENETRATE INTO OR THROUGH THE STOCK WHILE FIRING.~~

4–302.

This subtitle does not apply to:

(1) if acting within the scope of official business, personnel of the United States government or a unit of that government, members of the armed forces of the United States or of the National Guard, ~~*MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND*~~

~~*DEFENSE FORCE,*~~ ~~or~~ law enforcement personnel of the State or a local unit in the State**, OR A RAILROAD POLICE OFFICER AUTHORIZED UNDER TITLE 3 OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY ARTICLE OR 49 U.S.C. § 28101**;

(2) a firearm modified to render it permanently inoperative;

(3) **POSSESSION, *IMPORTATION*, MANUFACTURE, RECEIPT FOR MANUFACTURE, SHIPMENT FOR MANUFACTURE, *STORAGE*,** purchases, sales, and transport to or by a licensed firearms dealer or manufacturer who is:

(i) providing or servicing an assault **[**pistol**]** **WEAPON** or detachable magazine for a law enforcement unit or for personnel exempted under item (1) of this section; ~~or~~

(ii) acting to sell or transfer an assault **[**pistol**]** **WEAPON** or detachable magazine to a licensed firearm dealer in another state ***OR TO AN INDIVIDUAL PURCHASER IN ANOTHER STATE THROUGH A LICENSED FIREARMS DEALER***; **OR**

(III) ACTING TO RETURN TO A CUSTOMER IN ANOTHER STATE AN ASSAULT WEAPON TRANSFERRED TO THE LICENSED FIREARMS DEALER OR MANUFACTURER UNDER THE TERMS OF A WARRANTY OR FOR REPAIR;

(4) organizations that are required or authorized by federal law governing their specific business or activity to maintain assault **[**pistols**]** **WEAPONS** and applicable ammunition and detachable magazines;

(5) the receipt of an assault **[**pistol**]** **WEAPON** or detachable magazine by inheritance**, *AND POSSESSION OF THE INHERITED ASSAULT WEAPON OR DETACHABLE MAGAZINE,*** if the decedent lawfully possessed the assault **[**pistol**]** **WEAPON** ***OR DETACHABLE MAGAZINE AND THE PERSON INHERITING THE ASSAULT WEAPON OR DETACHABLE MAGAZINE IS NOT OTHERWISE DISQUALIFIED FROM POSSESSING A REGULATED FIREARM***; ~~or~~

(6) the receipt of an assault **[**pistol**]** **WEAPON** or detachable magazine by a personal representative of an estate for purposes of exercising the powers and duties of a personal representative of an estate**;** ~~**OR**~~

(7) POSSESSION BY A PERSON WHO IS RETIRED IN GOOD STANDING FROM SERVICE WITH A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY OF THE STATE OR A LOCAL UNIT IN THE STATE AND IS NOT OTHERWISE PROHIBITED FROM RECEIVING AN ASSAULT WEAPON OR DETACHABLE MAGAZINE IF:

(I) THE ASSAULT WEAPON OR DETACHABLE MAGAZINE IS SOLD OR TRANSFERRED TO THE PERSON BY THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY ON RETIREMENT; OR

(II) THE ASSAULT WEAPON OR DETACHABLE MAGAZINE WAS PURCHASED OR OBTAINED BY THE PERSON FOR OFFICIAL USE WITH THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY BEFORE RETIREMENT; ~~OR~~

(8) POSSESSION OR TRANSPORT BY AN EMPLOYEE OF AN ARMORED CAR COMPANY IF THE INDIVIDUAL IS ACTING WITHIN THE SCOPE OF EMPLOYMENT AND HAS A PERMIT ISSUED UNDER TITLE 5, SUBTITLE 3 OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY ARTICLE; *OR*

(9) POSSESSION, RECEIPT, AND TESTING BY, OR SHIPPING TO OR FROM:

(I) AN ISO 17025 ACCREDITED, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE–APPROVED BALLISTICS TESTING LABORATORY; OR

(II) A FACILITY OR ENTITY THAT MANUFACTURES OR PROVIDES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT TESTING, ANALYSIS, OR ENGINEERING FOR PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT OR VEHICLE PROTECTION SYSTEMS.

4–303.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, a person may not:

(1) transport an assault **[**pistol**]** **WEAPON** into the State; or

(2) possess, sell, offer to sell, transfer, purchase, or receive an assault **[**pistol**]** **WEAPON**.

(b) **(1)** A person who lawfully possessed an assault pistol before June 1, 1994, and who registered the assault pistol with the Secretary of State Police before August 1, 1994, may:

[(1)**]** **(I)** continue to possess AND TRANSPORT the assault pistol; or

[(2)**]** **(II)** while carrying a court order requiring the surrender of the assault pistol, transport the assault pistol directly to the law enforcement unit, barracks, or station if the person has notified the law enforcement unit, barracks, or station that the person is transporting the assault pistol in accordance with a court order and the assault pistol is unloaded.

(2) *A LICENSED FIREARMS DEALER MAY CONTINUE TO POSSESS, SELL, OFFER FOR SALE, OR TRANSFER AN ASSAULT LONG GUN OR A COPYCAT WEAPON THAT THE LICENSED FIREARMS DEALER LAWFULLY POSSESSED ON OR BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 2013.*

(3) ~~A LICENSED FIREARMS DEALER MAY CONTINUE TO POSSESS, SELL, OFFER FOR SALE, OR TRANSFER AN ASSAULT LONG GUN OR A COPYCAT WEAPON THAT THE LICENSED FIREARMS DEALER LAWFULLY POSSESSED ON OR BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 2013.~~

~~(3)~~ ~~(I)~~ A PERSON WHO LAWFULLY POSSESSED ~~*OR PLACED A VERIFIABLE PURCHASE ORDER FOR*~~, *HAS A PURCHASE ORDER FOR, OR COMPLETED AN APPLICATION TO PURCHASE* AN ASSAULT LONG GUN OR A COPYCAT WEAPON BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 2013, ~~AND WHO REGISTERS THE ASSAULT LONG GUN OR COPYCAT WEAPON WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE POLICE BEFORE NOVEMBER 1, 2013 JANUARY 1, 2014,~~ MAY:

~~(I)~~ ~~1.~~ *(I)* ~~CONTINUE TO~~ POSSESS AND TRANSPORT THE ASSAULT LONG GUN OR COPYCAT WEAPON; OR

~~(II)~~ ~~2.~~ *(II)* WHILE CARRYING A COURT ORDER REQUIRING THE SURRENDER OF THE ASSAULT LONG GUN OR COPYCAT WEAPON, TRANSPORT THE ASSAULT LONG GUN OR COPYCAT WEAPON DIRECTLY TO THE LAW ENFORCEMENT UNIT, BARRACKS, OR STATION IF THE PERSON HAS NOTIFIED THE LAW ENFORCEMENT UNIT, BARRACKS, OR STATION THAT THE PERSON IS TRANSPORTING THE ASSAULT LONG GUN OR COPYCAT WEAPON IN ACCORDANCE WITH A COURT ORDER AND THE ASSAULT LONG GUN OR COPYCAT WEAPON IS UNLOADED.

~~(II) A PERSON WHO PURCHASED AN ASSAULT LONG GUN BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 2013, AND REGISTERED THE ASSAULT LONG GUN WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE POLICE IS NOT REQUIRED TO REREGISTER THE ASSAULT LONG GUN UNDER THIS SUBSECTION.~~

~~(3)~~ ~~(I) SUBJECT TO PARAGRAPH (4) OF THIS SUBSECTION, A PERSON WHO LAWFULLY POSSESSED AN ASSAULT LONG GUN OR A COPYCAT WEAPON BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 2013, AND WHO VOLUNTARILY REGISTERS THE ASSAULT LONG GUN OR COPYCAT WEAPON ON OR AFTER NOVEMBER 1, 2013 JANUARY 1, 2014, IS NOT SUBJECT TO THE PENALTIES IN § 4–306 OF THIS SUBTITLE.~~

~~(II) A PERSON WHO VOLUNTARILY REGISTERS AN ASSAULT LONG GUN OR A COPYCAT WEAPON AS DESCRIBED IN SUBPARAGRAPH (I) OF THIS PARAGRAPH IS SUBJECT TO A CIVIL PENALTY NOT EXCEEDING $1,000:~~

~~1. BEFORE MAY 1, 2014, A CIVIL PENALTY NOT EXCEEDING $290 PER REGISTERED FIREARM;~~

~~2. ON OR AFTER MAY 1, 2014 AND BEFORE NOVEMBER 1, 2015, A CIVIL PENALTY NOT EXCEEDING $580 PER REGISTERED FIREARM; AND~~

~~3. ON OR AFTER NOVEMBER 1, 2015 AND BEFORE MAY 1, 2016, A CIVIL PENALTY NOT EXCEEDING $1,000 PER REGISTERED FIREARM.~~

~~(4) (II) A PERSON WHO LAWFULLY POSSESSED AN ASSAULT LONG GUN OR A COPYCAT WEAPON BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 2013, AND WHO REGISTERS THE ASSAULT LONG GUN OR COPYCAT WEAPON ON OR AFTER NOVEMBER 1, 2013 JANUARY 1, 2014, ONLY AFTER BEING DISCOVERED IN POSSESSION OF THE ASSAULT LONG GUN OR COPYCAT WEAPON BY A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER IS NOT SUBJECT TO THE PENALTIES IN § 4–306 OF THIS SUBTITLE.~~

~~(III) A PERSON DESCRIBED IN SUBPARAGRAPH (I) OF THIS PARAGRAPH IS GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR AND ON CONVICTION IS SUBJECT TO IMPRISONMENT NOT EXCEEDING 18 MONTHS 1 YEAR FOR EACH INCIDENT IN WHICH THE PERSON IS DISCOVERED WITH UNREGISTERED FIREARMS.~~

(4) A PERSON MAY TRANSPORT AN ASSAULT WEAPON TO OR FROM:

(I) AN ISO 17025 ACCREDITED, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE–APPROVED BALLISTICS TESTING LABORATORY; OR

(II) A FACILITY OR ENTITY THAT MANUFACTURES OR PROVIDES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT TESTING, ANALYSIS, OR ENGINEERING FOR PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT OR VEHICLE PROTECTION SYSTEMS.

4–304.

A law enforcement unit may seize as contraband and dispose of according to regulation an assault [pistol] **WEAPON** transported, sold, transferred, purchased, received, or possessed in violation of this subtitle.

4–305.

(a) This section does not apply to:

(1) a .22 caliber rifle with a tubular magazine; *OR*

(2) A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER OR A PERSON WHO RETIRED IN GOOD STANDING FROM SERVICE WITH A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES, THE STATE, OR ANY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY IN THE STATE.

(b) A person may not manufacture, sell, offer for sale, purchase, receive, or transfer a detachable magazine that has a capacity of more than **[**20**]** **10** rounds of ammunition for a firearm.

4–306.

(a) ~~A~~ **EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN THIS SUBTITLE, A** person who violates this subtitle is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 3 years or a fine not exceeding $5,000 or both.

(b) (1) A person who uses an assault **[**pistol**]** **WEAPON**, or a magazine that has a capacity of more than **[**20**]** **10** rounds of ammunition, in the commission of a felony or a crime of violence as defined in § 5–101 of the Public Safety Article is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction, in addition to any other sentence imposed for the felony or crime of violence, shall be sentenced under this subsection.

(2) (i) For a first violation, the person shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than 5 years and not exceeding 20 years.

(ii) The court may not impose less than the minimum sentence of 5 years.

(iii) The mandatory minimum sentence of 5 years may not be suspended.

(iv) Except as otherwise provided in § 4–305 of the Correctional Services Article, the person is not eligible for parole in less than 5 years.

(3) (i) For each subsequent violation, the person shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than 10 years and not exceeding 20 years.

(ii) The court may not impose less than the minimum sentence of 10 years.

(iii) A sentence imposed under this paragraph shall be consecutive to and not concurrent with any other sentence imposed for the felony or crime of violence.

Article – Health – General

10–632.

(G) IF A HEARING OFFICER ENTERS AN ORDER FOR INVOLUNTARY ~~ADMISSION~~ *COMMITMENT* UNDER PART III OF THIS SUBTITLE AND THE HEARING OFFICER DETERMINES THAT THE INDIVIDUAL CANNOT SAFELY POSSESS A FIREARM BASED ON CREDIBLE EVIDENCE OF DANGEROUSNESS TO OTHERS, THE HEARING OFFICER SHALL ORDER THE INDIVIDUAL WHO IS SUBJECT TO THE INVOLUNTARY ~~ADMISSION~~ *COMMITMENT* TO:

(1) ~~(I)~~ SURRENDER TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES ANY FIREARMS IN THE INDIVIDUAL'S POSSESSION~~; OR~~

~~(II) TEMPORARILY CONSIGN ANY FIREARMS IN THE INDIVIDUAL'S POSSESSION TO A LICENSED DEALER FOR STORAGE OR CONSIGNMENT~~; AND

(2) REFRAIN FROM POSSESSING A FIREARM UNLESS THE INDIVIDUAL IS GRANTED RELIEF FROM FIREARMS DISQUALIFICATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH § 5–133.3 OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY ARTICLE.

Article – Natural Resources

10–410.

(g) (1) Except as provided in **[**paragraph (2)**]** **PARAGRAPHS (2) AND (3)** of this subsection, a person, other than the owner or occupant, while hunting for any wild bird or mammal may not shoot or discharge any firearm or other deadly weapon within 150 yards, known as the "safety zone," of a dwelling house, residence, church, or other building or camp occupied by human beings, or shoot at any wild bird or mammal while it is within this area, without the specific advance permission of the owner or occupant.

(2) A PERSON, WHILE HUNTING FOR ANY WILD BIRD OR MAMMAL, MAY NOT SHOOT OR DISCHARGE ANY FIREARM WITHIN 300 YARDS OF A PUBLIC OR NONPUBLIC SCHOOL DURING SCHOOL HOURS OR AT A TIME WHEN A SCHOOL–APPROVED ACTIVITY IS TAKING PLACE.

[(2)**]** **(3)** For archery hunters in Carroll County or Frederick County, the safety zone described in paragraph (1) of this subsection extends for 50 yards from a dwelling house, residence, church, or any other building or camp occupied by human beings.

[(3)] (4) During any open hunting season, a person, other than the owner or occupant, may not hunt or chase willfully any wild bird or mammal within the safety zone without the specific advance permission of the owner or occupant.

Article – Public Safety

3–208.

[(a)] Subject to the authority of the Secretary, the Commission has the following powers and duties:

(1) to adopt regulations necessary or appropriate to carry out this subtitle; and

(2) to adopt regulations that establish and enforce standards for prior substance abuse by individuals applying for certification as a police officer.

[(b) Subject to subsections (c) and (d) of this section, the Commission shall adopt regulations on or before January 1, 2001, for a certified firearms safety training course required for an applicant for a regulated firearms purchase, rental, or transfer made on or after January 1, 2002.

(c) The certified firearms safety training course required under subsection (b) of this section shall:

(1) be offered by the Commission; or

(2) contain a handgun safety component and be conducted by an individual or organization certified by:

(i) the Commission;

(ii) the Department of Natural Resources;

(iii) the Department of State Police; or

(iv) any reputable organization:

1. that has as one of its objectives the promotion of competency and safety in handling handguns; and

2. whose course has been determined by the Commission to meet the regulations adopted by the Commission.

(d) Any course offered by the Commission under subsection (c) of this section:

(1) shall be offered free of charge or fee;

(2) may not be more than 2 hours in duration;

(3) shall be conducted or offered at least once each week in all geographic areas of the State;

(4) shall be available after regular business hours;

(5) shall be open to each individual required by law to complete the firearms safety training course, within 2 weeks after request of the individual;

(6) shall only require attendance throughout the duration of the course in order to complete the course successfully; and

(7) may not require any skills or knowledge testing in the use of a regulated firearm in order to complete the course successfully.]

5–101.

(a) In this subtitle the following words have the meanings indicated.

(b) "Antique firearm" has the meaning stated in § 4–201 of the Criminal Law Article.

(B–1) (1) "CONVICTED OF A DISQUALIFYING CRIME" INCLUDES:

(I) A CASE IN WHICH A PERSON RECEIVED PROBATION BEFORE JUDGMENT FOR A CRIME OF VIOLENCE; AND

(II) A CASE IN WHICH A PERSON RECEIVED PROBATION BEFORE JUDGMENT IN A DOMESTICALLY RELATED CRIME AS DEFINED IN § 6–233 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ARTICLE.

(2) "CONVICTED OF A DISQUALIFYING CRIME" DOES NOT INCLUDE A CASE IN WHICH A PERSON RECEIVED A PROBATION BEFORE JUDGMENT:

(I) FOR ASSAULT IN THE SECOND DEGREE; OR

(II) THAT WAS EXPUNGED UNDER TITLE 10, SUBTITLE 1 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ARTICLE.

(c) "Crime of violence" means:

(1) abduction;

(2) arson in the first degree;

(3) assault in the first or second degree;

(4) burglary in the first, second, or third degree;

(5) carjacking and armed carjacking;

(6) escape in the first degree;

(7) kidnapping;

(8) voluntary manslaughter;

(9) maiming as previously proscribed under former Article 27, § 386 of the Code;

(10) mayhem as previously proscribed under former Article 27, § 384 of the Code;

(11) murder in the first or second degree;

(12) rape in the first or second degree;

(13) robbery;

(14) robbery with a dangerous weapon;

(15) sexual offense in the first, second, or third degree;

(16) an attempt to commit any of the crimes listed in items (1) through (15) of this subsection; or

(17) assault with intent to commit any of the crimes listed in items (1) through (15) of this subsection or a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than 1 year.

(d) "Dealer" means a person who is engaged in the business of:

(1) selling, renting, or transferring firearms at wholesale or retail; or

(2) repairing firearms.

(e) "Dealer's license" means a State regulated firearms dealer's license.

(f) "Designated law enforcement agency" means a law enforcement agency that the Secretary designates to process applications to purchase regulated firearms for secondary sales.

(g) "Disqualifying crime" means:

(1) a crime of violence;

(2) a violation classified as a felony in the State; or

(3) a violation classified as a misdemeanor in the State that carries a statutory penalty of more than 2 years.

(h) (1) "Firearm" means:

(i) a weapon that expels, is designed to expel, or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive; or

(ii) the frame or receiver of such a weapon.

(2) "Firearm" includes a starter gun.

(i) "Firearm applicant" means a person who makes a firearm application.

(j) "Firearm application" means an application to purchase, rent, or transfer a regulated firearm.

(k) "Fugitive from justice" means a person who has fled to avoid prosecution or giving testimony in a criminal proceeding.

(l) "Habitual drunkard" means a person who has been found guilty of any three crimes under § 21–902(a), (b), or (c) of the Transportation Article, one of which occurred in the past year.

(m) "Habitual user" means a person who has been found guilty of two controlled dangerous substance crimes, one of which occurred in the past 5 years.

(n) (1) "Handgun" means a firearm with a barrel less than 16 inches in length.

(2) "Handgun" includes signal, starter, and blank pistols.

(O) "HANDGUN QUALIFICATION LICENSE" MEANS A LICENSE ISSUED BY THE SECRETARY THAT AUTHORIZES A PERSON TO PURCHASE, RENT, OR RECEIVE A HANDGUN.

[(o)**]** **(P)** "Licensee" means a person who holds a dealer's license.

(Q) **"QUALIFIED HANDGUN INSTRUCTOR" MEANS A** ~~PERSON CERTIFIED BY THE SECRETARY WHO MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS ESTABLISHED BY THE SECRETARY TO PROVIDE TRAINING IN THE CARE, SAFETY, AND USE OF HANDGUNS~~ *CERTIFIED FIREARMS INSTRUCTOR WHO:*

(1) IS RECOGNIZED BY THE MARYLAND POLICE AND CORRECTIONAL TRAINING COMMISSIONS;

(2) HAS A QUALIFIED HANDGUN INSTRUCTOR LICENSE ISSUED BY THE SECRETARY; OR

(3) HAS A CERTIFICATION ISSUED ~~*AND RECOGNIZED BY A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION*~~ ***BY A NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED FIREARMS ORGANIZATION.***

[(p)**]** **(R)** "Regulated firearm" means:

(1) a handgun; or

(2) a firearm that is any of the following specific assault weapons or their copies, regardless of which company produced and manufactured that assault weapon:

(i) American Arms Spectre da Semiautomatic carbine;

(ii) AK–47 in all forms;

(iii) Algimec AGM–1 type semi–auto;

(iv) AR 100 type semi–auto;

(v) AR 180 type semi–auto;

(vi) Argentine L.S.R. semi–auto;

(vii) Australian Automatic Arms SAR type semi–auto;

(viii) Auto–Ordnance Thompson M1 and 1927 semi–automatics;

(ix) Barrett light .50 cal. semi–auto;

(x) Beretta AR70 type semi–auto;

(xi) Bushmaster semi–auto rifle;

(xii) Calico models M–100 and M–900;

(xiii) CIS SR 88 type semi–auto;

(xiv) Claridge HI TEC C–9 carbines;

(xv) Colt AR–15, CAR–15, and all imitations except Colt AR–15 Sporter H–BAR rifle;

(xvi) Daewoo MAX 1 and MAX 2, aka AR 100, 110C, K–1, and K–2;

(xvii) Dragunov Chinese made semi–auto;

(xviii) Famas semi–auto (.223 caliber);

(xix) Feather AT–9 semi–auto;

(xx) FN LAR and FN FAL assault rifle;

(xxi) FNC semi–auto type carbine;

(xxii) F.I.E./Franchi LAW 12 and SPAS 12 assault shotgun;

(xxiii) Steyr–AUG–SA semi–auto;

(xxiv) Galil models AR and ARM semi–auto;

(xxv) Heckler and Koch HK–91 A3, HK–93 A2, HK–94 A2 and A3;

(xxvi) Holmes model 88 shotgun;

(xxvii) Avtomat Kalashnikov semiautomatic rifle in any format;

(xxviii) Manchester Arms "Commando" MK–45, MK–9;

(xxix) Mandell TAC–1 semi–auto carbine;

(xxx) Mossberg model 500 Bullpup assault shotgun;

(xxxi) Sterling Mark 6;

(xxxii) P.A.W.S. carbine;

(xxxiii) Ruger mini–14 folding stock model (.223 caliber);

(xxxiv) SIG 550/551 assault rifle (.223 caliber);

(xxxv) SKS with detachable magazine;

(xxxvi) AP–74 Commando type semi–auto;

(xxxvii) Springfield Armory BM–59, SAR–48, G3, SAR–3, M–21 sniper rifle, M1A, excluding the M1 Garand;

(xxxviii) Street sweeper assault type shotgun;

(xxxix) Striker 12 assault shotgun in all formats;

(xl) Unique F11 semi–auto type;

(xli) Daewoo USAS 12 semi–auto shotgun;

(xlii) UZI 9mm carbine or rifle;

(xliii) Valmet M–76 and M–78 semi–auto;

(xliv) Weaver Arms "Nighthawk" semi–auto carbine; or

(xlv) Wilkinson Arms 9mm semi–auto "Terry".

[(q)**]** **(S)** "Rent" means the temporary transfer for consideration of a regulated firearm that is taken from the property of the owner of the regulated firearm.

[(r)**]** **(T)** "Secondary sale" means a sale of a regulated firearm in which neither party to the sale:

(1) is a licensee;

(2) is licensed by the federal government as a firearms dealer;

(3) devotes time, attention, and labor to dealing in firearms as a regular course of trade or business with the principal objective of earning a profit through the repeated purchase and resale of firearms; or

(4) repairs firearms as a regular course of trade or business.

[(s)**]** **(U)** "Secretary" means the Secretary of State Police or the Secretary's designee.

[(t)] **(V)** "Straw purchase" means a sale of a regulated firearm in which a person uses another, known as the straw purchaser, to:

(1) complete the application to purchase a regulated firearm;

(2) take initial possession of the regulated firearm; and

(3) subsequently transfer the regulated firearm to the person.

5–110.

(a) The Secretary shall disapprove an application for a dealer's license if:

(1) the Secretary determines that the applicant supplied false information or made a false statement;

(2) the Secretary determines that the application is not properly completed; [or]

(3) the Secretary receives a written notification from the applicant's licensed attending physician that the applicant suffers from a mental disorder and is a danger to the applicant or to another; **OR**

(4) THE SECRETARY DETERMINES THAT THE APPLICANT INTENDS THAT A PERSON WHO IS NOT ELIGIBLE TO BE ISSUED A DEALER'S LICENSE OR WHOSE DEALER'S LICENSE HAS BEEN REVOKED OR SUSPENDED:

(I) WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE MANAGEMENT OR OPERATION OF THE BUSINESS FOR WHICH THE LICENSE IS SOUGHT; OR

(II) HOLDS A LEGAL OR EQUITABLE INTEREST IN THE BUSINESS FOR WHICH THE LICENSE IS SOUGHT.

(b) If the Secretary disapproves an application for a dealer's license, the Secretary shall notify the applicant in writing of:

(1) the disapproval OF THE APPLICATION; AND

(2) THE REASON THE APPLICATION WAS DENIED.

5–114.

(a) ***(1)*** The Secretary shall suspend a dealer's license if the licensee:

~~(1)~~ ***(I)*** is under indictment for a crime of violence; ~~[or]~~

(2) *(II)* is arrested for a violation of this subtitle that prohibits the purchase or possession of a regulated firearm~~; OR~~.

~~(3)~~ *(2) (I) THE SECRETARY MAY SUSPEND A DEALER'S LICENSE IF THE LICENSEE* IS NOT IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF § 5–145 OF THIS SUBTITLE.

(II) THE SECRETARY MAY LIFT A SUSPENSION UNDER THIS PARAGRAPH AFTER THE LICENSEE PROVIDES EVIDENCE THAT THE RECORD KEEPING VIOLATION HAS BEEN CORRECTED.

5–115.

(a) (1) A person whose dealer's license is suspended or revoked OR WHO IS FINED FOR A VIOLATION OF THIS SUBTITLE and who is aggrieved by the action of the Secretary may request a hearing by writing to the Secretary within 30 days after the Secretary forwards notice to the applicant under § 5–114(c) of this subtitle.

(2) The Secretary shall grant the hearing within 15 days after receiving the request.

(b) The hearing shall be held in accordance with Title 10, Subtitle 2 of the State Government Article.

5–117.1.

(A) THIS SECTION DOES NOT APPLY TO:

(1) A LICENSED FIREARMS MANUFACTURER;

(2) A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER OR PERSON WHO IS RETIRED IN GOOD STANDING FROM SERVICE WITH A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES, THE STATE, OR A LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY OF THE STATE; ~~OR~~

(3) A MEMBER OR RETIRED MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES ~~OR,~~ *OR* THE NATIONAL GUARD~~, *OR THE MARYLAND DEFENSE FORCE*~~; *OR*

(4) A PERSON PURCHASING, RENTING, OR RECEIVING AN ANTIQUE, CURIO, OR RELIC FIREARM, AS DEFINED IN FEDERAL LAW OR IN DETERMINATIONS PUBLISHED BY THE BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES.

~~(A)~~ (B) A DEALER OR ANY OTHER PERSON MAY NOT SELL, RENT, OR TRANSFER A ~~REGULATED FIREARM~~ *HANDGUN* TO A PURCHASER, LESSEE, OR TRANSFEREE UNLESS THE PURCHASER, LESSEE, OR TRANSFEREE PRESENTS TO THE DEALER OR OTHER PERSON A VALID ~~REGULATED FIREARM~~ HANDGUN QUALIFICATION LICENSE ISSUED TO THE PURCHASER, LESSEE, OR TRANSFEREE BY THE SECRETARY UNDER THIS SECTION.

~~(B)~~ (C) A PERSON MAY PURCHASE, RENT, OR RECEIVE A HANDGUN ONLY IF THE PERSON:

(1) (I) POSSESSES A VALID HANDGUN QUALIFICATION LICENSE ISSUED TO THE PERSON BY THE SECRETARY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS SECTION; ~~AND~~

(II) POSSESSES VALID CREDENTIALS FROM A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY OR RETIREMENT CREDENTIALS FROM A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY; ~~OR~~

(III) IS AN ACTIVE OR RETIRED MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES ~~OR,~~ *OR* THE NATIONAL GUARD~~, OR THE MARYLAND DEFENSE FORCE~~ AND POSSESSES A VALID MILITARY IDENTIFICATION CARD; ~~AND~~ *OR*

(IV) IS PURCHASING, RENTING, OR RECEIVING AN ANTIQUE, CURIO, OR RELIC FIREARM, AS DEFINED IN FEDERAL LAW OR IN DETERMINATIONS PUBLISHED BY THE BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES; AND

(2) IS NOT OTHERWISE PROHIBITED FROM PURCHASING OR POSSESSING A HANDGUN UNDER STATE OR FEDERAL LAW.

~~(C)~~ (D) SUBJECT TO SUBSECTIONS ~~(E) AND (F)~~ (F) AND (G) OF THIS SECTION, THE SECRETARY SHALL ISSUE A HANDGUN QUALIFICATION LICENSE TO A PERSON WHO THE SECRETARY FINDS:

(1) ~~*(I)*~~ IS AT LEAST 21 YEARS OLD; ~~*OR*~~

~~*(II) IS AT LEAST 18 YEARS OLD IF THE PERSON IS A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES, THE NATIONAL GUARD, OR THE MARYLAND DEFENSE FORCE;*~~

(2) IS A RESIDENT OF THE STATE;

(3) EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION ~~(D)~~ (E) OF THIS SECTION, HAS DEMONSTRATED SATISFACTORY COMPLETION~~,~~ ~~:~~

~~(I),~~ WITHIN ~~1 YEAR~~ 3 YEARS PRIOR TO THE SUBMISSION OF THE APPLICATION, OF A FIREARMS SAFETY TRAINING COURSE APPROVED BY THE SECRETARY THAT INCLUDES:

~~(I)~~ ~~1.~~ *(I)* A MINIMUM OF ~~8~~ 4 HOURS OF INSTRUCTION BY A QUALIFIED HANDGUN INSTRUCTOR;

~~(II)~~ ~~2.~~ *(II)* CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION ON:

~~1. A.~~ *1.* STATE FIREARM LAW;

~~2. B.~~ *2.* HOME FIREARM SAFETY; AND

~~3. C.~~ *3.* HANDGUN MECHANISMS AND OPERATION; AND

~~(III)~~ ~~(II)~~ *(III)* ~~WITHIN 10 YEARS PRIOR TO THE SUBMISSION OF THE APPLICATION, OF A FIREARMS SAFETY TRAINING COURSE APPROVED BY THE SECRETARY THAT INCLUDES~~ A FIREARMS ~~QUALIFICATION COMPONENT THAT DEMONSTRATES THE PERSON'S PROFICIENCY AND USE OF THE~~ *ORIENTATION COMPONENT THAT DEMONSTRATES THE PERSON'S SAFE OPERATION AND HANDLING OF A* FIREARM; AND

(4) BASED ON AN INVESTIGATION, IS NOT PROHIBITED BY FEDERAL OR STATE LAW FROM PURCHASING OR POSSESSING A HANDGUN.

~~(D)~~ (E) AN APPLICANT FOR A HANDGUN QUALIFICATION LICENSE IS NOT REQUIRED TO COMPLETE A FIREARMS SAFETY TRAINING COURSE UNDER SUBSECTION ~~(C)~~ (D) OF THIS SECTION IF THE APPLICANT:

(1) ~~IS A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER OF THE UNITED STATES, THE STATE, OR ANY LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY IN THE STATE;~~

~~(2) IS A MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES OR THE NATIONAL GUARD; OR~~

~~(3)~~ HAS COMPLETED A CERTIFIED FIREARMS TRAINING COURSE APPROVED BY THE SECRETARY~~; OR~~

(2) HAS COMPLETED A COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN COMPETENCY AND SAFETY IN THE HANDLING OF FIREARMS PRESCRIBED BY THE DEPARTMENT

OF NATURAL RESOURCES UNDER § 10–301.1 OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES ARTICLE;

~~(2)~~ *(3)* IS ~~CURRENTLY A CERTIFIED FIREARMS INSTRUCTOR WHO:~~

~~(I) IS RECOGNIZED BY THE MARYLAND POLICE AND CORRECTIONAL TRAINING COMMISSIONS;~~

~~(II) HAS A QUALIFIED HANDGUN INSTRUCTOR LICENSE ISSUED BY THE SECRETARY; OR~~

~~(III) HAS A CERTIFICATION ISSUED AND RECOGNIZED BY A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION~~ *A QUALIFIED HANDGUN INSTRUCTOR*; ~~OR~~

~~(3)~~ *(4)* IS AN HONORABLY DISCHARGED MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES OR THE NATIONAL GUARD; ~~OR~~

~~(4)~~ *(5)* IS AN EMPLOYEE OF AN ARMORED CAR COMPANY AND HAS A PERMIT ISSUED UNDER TITLE 5, SUBTITLE 3 OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY ARTICLE *; OR*

(6) LAWFULLY OWNS A REGULATED FIREARM.

~~(E)~~ (F) (1) IN THIS SUBSECTION, "CENTRAL REPOSITORY" MEANS THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM CENTRAL REPOSITORY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES.

(2) ~~IN ORDER TO OBTAIN A HANDGUN QUALIFICATION LICENSE, AN APPLICANT SHALL APPLY TO THE CENTRAL REPOSITORY FOR A NATIONAL AND STATE CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS CHECK~~ THE SECRETARY SHALL APPLY TO THE CENTRAL REPOSITORY FOR A STATE AND NATIONAL CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS CHECK FOR EACH APPLICANT FOR A HANDGUN QUALIFICATION LICENSE.

(3) AS PART OF THE APPLICATION FOR A CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS CHECK, THE ~~APPLICANT~~ SECRETARY SHALL SUBMIT TO THE CENTRAL REPOSITORY:

(I) ~~TWO COMPLETE SETS~~ A COMPLETE SET OF THE APPLICANT'S LEGIBLE FINGERPRINTS TAKEN IN A FORMAT APPROVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE CENTRAL REPOSITORY AND THE DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION;

(II) THE FEE AUTHORIZED UNDER § 10–221(B)(7) OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ARTICLE FOR ACCESS TO MARYLAND CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS; AND

(III) THE MANDATORY PROCESSING FEE REQUIRED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOR A NATIONAL CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS CHECK.

(4) THE CENTRAL REPOSITORY SHALL PROVIDE A RECEIPT TO THE APPLICANT FOR THE FEES PAID IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH (3)(II) AND (III) OF THIS SUBSECTION.

(5) IN ACCORDANCE WITH §§ 10–201 THROUGH 10–234 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ARTICLE, THE CENTRAL REPOSITORY SHALL FORWARD TO THE APPLICANT AND THE SECRETARY A PRINTED STATEMENT OF THE APPLICANT'S CRIMINAL HISTORY INFORMATION.

(6) INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM THE CENTRAL REPOSITORY UNDER THIS SECTION:

(I) IS CONFIDENTIAL AND MAY NOT BE DISSEMINATED; AND

(II) SHALL BE USED ONLY FOR THE LICENSING PURPOSE AUTHORIZED BY THIS SECTION.

(7) IF CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD INFORMATION IS REPORTED TO THE CENTRAL REPOSITORY AFTER THE DATE OF THE INITIAL CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS CHECK, THE CENTRAL REPOSITORY SHALL PROVIDE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE LICENSING DIVISION A REVISED PRINTED STATEMENT OF THE APPLICANT'S OR LICENSEE'S STATE CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD.

~~(F)~~ (G) AN APPLICANT FOR A HANDGUN QUALIFICATION LICENSE SHALL SUBMIT TO THE SECRETARY:

(1) AN APPLICATION IN THE MANNER AND FORMAT DESIGNATED BY THE SECRETARY;

(2) A NONREFUNDABLE APPLICATION FEE ~~OF $100~~ TO COVER THE COSTS TO ADMINISTER THE PROGRAM *OF* UP TO ~~$50 $25~~ *$50*;

(3) *(I)* PROOF OF SATISFACTORY COMPLETION OF*:*

1. A FIREARMS SAFETY TRAINING COURSE APPROVED BY THE SECRETARY*; OR*

2. A COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN COMPETENCY AND SAFETY IN THE HANDLING OF FIREARMS PRESCRIBED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES UNDER § 10–301.1 OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES ARTICLE; OR

(II) A VALID FIREARMS INSTRUCTOR CERTIFICATION;

(4) ANY OTHER IDENTIFYING INFORMATION OR DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED BY THE SECRETARY; AND

(5) A STATEMENT MADE BY THE APPLICANT UNDER THE PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE APPLICANT IS NOT PROHIBITED UNDER FEDERAL OR STATE LAW FROM POSSESSING A HANDGUN.

~~(G)~~ (H) *(1)* WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER RECEIVING A PROPERLY COMPLETED APPLICATION, THE SECRETARY SHALL ISSUE TO THE APPLICANT:

~~(1)~~ *(I)* A HANDGUN QUALIFICATION LICENSE IF THE APPLICANT IS APPROVED; OR

~~(2)~~ *(II)* A WRITTEN DENIAL OF THE APPLICATION THAT CONTAINS*:*

~~(I)~~ *1. THE REASON THE APPLICATION WAS DENIED; AND*

~~(II)~~ *2.* A STATEMENT OF THE APPLICANT'S APPEAL RIGHTS UNDER SUBSECTION ~~(J)~~ (L) OF THIS SECTION.

(2) (I) AN INDIVIDUAL WHOSE FINGERPRINTS HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE CENTRAL REPOSITORY, AND WHOSE APPLICATION HAS BEEN DENIED, MAY REQUEST THAT THE RECORD OF THE FINGERPRINTS BE EXPUNGED BY OBLITERATION.

(II) PROCEEDINGS TO EXPUNGE A RECORD UNDER THIS PARAGRAPH SHALL BE CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH § 10–105 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ARTICLE.

(III) ON RECEIPT OF AN ORDER TO EXPUNGE A FINGERPRINT RECORD, THE CENTRAL REPOSITORY SHALL EXPUNGE BY OBLITERATION THE FINGERPRINTS SUBMITTED AS PART OF THE APPLICATION PROCESS.

(IV) AN INDIVIDUAL MAY NOT BE CHARGED A FEE FOR THE EXPUNGEMENT OF A FINGERPRINT RECORD IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS PARAGRAPH.

~~(II)~~ (I) ~~(1)~~ A HANDGUN QUALIFICATION LICENSE ISSUED UNDER THIS SECTION EXPIRES ~~5~~ 10 YEARS FROM THE DATE OF ISSUANCE.

~~(2)~~ (J) (1) THE HANDGUN QUALIFICATION LICENSE MAY BE RENEWED FOR SUCCESSIVE PERIODS OF ~~5~~ 10 YEARS EACH IF, AT THE TIME OF AN APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL, THE APPLICANT ~~POSSESSES THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE ISSUANCE OF THE HANDGUN QUALIFICATION LICENSE AND PAYS THE FEES REQUIRED IN SUBSECTIONS (E)(3) AND (F)(2) OF THIS SECTION:~~

(I) POSSESSES THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE ISSUANCE OF THE HANDGUN QUALIFICATION LICENSE; AND

(II) SUBMITS A NONREFUNDABLE APPLICATION FEE TO COVER THE COSTS TO ADMINISTER THE PROGRAM UP TO $20.

(2) AN APPLICANT RENEWING A HANDGUN QUALIFICATION LICENSE UNDER THIS SUBSECTION IS NOT REQUIRED TO:

(I) COMPLETE THE FIREARMS SAFETY TRAINING COURSE REQUIRED IN SUBSECTION (D)(3) OF THIS SECTION; OR

(II) SUBMIT TO A STATE AND NATIONAL CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS CHECK AS REQUIRED IN SUBSECTION (F) OF THIS SECTION.

~~(I)~~ (K) (1) THE SECRETARY MAY REVOKE A HANDGUN QUALIFICATION LICENSE ISSUED OR RENEWED UNDER THIS SECTION ON A FINDING THAT THE LICENSEE NO LONGER SATISFIES THE QUALIFICATIONS SET FORTH IN SUBSECTION ~~(C)~~ (D) OF THIS SECTION.

(2) A PERSON HOLDING A HANDGUN QUALIFICATION LICENSE THAT HAS BEEN REVOKED BY THE SECRETARY SHALL RETURN THE LICENSE TO THE SECRETARY WITHIN 5 DAYS AFTER RECEIPT OF THE NOTICE OF REVOCATION.

~~(J)~~ (L) (1) A PERSON WHOSE ORIGINAL OR RENEWAL APPLICATION FOR A HANDGUN QUALIFICATION LICENSE IS DENIED OR WHOSE HANDGUN QUALIFICATION LICENSE IS REVOKED, MAY SUBMIT A WRITTEN REQUEST TO THE SECRETARY FOR A HEARING WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER THE DATE THE

WRITTEN NOTICE OF THE DENIAL OR REVOCATION WAS SENT TO THE AGGRIEVED PERSON.

(2) A HEARING UNDER THIS SECTION SHALL BE GRANTED BY THE SECRETARY WITHIN 15 DAYS AFTER THE REQUEST.

(3) A HEARING AND ANY SUBSEQUENT PROCEEDINGS OF JUDICIAL REVIEW UNDER THIS SECTION SHALL BE CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH TITLE 10, SUBTITLE 2 OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT ARTICLE.

(4) A HEARING UNDER THIS SECTION SHALL BE HELD IN THE COUNTY OF THE LEGAL RESIDENCE OF THE AGGRIEVED PERSON.

(M) (1) IF AN ORIGINAL OR RENEWAL HANDGUN QUALIFICATION LICENSE IS LOST OR STOLEN, A PERSON MAY SUBMIT A WRITTEN REQUEST TO THE SECRETARY FOR A REPLACEMENT LICENSE.

(2) UNLESS THE APPLICANT IS OTHERWISE DISQUALIFIED, THE SECRETARY SHALL ISSUE A REPLACEMENT HANDGUN QUALIFICATION LICENSE ON RECEIPT OF A WRITTEN REQUEST AND A NONREFUNDABLE FEE TO COVER THE COST OF REPLACEMENT UP TO $20.

(N) THE SECRETARY MAY ADOPT REGULATIONS TO CARRY OUT THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SECTION.

5–118.

(b) A firearm application shall contain:

(2) the date and time that the firearm applicant delivered the completed firearm application to the prospective seller or transferor; **[**and**]**

(3) a statement by the firearm applicant under the penalty of perjury that the firearm applicant:

(i) ~~*1.*~~ is at least 21 years old; ~~*OR*~~

~~*2. IS AT LEAST 18 YEARS OLD IF THE FIREARM APPLICANT IS A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES, THE NATIONAL GUARD, OR THE MARYLAND DEFENSE FORCE;*~~

(ii) has never been convicted of a disqualifying crime;

(iii) has never been convicted of a violation classified as a common law crime and received a term of imprisonment of more than 2 years;

(iv) is not a fugitive from justice;

(v) is not a habitual drunkard;

(vi) is not addicted to a controlled dangerous substance or is not a habitual user;

(VII) DOES NOT SUFFER FROM A MENTAL DISORDER AS DEFINED IN § 10–101(F)(2) OF THE HEALTH – GENERAL ARTICLE AND HAVE A HISTORY OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR AGAINST ~~THEMSELVES~~ *THE FIREARM APPLICANT* OR ANOTHER, ~~UNLESS THE PERSON HAS A PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE THAT THE PERSON IS CAPABLE OF POSSESSING A REGULATED FIREARM WITHOUT UNDUE DANGER TO THE PERSON OR TO ANOTHER;~~

~~(vii)~~ (VIII) has never ~~spent more than 30 consecutive days in a medical institution for treatment of a mental disorder, unless a physician's certificate issued within 30 days before the date of application is attached to the application, certifying that the firearm applicant is capable of possessing a regulated firearm without undue danger to the firearm applicant or to another;~~

~~(viii) is not a respondent against whom a current non ex parte civil protective order has been entered under § 4–506 of the Family Law Article~~ **BEEN FOUND INCOMPETENT TO STAND TRIAL UNDER § 3–106 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ARTICLE;**

(IX) HAS NEVER BEEN FOUND NOT CRIMINALLY RESPONSIBLE UNDER § 3–110 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ARTICLE;

(X) ~~HAS NEVER BEEN BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 2013, WAS~~ *HAS* NEVER *BEEN* VOLUNTARILY ADMITTED FOR MORE THAN 30 CONSECUTIVE DAYS TO A FACILITY AS DEFINED IN § 10–101 OF THE HEALTH – GENERAL ARTICLE;

(XI) HAS NEVER BEEN INVOLUNTARILY COMMITTED TO A FACILITY AS DEFINED IN § 10–101 OF THE HEALTH – GENERAL ARTICLE;

~~(XII) HAS NEVER BEEN ADMITTED TO A FACILITY AS DEFINED IN § 10–101 OF THE HEALTH – GENERAL ARTICLE AS THE RESULT OF AN EMERGENCY EVALUATION UNDER § 10–622 OF THE HEALTH – GENERAL ARTICLE OR, IF THE PERSON HAS BEEN ADMITTED TO A FACILITY, POSSESSES A CERTIFICATE FROM THE FACILITY THAT THE PERSON IS CAPABLE OF POSSESSING A REGULATED FIREARM WITHOUT UNDUE DANGER TO THE PERSON OR TO ANOTHER;~~

~~(XIII)~~ *(XII)* IS NOT UNDER THE PROTECTION OF A GUARDIAN APPOINTED BY A COURT UNDER § 13–201(C) OR § 13–705 OF THE ESTATES AND TRUSTS ARTICLE , *EXCEPT FOR CASES IN WHICH THE APPOINTMENT OF A GUARDIAN IS SOLELY A RESULT OF A PHYSICAL DISABILITY*;

~~(XIII)~~ ~~(XIV)~~ *(XIII)* IS NOT A RESPONDENT AGAINST WHOM:

1. A CURRENT NON EX PARTE CIVIL PROTECTIVE ORDER HAS BEEN ENTERED UNDER § 4–506 OF THE FAMILY LAW ARTICLE; OR

2. AN ORDER FOR PROTECTION, AS DEFINED IN § 4–508.1 OF THE FAMILY LAW ARTICLE, HAS BEEN ISSUED BY A COURT OF ANOTHER STATE OR A NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBE AND IS IN EFFECT; AND

~~(ix)~~ ~~(XIV)~~ ~~(XV)~~ *(XIV)* if under the age of 30 years at the time of application, has not been adjudicated delinquent by a juvenile court for an act that would be a disqualifying crime if committed by an adult**[**; and

(x) subject to § 5–119 of this subtitle, has completed a certified firearms safety training course that the Police Training Commission conducts without charge or that meets the standards that the Police Training Commission establishes under § 3–207 of this article**]; AND**

(4) A COPY OF THE APPLICANT'S HANDGUN QUALIFICATION LICENSE.

[5–119.

A firearm applicant is not required to complete a certified firearms training course required under §§ 5–118 and 5–134 of this subtitle if the firearm applicant:

(1) has already completed a certified firearms training course required under §§ 5–118 and 5–134 of this subtitle;

(2) is a law enforcement officer of the State or any local law enforcement agency in the State;

(3) is a member, retired member, or honorably discharged member of the armed forces of the United States or the National Guard;

(4) is a member of an organization that is required by federal law governing its specific business or activity to maintain handguns and applicable ammunition; or

(5) holds a permit to carry a handgun under Subtitle 3 of this title.]

5–120.

(a) (1) On receipt of a firearm application, a licensee or designated law enforcement agency shall promptly forward one copy of it to the Secretary by[:

(i) certified mail;

(ii) facsimile machine; or

(iii)] electronic means approved by the Secretary.

(2) The copy of the firearm application forwarded to the Secretary shall contain the name, address, and signature of the prospective seller, lessor, or transferor.

(b) (1) The prospective seller, lessor, or transferor shall keep one copy of the firearm application for not less than 3 years.

(2) The firearm applicant is entitled to [the remaining] A copy of the firearm application.

(c) [(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, the] THE licensee or designated law enforcement agency shall forward the $10 application fee with the firearm application to the Secretary.

[(2) A licensee or designated law enforcement agency that uses a facsimile machine to forward the firearm application to the Secretary shall:

(i) be billed $10 for each firearm application forwarded to the Secretary during the month; and

(ii) pay the total application fee by the fifteenth day of the following month.]

5–133.

(a) This section supersedes any restriction that a local jurisdiction in the State imposes on the possession by a private party of a regulated firearm, and the State preempts the right of any local jurisdiction to regulate the possession of a regulated firearm.

(b) [A] SUBJECT TO § 5–133.3 OF THIS SUBTITLE, A person may not possess a regulated firearm if the person:

(1) has been convicted of a disqualifying crime;

(2) has been convicted of a violation classified as a common law crime and received a term of imprisonment of more than 2 years;

(3) is a fugitive from justice;

(4) is a habitual drunkard;

(5) is addicted to a controlled dangerous substance or is a habitual user;

~~(6) [suffers from a mental disorder as defined in § 10–101(f)(2) of the Health – General Article and has a history of violent behavior against the person or another, unless the person has a physician's certificate that the person is capable of possessing a regulated firearm without undue danger to the person or to another, unless the person has a physician's certificate that the person is capable of possessing a regulated firearm without undue danger to the person or to another];~~

(6) SUFFERS FROM A MENTAL DISORDER AS DEFINED IN § 10–101(F)(2) OF THE HEALTH – GENERAL ARTICLE AND HAS A HISTORY OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR AGAINST THE PERSON OR ANOTHER;

(7) HAS BEEN FOUND INCOMPETENT TO STAND TRIAL UNDER § 3–106 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ARTICLE;

~~(7)~~ (8) HAS BEEN FOUND NOT CRIMINALLY RESPONSIBLE UNDER § 3–110 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ARTICLE;

[(7)**]** ~~(8)~~ **(9)** has been ~~[confined~~ VOLUNTARILY ADMITTED for more than 30 consecutive days to~~] A PATIENT IN~~ a facility as defined in § 10–101 of the Health – General Article ~~BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 2013~~**[**, unless the person has a physician's certificate that the person is capable of possessing a regulated firearm without undue danger to the person or to another**]** ~~AND;~~

~~(I) (10) HAS BEEN A VOLUNTARY OR AN INVOLUNTARY PATIENT FOR 30 CONSECUTIVE DAYS OR MORE; OR~~

~~(II) HAS BEEN DETERMINED BY A COURT TO BE UNABLE TO SAFELY POSSESS A FIREARM BASED ON CREDIBLE EVIDENCE OF DANGEROUSNESS TO OTHERS INVOLUNTARILY COMMITTED TO A FACILITY AS DEFINED IN § 10–101 OF THE HEALTH – GENERAL ARTICLE;~~

~~(9) (11) HAS BEEN ADMITTED TO A FACILITY AS DEFINED IN § 10–101 OF THE HEALTH – GENERAL ARTICLE AS THE RESULT OF AN~~

~~EMERGENCY EVALUATION UNDER § 10–622 OF THE HEALTH – GENERAL ARTICLE, UNLESS THE PERSON HAS A CERTIFICATE FROM THE FACILITY THAT THE PERSON IS CAPABLE OF POSSESSING A REGULATED FIREARM WITHOUT UNDUE DANGER TO THE PERSON OR TO ANOTHER;~~

(10) HAS BEEN INVOLUNTARILY COMMITTED TO A FACILITY AS DEFINED IN § 10–101 OF THE HEALTH – GENERAL ARTICLE;

~~(12)~~ *(11)* **IS UNDER THE PROTECTION OF A GUARDIAN APPOINTED BY A COURT UNDER § 13–201(C) OR § 13–705 OF THE ESTATES AND TRUSTS ARTICLE** *, EXCEPT FOR CASES IN WHICH THE APPOINTMENT OF A GUARDIAN IS SOLELY A RESULT OF A PHYSICAL DISABILITY;*

[(8)**]** ~~(10)~~ ~~(12)~~ ~~(13)~~ *(12)* except as provided in subsection (e) of this section, is a respondent against whom **[**a current non ex parte civil protective order has been entered under § 4–506 of the Family Law Article; or**]:**

(I) A CURRENT NON EX PARTE CIVIL PROTECTIVE ORDER HAS BEEN ENTERED UNDER § 4–506 OF THE FAMILY LAW ARTICLE; OR

(II) AN ORDER FOR PROTECTION, AS DEFINED IN § 4–508.1 OF THE FAMILY LAW ARTICLE, HAS BEEN ISSUED BY A COURT OF ANOTHER STATE OR A NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBE AND IS IN EFFECT; OR

[(9)**]** ~~(11)~~ ~~(13)~~ ~~(14)~~ *(13)* if under the age of 30 years at the time of possession, has been adjudicated delinquent by a juvenile court for an act that would be a disqualifying crime if committed by an adult.

(c) (1) A person may not possess a regulated firearm if the person was previously convicted of:

(i) a crime of violence;

(ii) a violation of § 5–602, § 5–603, § 5–604, § 5–605, § 5–612, § 5–613, or § 5–614 of the Criminal Law Article; or

(iii) an offense under the laws of another state or the United States that would constitute one of the crimes listed in item (i) or (ii) of this paragraph if committed in this State.

(2) (i) Subject to paragraph (3) of this subsection, a person who violates this subsection is guilty of a felony and on conviction is subject to imprisonment for not less than 5 years and not exceeding 15 years.

(ii) The court may not suspend any part of the mandatory minimum sentence of 5 years.

(iii) Except as otherwise provided in § 4–305 of the Correctional Services Article, the person is not eligible for parole during the mandatory minimum sentence.

(3) At the time of the commission of the offense, if a period of more than 5 years has elapsed since the person completed serving the sentence for the most recent conviction under paragraph (1)(i) or (ii) of this subsection, including all imprisonment, mandatory supervision, probation, and parole:

(i) the imposition of the mandatory minimum sentence is within the discretion of the court; and

(ii) the mandatory minimum sentence may not be imposed unless the State's Attorney notifies the person in writing at least 30 days before trial of the State's intention to seek the mandatory minimum sentence.

(4) Each violation of this subsection is a separate crime.

(d) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, a person who is under the age of 21 years may not possess a regulated firearm.

(2) Unless a person is otherwise prohibited from possessing a regulated firearm, this subsection does not apply to:

(i) the temporary transfer or possession of a regulated firearm if the person is:

1. under the supervision of another who is at least 21 years old and who is not prohibited by State or federal law from possessing a firearm; and

2. acting with the permission of the parent or legal guardian of the transferee or person in possession;

(ii) the transfer by inheritance of title, and not of possession, of a regulated firearm;

(iii) a member of the armed forces of the United States or the National Guard *while performing official duties* ~~while performing official duties~~;

(iv) the temporary transfer or possession of a regulated firearm if the person is:

1. participating in marksmanship training of a recognized organization; and

2. under the supervision of a qualified instructor;

(v) a person who is required to possess a regulated firearm for employment and who holds a permit under Subtitle 3 of this title; or

(vi) the possession of a firearm for self–defense or the defense of others against a trespasser into the residence of the person in possession or into a residence in which the person in possession is an invited guest.

(e) This section does not apply to a respondent transporting a regulated firearm if the respondent is carrying a civil protective order requiring the surrender of the regulated firearm and:

(1) the regulated firearm is unloaded;

(2) the respondent has notified the law enforcement unit, barracks, or station that the regulated firearm is being transported in accordance with the civil protective order; and

(3) the respondent transports the regulated firearm directly to the law enforcement unit, barracks, or station.

5–133.1.

(A) IN THIS SECTION, "AMMUNITION" MEANS A CARTRIDGE, SHELL, OR ANY OTHER DEVICE CONTAINING EXPLOSIVE OR INCENDIARY MATERIAL DESIGNED AND INTENDED FOR USE IN A FIREARM.

(B) A PERSON MAY NOT POSSESS AMMUNITION IF THE PERSON IS PROHIBITED FROM POSSESSING A REGULATED FIREARM UNDER § 5–133 (B) OR (C) OF THIS SUBTITLE.

(C) A PERSON WHO VIOLATES THIS SECTION IS GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR AND ON CONVICTION IS SUBJECT TO IMPRISONMENT NOT EXCEEDING 1 YEAR OR A FINE NOT EXCEEDING $1000 OR BOTH.

5–133.2.

(A) (1) IN THIS SECTION THE FOLLOWING WORDS HAVE THE MEANINGS INDICATED.

(2) "FACILITY" HAS THE MEANING STATED IN § 10–101 OF THE HEALTH – GENERAL ARTICLE.

(3) "NICS INDEX" MEANS THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION'S NATIONAL INSTANT CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECK SYSTEM.

(B) (1) A COURT SHALL PROMPTLY REPORT INFORMATION REQUIRED IN PARAGRAPH (2) OF THIS SUBSECTION THROUGH A SECURE DATA PORTAL APPROVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES IF A COURT:

(I) DETERMINES THAT A PERSON IS NOT CRIMINALLY RESPONSIBLE UNDER § 3–110 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ARTICLE;

(II) FINDS THAT A PERSON IS INCOMPETENT TO STAND TRIAL UNDER § 3–106 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ARTICLE; OR

(III) FINDS UNDER § 13–201(C) OR § 13–705 OF THE ESTATES AND TRUST ARTICLE THAT A PERSON SHOULD BE UNDER THE PROTECTION OF A GUARDIAN, *EXCEPT FOR CASES IN WHICH THE APPOINTMENT OF A GUARDIAN IS SOLELY A RESULT OF A PHYSICAL DISABILITY*.

(2) ON A FINDING OR DETERMINATION UNDER PARAGRAPH (1) OF THIS SUBSECTION, THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE NICS INDEX:

(I) THE NAME AND IDENTIFYING INFORMATION OF THE PERSON; AND

(II) THE DATE OF THE DETERMINATION OR FINDING.

(C) (1) A FACILITY SHALL REPORT INFORMATION REQUIRED IN PARAGRAPH (2) OF THIS SUBSECTION REGARDING A PERSON ADMITTED TO THE FACILITY UNDER § 10–609 OF THE HEALTH – GENERAL ARTICLE OR COMMITTED TO THE FACILITY UNDER TITLE 10, SUBTITLE 6, PART III OF THE HEALTH – GENERAL ARTICLE TO THE NICS INDEX THROUGH A SECURE DATA PORTAL APPROVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES, IF:

(I) THE PERSON HAS BEEN ADMITTED ~~OR COMMITTED~~ TO A FACILITY FOR 30 CONSECUTIVE DAYS OR MORE; OR

~~(II) IN THE CASE OF AN INVOLUNTARY ADMISSION TO A FACILITY, A COURT MAKES A DETERMINATION THAT THE PERSON CANNOT SAFELY POSSESS A FIREARM BASED ON CREDIBLE EVIDENCE OF DANGEROUSNESS TO OTHERS~~ THE PERSON HAS BEEN INVOLUNTARILY COMMITTED TO A FACILITY.

(2) ON ADMISSION TO A FACILITY THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE NICS INDEX:

(I) THE NAME AND IDENTIFYING INFORMATION OF THE PERSON ADMITTED OR COMMITTED;

(II) THE DATE THE PERSON WAS ADMITTED OR COMMITTED TO THE FACILITY; AND

(III) THE NAME OF THE FACILITY TO WHICH THE PERSON WAS ADMITTED OR COMMITTED.

~~5–133.3.~~

~~(A) IN THIS SECTION, "HEALTH DEPARTMENT" MEANS THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE.~~

~~(B) A PERSON SUBJECT TO A REGULATED FIREARMS DISQUALIFICATION UNDER § 5–133(B)(6), (7), (8), OR (9) (9), (10), OR (11) (11), OR (12) OF THIS SUBTITLE OR A RIFLE OR SHOTGUN DISQUALIFICATION UNDER § 5–205(B)(6), (7), (8), (9), (10), OR (11) (11), OR (12) OF THIS TITLE MAY BE AUTHORIZED TO POSSESS A FIREARM IF:~~

~~(1) THE PERSON IS NOT SUBJECT TO ANOTHER FIREARMS RESTRICTION UNDER STATE OR FEDERAL LAW; AND~~

~~(2) THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS SECTION, DETERMINES THAT THE PERSON MAY POSSESS A FIREARM.~~

~~(C) A PERSON WHO SEEKS RELIEF FROM A FIREARMS DISQUALIFICATION SHALL FILE AN APPLICATION WITH THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT IN THE FORM AND MANNER SET BY THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.~~

~~(D) (1) AN APPLICANT SHALL PROVIDE COMPLETE AND ACCURATE DATA ON ALL INFORMATION REQUIRED IN AN APPLICATION UNDER THIS SECTION.~~

~~(2) THE APPLICANT SHALL INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN THE APPLICATION:~~

~~(I) THE REASON WHY THE APPLICANT IS PROHIBITED FROM POSSESSING A REGULATED FIREARM UNDER § 5–133(B)(6), (7), (8), OR (9) (9), (10), OR (11) (11), OR (12) OF THIS SUBTITLE OR A RIFLE OR SHOTGUN UNDER § 5–205(B)(6), (7), (8), (9), (10), OR (11) (11), OR (12) OF THIS TITLE AND WHY THE APPLICANT SHOULD BE RELIEVED FROM THAT PROHIBITION;~~

~~(II) A CERTIFICATE ON A FORM APPROVED BY THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT AND SIGNED BY AN INDIVIDUAL LICENSED IN THE STATE AS A PHYSICIAN WHO IS BOARD CERTIFIED IN PSYCHIATRY OR AS A PSYCHOLOGIST AND LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDERS IN PSYCHOLOGY THAT PROVIDES:~~

~~1. THAT THE CERTIFICATE WAS ISSUED WITHIN 30 DAYS OF THE DATE OF THE FILING OF THE PETITION;~~

~~2. THAT THE APPLICANT HAS BEEN EVALUATED AND THE SIGNATORY REASONABLY BELIEVES THAT THE APPLICANT IS COMPETENT TO UNDERSTAND AND COMPLY WITH THE RULES, REGULATIONS, AND LAW GOVERNING FIREARM OWNERSHIP AND POSSESSION AND THE RISKS AND RESPONSIBILITIES INHERENT TO FIREARM OWNERSHIP;~~

~~3. THAT THERE IS NO REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THE PERSON WILL BECOME INCOMPETENT IN THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE;~~

~~4. AN OPINION AS TO WHETHER THE APPLICANT WILL BE LIKELY TO ACT IN A MANNER THAT IS DANGEROUS TO SELF OR PUBLIC SAFETY; AND~~

~~5. AN OPINION ON WHETHER GRANTING A FIREARM HANDGUN QUALIFICATION LICENSE UNDER § 5–117 § 5–117.1 OF THIS SUBTITLE OR AUTHORIZING A PERSON TO POSSESS A RIFLE OR SHOTGUN WOULD BE CONTRARY TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST;~~

~~(III) A SIGNED AUTHORIZATION, ON A FORM APPROVED BY THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT ALLOWING THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT TO ACCESS ALL RELEVANT HEALTH CARE, MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITY, GUARDIANSHIP, AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECORDS, INCLUDING COURT ORDERED OR REQUIRED MENTAL HEALTH RECORDS, OF THE APPLICANT FOR USE WITH THE DISQUALIFICATION AND HEARING PROCESS;~~

~~(IV) THREE STATEMENTS ON A FORM DESIGNATED BY THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT ATTESTING TO THE APPLICANT'S REPUTATION AND CHARACTER RELEVANT TO FIREARM OWNERSHIP OR POSSESSION; AND~~

~~(V) ANY OTHER INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.~~

~~(3) (I) AT LEAST TWO OF THE STATEMENTS REQUIRED UNDER PARAGRAPH (2)(IV) OF THIS SUBSECTION SHALL BE PROVIDED BY AN INDIVIDUAL WHO IS NOT RELATED TO THE APPLICANT.~~

~~(II) STATEMENTS PROVIDED UNDER PARAGRAPH (2)(IV) OF THIS SUBSECTION MUST BE SIGNED AND DATED WITHIN 30 DAYS OF SUBMISSION TO THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT AND PROVIDE CONTACT INFORMATION FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL PROVIDING A STATEMENT.~~

~~(4) IF THE APPLICANT IS PROHIBITED FROM FIREARM OWNERSHIP UNDER § 5–133(B)(9) § 5–133(B)(11) § 5–133(B)(12) OF THIS SUBTITLE OR § 5–205(B)(11) § 5–205(B)(12) OF THIS TITLE, THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SHALL BE INCLUDED IN AN APPLICATION FOR RELIEF FROM THE PROHIBITION:~~

~~(I) A COPY OF ALL PLEADINGS, AFFIDAVITS, AND CERTIFICATES SUBMITTED INTO EVIDENCE AT THE GUARDIANSHIP PROCEEDING; AND~~

~~(II) ALL ORDERS ISSUED BY THE COURT RELATING TO THE GUARDIANSHIP, INCLUDING, IF APPLICABLE, AN ORDER INDICATING THAT THE GUARDIANSHIP IS NO LONGER IN EFFECT.~~

~~(5) IF THE APPLICANT IS PROHIBITED FROM FIREARM OWNERSHIP UNDER § 5–133(B)(6), (7), OR (8) (8), (9), OR (10) (10), OR (11) OF THIS SUBTITLE OR § 5–205(B)(6), (7), (8), (9), OR (10) (10), OR (11) OF THIS TITLE, THE CERTIFICATE REQUIRED UNDER PARAGRAPH (2)(II) OF THIS SUBSECTION SHALL ALSO INCLUDE:~~

~~(I) AN OPINION AS TO WHETHER THE APPLICANT HAS SYMPTOMS OF A MENTAL DISORDER OR DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY THAT CAUSES THE APPLICANT TO BE A DANGER TO SELF OR OTHERS;~~

~~(II) IF THE APPLICANT HAS NO SYMPTOMS THAT CAUSE THE APPLICANT TO BE A DANGER, HOW MANY MONTHS THE APPLICANT HAS NOT HAD SYMPTOMS OF A MENTAL DISORDER OR DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY THAT CAUSED THE APPLICANT TO BE A DANGER TO SELF OR OTHERS;~~

~~(III) THE TIME PERIOD THE APPLICANT HAS BEEN COMPLIANT WITH TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE INDIVIDUAL'S MENTAL ILLNESS;~~

~~(IV) THE NAME, ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF ALL MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDERS OR SERVICE PROVIDERS SEEN WITHIN THE LAST 12 MONTHS;~~

~~(V) IF THE APPLICANT WAS FOUND NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY OR NOT CRIMINALLY RESPONSIBLE, A STATEMENT ATTESTING TO WHETHER THE APPLICANT IS ON CONDITIONAL RELEASE UNDER § 3–114 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ARTICLE; AND~~

~~(VI) IF THE APPLICANT WAS FOUND NOT COMPETENT TO STAND TRIAL AND DANGEROUS, A WRITTEN STATEMENT REGARDING THE STATUS OF THE RELATED CRIMINAL CHARGE.~~

~~(E) THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT MAY NOT APPROVE AN APPLICATION UNDER THIS SECTION IF A DETERMINATION IS MADE THAT:~~

~~(1) THE APPLICANT SUPPLIED FALSE INFORMATION OR MADE A FALSE STATEMENT;~~

~~(2) THE APPLICATION IS NOT PROPERLY COMPLETED; OR~~

~~(3) ON REVIEW OF THE APPLICATION AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION AND ANY OTHER INFORMATION RELATING TO THE APPLICATION REQUESTED BY THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, THE APPLICANT HAS NOT SHOWN BY CLEAR AND CONVINCING EVIDENCE THAT THE APPLICANT WILL BE UNLIKELY TO ACT IN A MANNER DANGEROUS TO SELF OR PUBLIC SAFETY AND THAT GRANTING A PERMIT TO POSSESS A REGULATED FIREARM OR AUTHORIZING THE POSSESSION OF A RIFLE OR SHOTGUN WOULD NOT BE CONTRARY TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST.~~

~~(F) (1) IF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT DETERMINES THAT THE APPLICATION SHALL BE APPROVED ON REVIEW UNDER SUBSECTION (E)(3) OF THIS SECTION, THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT SHALL PROVIDE THE APPLICANT WITH A CERTIFICATE AFFIRMING THE APPLICANT'S MENTAL COMPETENCE TO POSSESS A REGULATED FIREARM.~~

~~(2) A CERTIFICATE UNDER THIS SUBSECTION SHALL BE PRESENTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE AS EVIDENCE OF THE APPLICANT'S ELIGIBILITY TO POSSESS A REGULATED FIREARM.~~

~~(G) AN APPLICANT WHO IS AGGRIEVED BY THE ACTION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT MAY REQUEST A HEARING BY WRITING TO THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT MAILS THE DECISION TO THE APPLICANT.~~

~~(H) THE HEARING SHALL BE HELD IN ACCORDANCE WITH TITLE 10, SUBTITLE 2 OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT ARTICLE WITHIN 60 DAYS AFTER THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT RECEIVES THE REQUEST.~~

~~(I) IF THE APPLICANT REQUESTS A HEARING, THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE SHALL CONDUCT A HEARING AT WHICH THE APPLICANT MAY TESTIFY AND PROVIDE OTHER EVIDENCE.~~

~~(J) AT A HEARING, THE APPLICANT IS REQUIRED TO PROVIDE EVIDENCE THAT:~~

~~(1) THE APPLICANT DOES NOT HAVE SYMPTOMS OF A MENTAL DISORDER THAT WOULD CAUSE THE APPLICANT TO BE A DANGER TO SELF OR OTHERS AND HAS NOT HAD SYMPTOMS OF A MENTAL DISORDER FOR AT LEAST 6 MONTHS;~~

~~(2) THE APPLICANT DOES NOT HAVE A MENTAL DISORDER OR MENTAL HEALTH CONDITION THAT PREVENTS THE APPLICANT FROM UNDERSTANDING THE RULES, REGULATIONS, AND LAWS GOVERNING FIREARM OWNERSHIP AND POSSESSION, OR THE RESPONSIBILITIES AND RISKS INVOLVED IN FIREARM OWNERSHIP AND POSSESSION;~~

~~(3) THE APPLICANT IS NOT LIKELY TO ACT IN A MANNER DANGEROUS TO PUBLIC SAFETY;~~

~~(4) GRANTING RELIEF WOULD NOT BE CONTRARY TO PUBLIC INTEREST; AND~~

~~(5) THE APPLICANT IS NOT OTHERWISE PROHIBITED FROM OWNING OR POSSESSING A FIREARM.~~

~~(K) AT A HEARING UNDER THIS SECTION, THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT IS A PARTY AND SHALL PROVIDE EVIDENCE REGARDING:~~

~~(1) THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH THE FIREARMS PROHIBITION WAS IMPOSED UNDER STATE OR FEDERAL LAW; AND~~

~~(2) THE APPLICANT'S RECORD, INCLUDING THE APPLICANT'S MENTAL HEALTH AND CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS.~~

~~(L) IF THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE FINDS THAT THE APPLICANT HAS MET, BY CLEAR AND CONVINCING EVIDENCE, THE STANDARDS OF SUBSECTION (J) OF THIS SECTION THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE SHALL:~~

~~(1) ISSUE A WRITTEN DETERMINATION THAT THE APPLICANT IS RELIEVED FROM THE FIREARMS DISQUALIFICATION IMPOSED BY 18 U.S.C. § 922(D)(4) AND (G)(4) AND § 5–133(B)(6), (7), (8), OR (9) (9), (10), OR (11) (11), OR (12) OF THIS SUBTITLE OR § 5–205(B)(6), (7), (8), (9), (10), OR (11) (11), OR (12) OF THIS TITLE; AND~~

~~(2) PROVIDE TO THE NICS INDEX, THROUGH A SECURE DATA PORTAL APPROVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:~~

~~(I) THE NAME AND IDENTIFYING INFORMATION OF THE APPLICANT; AND~~

~~(II) THE DATE OF THE DETERMINATION.~~

~~(M) AN APPLICANT OR THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT MAY SEEK JUDICIAL REVIEW OF A DETERMINATION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ON AN APPLICATION UNDER THIS SECTION FOR RELIEF FROM A FIREARMS PROHIBITION IN ACCORDANCE WITH §§ 10–222 AND 10–223 OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT ARTICLE.~~

~~(N) AFTER A DETERMINATION ON THE MERITS OF A HEARING REQUESTED UNDER THIS SECTION, AN APPLICANT MAY NOT REQUEST A SUBSEQUENT HEARING WITHIN 1 YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE HEARING PROCESS AND ANY JUDICIAL REVIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION.~~

~~(O) THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT SHALL ENTER INTO A MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE TO ASSIST IN CLINICAL CONSULTATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS SECTION.~~

5–133.3.

(A) IN THIS SECTION, "HEALTH DEPARTMENT" MEANS THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE.

(B) A PERSON SUBJECT TO A REGULATED FIREARMS DISQUALIFICATION UNDER § 5–133(B)(6), (7), (8), (9), (10), OR (11) OF THIS SUBTITLE, A RIFLE OR SHOTGUN DISQUALIFICATION UNDER § 5–205(B)(6), (7), (8), (9), (10), OR (11) OF THIS TITLE, OR PROHIBITED FROM THE SHIPMENT, TRANSPORTATION, POSSESSION, OR RECEIPT OF A FIREARM BY 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(D)(4) OR (G)(4) AS A RESULT OF AN ADJUDICATION OR COMMITMENT THAT OCCURRED IN THE STATE MAY BE AUTHORIZED TO POSSESS A FIREARM IF:

(1) THE PERSON IS NOT SUBJECT TO ANOTHER FIREARMS RESTRICTION UNDER STATE OR FEDERAL LAW; AND

(2) THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS SECTION, DETERMINES THAT THE PERSON MAY POSSESS A FIREARM.

(C) A PERSON WHO SEEKS RELIEF FROM A FIREARMS DISQUALIFICATION SHALL FILE AN APPLICATION WITH THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT IN THE FORM AND MANNER SET BY THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

(D) AN APPLICATION FOR RELIEF FROM A FIREARMS DISQUALIFICATION SHALL INCLUDE:

(1) A COMPLETE AND ACCURATE STATEMENT EXPLAINING THE REASON WHY THE APPLICANT IS PROHIBITED FROM POSSESSING A REGULATED FIREARM UNDER § 5–133(B)(6), (7), (8), (9), (10), OR (11) OF THIS SUBTITLE OR A RIFLE OR SHOTGUN UNDER § 5–205(B)(6), (7), (8), (9), (10), OR (11) OF THIS TITLE, OR IS PROHIBITED FROM THE SHIPMENT, TRANSPORTATION, POSSESSION, OR RECEIPT OF A FIREARM BY 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(D)(4) OR (G)(4) AS A RESULT OF AN ADJUDICATION OR COMMITMENT THAT OCCURRED IN THE STATE;

(2) A STATEMENT WHY THE APPLICANT SHOULD BE RELIEVED FROM THE PROHIBITION DESCRIBED IN ITEM (1) OF THIS SUBSECTION;

(3) IF THE APPLICANT IS SUBJECT TO A PROHIBITION DESCRIBED IN ITEM (1) OF THIS SUBSECTION, A CERTIFICATE ISSUED WITHIN 30 DAYS OF THE SUBMISSION OF THE APPLICATION ON A FORM APPROVED BY THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT AND SIGNED BY AN INDIVIDUAL LICENSED IN THE STATE AS A PHYSICIAN WHO IS BOARD CERTIFIED IN PSYCHIATRY OR AS A PSYCHOLOGIST STATING:

(I) THE LENGTH OF TIME THAT THE APPLICANT HAS NOT HAD SYMPTOMS THAT CAUSE THE APPLICANT TO BE A DANGER TO THE APPLICANT OR OTHERS, OR, IF THE DISQUALIFICATION RELATES TO AN INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY, THE LENGTH OF TIME THAT THE APPLICANT HAS

NOT ENGAGED IN BEHAVIORS THAT CAUSE THE APPLICANT TO BE A DANGER TO THE APPLICANT OR OTHERS;

(II) THE LENGTH OF TIME THAT THE APPLICANT HAS BEEN COMPLIANT WITH THE TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE APPLICANT'S MENTAL ILLNESS, OR, IF THE DISQUALIFICATION RELATES TO AN INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY, THE LENGTH OF TIME THAT THE APPLICANT HAS BEEN COMPLIANT WITH ANY BEHAVIOR PLAN OR BEHAVIOR MANAGEMENT PLAN;

(III) AN OPINION AS TO WHETHER THE APPLICANT, BECAUSE OF MENTAL ILLNESS, WOULD BE A DANGER TO THE APPLICANT IF ALLOWED TO POSSESS A FIREARM AND A STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR THE OPINION; AND

(IV) AN OPINION AS TO WHETHER THE APPLICANT, BECAUSE OF MENTAL ILLNESS, WOULD BE A DANGER TO ANOTHER PERSON OR POSES A RISK TO PUBLIC SAFETY IF ALLOWED TO POSSESS A FIREARM;

(4) IF THE APPLICANT IS PROHIBITED FROM POSSESSING A FIREARM UNDER § 5–133(B)(11) OF THIS SUBTITLE OR § 5–205(B)(11) OF THIS TITLE:

(I) A COPY OF ALL PLEADINGS, AFFIDAVITS, AND CERTIFICATES SUBMITTED INTO EVIDENCE AT THE GUARDIANSHIP PROCEEDING; AND

(II) ALL ORDERS ISSUED BY THE COURT RELATING TO THE GUARDIANSHIP, INCLUDING, IF APPLICABLE, AN ORDER INDICATING THAT THE GUARDIANSHIP IS NO LONGER IN EFFECT;

(5) A SIGNED AUTHORIZATION, ON A FORM APPROVED BY THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, ALLOWING THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT TO ACCESS ANY RELEVANT HEALTH CARE, MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITY, GUARDIANSHIP, AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECORDS, INCLUDING COURT ORDERED OR REQUIRED MENTAL HEALTH RECORDS, OF THE APPLICANT FOR USE IN DETERMINING WHETHER THE APPLICANT SHOULD BE RELIEVED FROM A FIREARMS DISQUALIFICATION;

(6) THREE STATEMENTS SIGNED AND DATED WITHIN 30 DAYS OF SUBMISSION TO THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON A FORM DESIGNATED BY THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT ATTESTING TO THE APPLICANT'S REPUTATION AND CHARACTER RELEVANT TO FIREARM OWNERSHIP OR POSSESSION INCLUDING:

(I) AT LEAST TWO STATEMENTS PROVIDED BY AN INDIVIDUAL WHO IS NOT RELATED TO THE APPLICANT; AND

(II) CONTACT INFORMATION FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL PROVIDING A STATEMENT; AND

(7) ANY OTHER INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

(E) THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT MAY NOT APPROVE AN APPLICATION UNDER THIS SECTION IF A DETERMINATION IS MADE THAT:

(1) THE APPLICANT SUPPLIED INCOMPLETE OR FALSE INFORMATION OR MADE A FALSE STATEMENT;

(2) THE APPLICATION IS NOT PROPERLY COMPLETED; OR

(3) ON REVIEW OF THE APPLICATION AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION AND ANY OTHER INFORMATION RELATING TO THE APPLICATION REQUESTED BY THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, INCLUDING ANY CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS AND MENTAL HEALTH RECORDS OF THE APPLICANT, THE APPLICANT HAS NOT SHOWN BY A PREPONDERANCE OF THE EVIDENCE THAT THE APPLICANT WILL BE UNLIKELY TO ACT IN A MANNER DANGEROUS TO THE APPLICANT OR TO PUBLIC SAFETY AND THAT GRANTING A LICENSE TO POSSESS A REGULATED FIREARM OR AUTHORIZING THE POSSESSION OF A RIFLE OR SHOTGUN WOULD NOT BE CONTRARY TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

(F) (1) IF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT DETERMINES THAT THE APPLICATION SHALL BE APPROVED, THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT SHALL PROVIDE THE APPLICANT WITH A CERTIFICATE AFFIRMING THE APPLICANT'S MENTAL COMPETENCE TO POSSESS A FIREARM.

(2) A CERTIFICATE PROVIDED UNDER PARAGRAPH (1) OF THIS SUBSECTION OR A WRITTEN STATEMENT THAT THE INDIVIDUAL IS NOT MENTALLY COMPETENT TO POSSESS A FIREARM SHALL BE PROVIDED TO THE APPLICANT WITHIN 60 DAYS FROM THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT'S RECEIPT OF A COMPLETED APPLICATION, WHICH INCLUDES ANY RECORDS NECESSARY TO REVIEW AN APPLICATION.

(3) A CERTIFICATE ISSUED UNDER PARAGRAPH (1) OF THIS SUBSECTION SHALL BE PRESENTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE AS EVIDENCE OF THE APPLICANT'S ELIGIBILITY TO POSSESS A FIREARM.

(G) (1) AN APPLICANT WHO IS AGGRIEVED BY THE ACTION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT UNDER SUBSECTION (E) OF THIS SECTION MAY REQUEST

A HEARING IN WRITING TO THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT MAILS NOTICE OF THE DECISION TO THE APPLICANT.

(2) (I) THE HEARING REQUESTED UNDER PARAGRAPH (1) OF THIS SUBSECTION SHALL BE HELD IN ACCORDANCE WITH TITLE 10, SUBTITLE 2 OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT ARTICLE WITHIN 60 DAYS AFTER THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT RECEIVES THE REQUEST.

(II) AT THE HEARING, THE INFORMATION DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTIONS (D) AND (E) OF THIS SECTION SHALL BE CONSIDERED AND USED TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE APPLICANT, IF ALLOWED TO POSSESS A FIREARM, WOULD NOT BE LIKELY TO ACT IN A MANNER DANGEROUS TO THE PUBLIC SAFETY AND WHETHER GRANTING THE RELIEF WOULD NOT BE CONTRARY TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

(3) (I) JUDICIAL REVIEW OF THE DETERMINATION ON AN APPLICATION UNDER THIS SECTION FOR RELIEF FROM A FIREARMS PROHIBITION MAY BE SOUGHT IN ACCORDANCE WITH §§ 10–222 AND 10–223 OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT ARTICLE.

(II) NOTWITHSTANDING THE PROVISIONS OF § 10–222 OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT ARTICLE, THE CIRCUIT COURT MAY GIVE DEFERENCE TO THE FINAL DECISION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT AND MAY IN ITS DISCRETION RECEIVE ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE THAT IT DETERMINES TO BE NECESSARY TO CONDUCT AN ADEQUATE REVIEW.

(H) THE BOARD OF REVIEW OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT DOES NOT HAVE JURISDICTION TO REVIEW A FINAL DECISION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT UNDER THIS SECTION.

(I) AFTER A DETERMINATION ON THE MERITS OF A HEARING REQUESTED UNDER THIS SECTION, AN APPLICANT MAY NOT REQUEST A SUBSEQUENT HEARING WITHIN 1 YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE HEARING PROCESS AND ANY JUDICIAL REVIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION.

(J) THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE MAY ADOPT REGULATIONS ESTABLISHING FEES TO COVER THE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS SECTION.

(K) AN INDIVIDUAL LICENSED IN THE STATE AS A PHYSICIAN WHO IS BOARD CERTIFIED IN PSYCHIATRY, OR A PSYCHOLOGIST WHO, IN GOOD FAITH AND WITH REASONABLE GROUNDS, ACTS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THIS SECTION,

MAY NOT BE HELD CIVILLY OR CRIMINALLY LIABLE FOR ACTIONS AUTHORIZED BY THIS SECTION.

5–143.

(A) (1) A PERSON WHO MOVES INTO THE STATE WITH THE INTENT OF BECOMING A RESIDENT SHALL REGISTER ALL REGULATED FIREARMS WITH THE SECRETARY WITHIN ~~30~~ *90* DAYS AFTER ESTABLISHING RESIDENCY.

(2) THE SECRETARY SHALL PREPARE AND, ON REQUEST OF AN APPLICANT, PROVIDE AN APPLICATION FORM FOR REGISTRATION UNDER THIS SECTION.

(B) AN APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION UNDER THIS SECTION SHALL CONTAIN:

(1) THE MAKE, MODEL, MANUFACTURER'S SERIAL NUMBER, CALIBER, TYPE, BARREL LENGTH, FINISH, AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF ~~THE~~ *EACH* REGULATED FIREARM; AND

(2) THE FIREARM APPLICANT'S NAME, ADDRESS, SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER, PLACE AND DATE OF BIRTH, HEIGHT, WEIGHT, RACE, EYE AND HAIR COLOR, SIGNATURE, DRIVER'S OR PHOTOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION SOUNDEX NUMBER, AND OCCUPATION.

(C) ~~EACH~~ *AN* APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE POLICE SHALL BE ACCOMPANIED BY A NONREFUNDABLE *TOTAL* REGISTRATION FEE OF $15, *REGARDLESS OF THE NUMBER OF FIREARMS REGISTERED*.

(D) REGISTRATION DATA PROVIDED UNDER THIS SECTION IS NOT OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION.

[5–143.**] 5–144.**

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this subtitle, a dealer or other person may not:

(1) knowingly participate in the illegal sale, rental, transfer, purchase, possession, or receipt of a regulated firearm in violation of this subtitle; or

(2) knowingly violate § 5–142 of this subtitle.

(b) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 5 years or a fine not exceeding $10,000 or both.

(c) Each violation of this section is a separate crime.

5–145.

(A) (1) A LICENSED DEALER SHALL KEEP RECORDS OF ALL RECEIPTS, SALES, AND OTHER DISPOSITIONS OF FIREARMS AFFECTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE LICENSED DEALER'S BUSINESS.

(2) THE SECRETARY SHALL ADOPT REGULATIONS SPECIFYING:

(I) SUBJECT TO PARAGRAPH (3) OF THIS SUBSECTION, THE INFORMATION THAT THE RECORDS SHALL CONTAIN;

(II) THE TIME PERIOD FOR WHICH THE RECORDS ARE TO BE KEPT; AND

(III) THE FORM IN WHICH THE RECORDS ARE TO BE KEPT.

(3) THE RECORDS SHALL INCLUDE:

(I) THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF EACH PERSON FROM WHOM THE DEALER ACQUIRES A FIREARM AND TO WHOM THE DEALER SELLS OR OTHERWISE DISPOSES OF A FIREARM;

(II) A PRECISE DESCRIPTION, INCLUDING MAKE, MODEL, CALIBER, AND SERIAL NUMBER OF EACH FIREARM ACQUIRED, SOLD, OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF; AND

(III) THE DATE OF EACH ACQUISITION, SALE, OR OTHER DISPOSITION.

(4) ~~THE SECRETARY MAY PROVIDE THAT RECORDS~~ *RECORDS* MAINTAINED UNDER 18 U.S.C. § 923(G)(1)(A) MAY BE USED TO SATISFY THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS SECTION, *IF THE SECRETARY IS GRANTED ACCESS TO THOSE RECORDS.*

(B) (1) WHEN REQUIRED BY A LETTER ISSUED BY THE SECRETARY, A LICENSEE SHALL SUBMIT TO THE SECRETARY THE INFORMATION REQUIRED TO BE KEPT UNDER SUBSECTION (A) OF THIS SECTION FOR THE TIME PERIODS SPECIFIED BY THE SECRETARY.

(2) THE SECRETARY SHALL DETERMINE THE FORM AND METHOD BY WHICH THE RECORDS SHALL BE MAINTAINED.

(C) WHEN A FIREARMS BUSINESS IS DISCONTINUED AND SUCCEEDED BY A NEW LICENSEE, THE RECORDS REQUIRED TO BE KEPT UNDER THIS SECTION SHALL REFLECT THE BUSINESS DISCONTINUANCE AND SUCCESSION AND SHALL BE DELIVERED TO THE SUCCESSOR LICENSEE.

(D) (1) A LICENSEE SHALL RESPOND WITHIN 48 HOURS AFTER RECEIPT OF A REQUEST FROM THE SECRETARY FOR INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE RECORDS REQUIRED TO BE KEPT UNDER THIS SECTION WHEN THE INFORMATION IS REQUESTED IN CONNECTION WITH A BONA FIDE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION.

(2) THE INFORMATION REQUESTED UNDER THIS SUBSECTION SHALL BE PROVIDED ORALLY OR IN WRITING, AS REQUIRED BY THE SECRETARY.

(3) THE SECRETARY MAY IMPLEMENT A SYSTEM BY WHICH A LICENSEE CAN POSITIVELY ESTABLISH THAT A PERSON REQUESTING INFORMATION BY TELEPHONE IS AUTHORIZED BY THE SECRETARY TO REQUEST THE INFORMATION.

(E) THE SECRETARY MAY MAKE AVAILABLE TO A FEDERAL, STATE, OR LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY ANY INFORMATION THAT THE SECRETARY OBTAINS UNDER THIS SECTION RELATING TO THE IDENTITIES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE UNLAWFULLY PURCHASED OR RECEIVED FIREARMS.

(F) THE SECRETARY:

(1) SHALL INSPECT THE INVENTORY AND RECORDS OF A LICENSED DEALER AT LEAST ONCE EVERY 2 YEARS; AND

(2) MAY INSPECT THE INVENTORY AND RECORDS AT ANY TIME DURING THE NORMAL BUSINESS HOURS OF THE LICENSED DEALER'S BUSINESS.

(G) (1) A PERSON WHO VIOLATES THIS SECTION IS SUBJECT TO A CIVIL PENALTY NOT EXCEEDING $1,000 IMPOSED BY THE SECRETARY.

(2) FOR A SECOND OR SUBSEQUENT OFFENSE, A PERSON WHO KNOWINGLY VIOLATES THIS SECTION IS GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR AND IS SUBJECT TO IMPRISONMENT NOT EXCEEDING 3 YEARS OR A FINE NOT EXCEEDING $10,000 OR BOTH.

(3) THE PENALTIES PROVIDED IN THIS SUBSECTION ARE NOT INTENDED TO APPLY TO INCONSEQUENTIAL OR INADVERTENT ERRORS.

5–146.

(A) A DEALER OR ANY OTHER PERSON WHO SELLS OR TRANSFERS A REGULATED FIREARM SHALL NOTIFY THE PURCHASER OR RECIPIENT OF THE REGULATED FIREARM AT THE TIME OF PURCHASE OR TRANSFER THAT THE PURCHASER OR RECIPIENT IS REQUIRED TO REPORT A LOST OR STOLEN REGULATED FIREARM TO THE LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY AS REQUIRED UNDER SUBSECTION (B) OF THIS SECTION.

(B) IF A REGULATED FIREARM IS LOST OR STOLEN, THE OWNER OF THE REGULATED FIREARM SHALL REPORT THE LOSS OR THEFT TO THE LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY WITHIN 72 HOURS AFTER THE OWNER FIRST DISCOVERS THE LOSS OR THEFT.

(C) ON RECEIPT OF A REPORT OF A LOST OR STOLEN REGULATED FIREARM, A LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY SHALL REPORT TO THE SECRETARY AND ENTER INTO THE NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER (NCIC) DATABASE, TO THE EXTENT KNOWN, THE CALIBER, MAKE, MODEL, MANUFACTURER, AND SERIAL NUMBER OF THE REGULATED FIREARM AND ANY OTHER DISTINGUISHING NUMBER OR IDENTIFICATION MARK ON THE REGULATED FIREARM.

(D) (1) A KNOWING AND WILLFUL FIRST–TIME VIOLATION OF THIS SECTION IS A CIVIL OFFENSE PUNISHABLE BY A FINE NOT EXCEEDING $500.

(2) A PERSON WHO KNOWINGLY AND WILLFULLY VIOLATES THIS SECTION FOR A SECOND OR SUBSEQUENT TIME IS GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR AND ON CONVICTION IS SUBJECT TO IMPRISONMENT NOT EXCEEDING 90 DAYS OR A FINE NOT EXCEEDING $500 OR BOTH.

(E) THE IMPOSITION OF A CIVIL OR CRIMINAL PENALTY UNDER THIS SECTION DOES NOT PRECLUDE THE PURSUIT OF ANY OTHER CIVIL REMEDY OR CRIMINAL PROSECUTION AUTHORIZED BY LAW.

5–205.

(A) THIS SUBTITLE DOES NOT APPLY TO A RIFLE OR SHOTGUN THAT IS AN ANTIQUE FIREARM AS DEFINED IN § 4–201 OF THE CRIMINAL LAW ARTICLE.

(B) A PERSON MAY NOT POSSESS A RIFLE OR SHOTGUN IF THE PERSON:

(1) HAS BEEN CONVICTED OF A DISQUALIFYING CRIME AS DEFINED IN § 5–101 OF THIS TITLE;

(2) HAS BEEN CONVICTED OF A VIOLATION CLASSIFIED AS A CRIME UNDER COMMON LAW AND RECEIVED A TERM OF IMPRISONMENT OF MORE THAN 2 YEARS;

(3) IS A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE;

(4) IS A HABITUAL DRUNKARD AS DEFINED IN § 5–101 OF THIS TITLE;

(5) IS ADDICTED TO A CONTROLLED DANGEROUS SUBSTANCE OR IS A HABITUAL USER AS DEFINED IN § 5–101 OF THIS TITLE;

(6) SUFFERS FROM A MENTAL DISORDER AS DEFINED IN § 10–101(F)(2) OF THE HEALTH – GENERAL ARTICLE AND HAS A HISTORY OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR AGAINST THE PERSON OR ANOTHER~~, UNLESS THE PERSON HAS A PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE THAT THE PERSON IS CAPABLE OF POSSESSING A REGULATED FIREARM WITHOUT UNDUE DANGER TO THE PERSON OR TO ANOTHER~~;

(7) HAS BEEN FOUND INCOMPETENT TO STAND TRIAL UNDER § 3–106 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ARTICLE;

(8) HAS BEEN FOUND NOT CRIMINALLY RESPONSIBLE UNDER § 3–110 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ARTICLE;

(9) ~~HAS BEEN BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 2013, WAS~~ *HAS BEEN* VOLUNTARILY ADMITTED FOR MORE THAN 30 CONSECUTIVE DAYS TO A FACILITY AS DEFINED IN § 10–101 OF THE HEALTH – GENERAL ARTICLE;

~~(10) HAS BEEN ADMITTED TO A FACILITY AS DEFINED IN § 10–101 OF THE HEALTH – GENERAL ARTICLE AS THE RESULT OF AN EMERGENCY EVALUATION UNDER § 10–622 OF THE HEALTH – GENERAL ARTICLE, UNLESS THE PERSON HAS A CERTIFICATE FROM THE FACILITY THAT THE PERSON IS CAPABLE OF POSSESSING A REGULATED FIREARM WITHOUT UNDUE DANGER TO THE PERSON OR TO ANOTHER;~~

~~(10)~~ ~~(11)~~ *(10)* HAS BEEN INVOLUNTARILY COMMITTED TO A FACILITY AS DEFINED IN § 10–101 OF THE HEALTH – GENERAL ARTICLE;

~~(11)~~ ~~(12)~~ *(11)* IS UNDER THE PROTECTION OF A GUARDIAN APPOINTED BY A COURT UNDER § 13–201(C) OR § 13–705 OF THE ESTATES AND TRUSTS ARTICLE, *EXCEPT FOR CASES IN WHICH THE APPOINTMENT OF A GUARDIAN IS SOLELY A RESULT OF A PHYSICAL DISABILITY*;

~~(6)~~ ~~(12)~~ ~~(13)~~ *(12)* EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION (C) OF THIS SECTION, IS A RESPONDENT AGAINST WHOM:

(I) A CURRENT NON EX PARTE CIVIL PROTECTIVE ORDER HAS BEEN ENTERED UNDER § 4–506 OF THE FAMILY LAW ARTICLE; OR

(II) AN ORDER FOR PROTECTION, AS DEFINED IN § 4–508.1 OF THE FAMILY LAW ARTICLE, HAS BEEN ISSUED BY A COURT OF ANOTHER STATE OR A NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBE AND IS IN EFFECT; OR

~~(7)~~ ~~(13)~~ ~~(14)~~ *(13)* IF UNDER THE AGE OF 30 YEARS AT THE TIME OF POSSESSION, HAS BEEN ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT BY A JUVENILE COURT FOR AN ACT THAT WOULD BE A DISQUALIFYING CRIME IF COMMITTED BY AN ADULT.

~~[(a)] (C) Unless the person possesses a physician's certificate that the person is capable of possessing a rifle or shotgun without undue danger to the person or to another, a person may not possess a rifle or shotgun if the person:~~

~~(1) suffers from a mental disorder as defined in § 10–101(f)(2) of the Health – General Article and has a history of violent behavior against the person or another; or~~

~~(2) has been confined for more than 30 consecutive days in a facility as defined in § 10–101 of the Health – General Article.~~

~~(D)~~ (C) THIS SECTION DOES NOT APPLY TO A PERSON TRANSPORTING A RIFLE OR SHOTGUN IF THE PERSON IS CARRYING A CIVIL PROTECTIVE ORDER REQUIRING THE SURRENDER OF THE RIFLE OR SHOTGUN AND:

(1) THE RIFLE OR SHOTGUN IS UNLOADED;

(2) THE PERSON HAS NOTIFIED THE LAW ENFORCEMENT UNIT, BARRACKS, OR STATION THAT THE RIFLE OR SHOTGUN IS BEING TRANSPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CIVIL PROTECTIVE ORDER; AND

(3) THE PERSON TRANSPORTS THE RIFLE OR SHOTGUN DIRECTLY TO THE LAW ENFORCEMENT UNIT, BARRACKS, OR STATION.

[(b)] ~~(E)~~ (D) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 3 years or a fine not exceeding $1,000 or both.

(E) A PERSON WHO IS DISQUALIFIED FROM OWNING A RIFLE OR SHOTGUN UNDER SUBSECTION (B)(6), (7), (8), (9), (10), OR (11) OF THIS SECTION MAY SEEK RELIEF FROM THE DISQUALIFICATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH § 5–133.3 OF THIS TITLE.

5–206.

(a) A person may not possess a rifle or shotgun if the person was previously convicted of:

(1) a crime of violence **AS DEFINED IN § 5–101 OF THIS TITLE**;

(2) a violation of § 5–602, § 5–603, § 5–604, § 5–605, § 5–612, § 5–613, or § 5–614 of the Criminal Law Article; or

(3) an offense under the laws of another state or the United States that would constitute one of the crimes listed in item (1) or (2) of this subsection if committed in this State.

(b) A person who violates this section is guilty of a felony and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 15 years.

(c) Each violation of this subsection is a separate crime.

5–301.

(a) In this subtitle the following words have the meanings indicated.

(b) "Board" means the Handgun Permit Review Board.

(c) "Handgun" has the meaning stated in § 4–201 of the Criminal Law Article.

(d) "Permit" means a permit issued by the Secretary to carry, wear, or transport a handgun.

(E) "QUALIFIED HANDGUN INSTRUCTOR" HAS THE MEANING STATED IN § 5–101 OF THIS TITLE.

[(e)] **(F)** "Secretary" means the Secretary of State Police or the Secretary's designee.

5–306.

(a) Subject to subsection [(b)] **(C)** of this section, the Secretary shall issue a permit within a reasonable time to a person who the Secretary finds:

(1) is an adult;

(2) (i) has not been convicted of a felony or of a misdemeanor for which a sentence of imprisonment for more than 1 year has been imposed; or

(ii) if convicted of a crime described in item (i) of this item, has been pardoned or has been granted relief under 18 U.S.C. § 925(c);

(3) has not been convicted of a crime involving the possession, use, or distribution of a controlled dangerous substance;

(4) is not presently an alcoholic, addict, or habitual user of a controlled dangerous substance unless the habitual use of the controlled dangerous substance is under legitimate medical direction; [and]

(5) EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION (B) OF THIS SECTION, HAS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED PRIOR TO APPLICATION AND EACH RENEWAL, A FIREARMS TRAINING COURSE APPROVED BY THE SECRETARY THAT INCLUDES:

(I) 1. FOR AN INITIAL APPLICATION, A MINIMUM OF 16 HOURS OF INSTRUCTION BY A QUALIFIED HANDGUN INSTRUCTOR; OR

2. FOR A RENEWAL APPLICATION, 8 HOURS OF INSTRUCTION BY A QUALIFIED HANDGUN INSTRUCTOR;

(II) CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION ON:

1. STATE FIREARM LAW;

2. HOME FIREARM SAFETY; AND

3. HANDGUN MECHANISMS AND OPERATION; AND

(III) A FIREARMS QUALIFICATION COMPONENT THAT DEMONSTRATES THE APPLICANT'S PROFICIENCY AND USE OF THE FIREARM; AND

[(5)] **(6)** based on an investigation:

(i) has not exhibited a propensity for violence or instability that may reasonably render the person's possession of a handgun a danger to the person or to another; and

(ii) has good and substantial reason to wear, carry, or transport a handgun, such as a finding that the permit is necessary as a reasonable precaution against apprehended danger.

(B) AN APPLICANT FOR A PERMIT IS NOT REQUIRED TO COMPLETE A CERTIFIED FIREARMS TRAINING COURSE UNDER SUBSECTION (A) OF THIS SECTION IF THE APPLICANT:

(1) IS A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER OR A PERSON WHO IS RETIRED IN GOOD STANDING FROM SERVICE WITH A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES, THE STATE, OR ANY LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY IN THE STATE;

(2) IS A MEMBER ~~OR~~, RETIRED MEMBER, OR HONORABLY DISCHARGED MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES OR THE NATIONAL GUARD~~; OR~~;

(3) IS ~~CURRENTLY A CERTIFIED FIREARMS INSTRUCTOR WHO:~~

~~(I) IS RECOGNIZED BY THE MARYLAND POLICE AND CORRECTIONAL TRAINING COMMISSIONS;~~

~~(II) HAS A QUALIFIED HANDGUN INSTRUCTOR LICENSE ISSUED BY THE SECRETARY; OR~~

~~(III) HAS A CERTIFICATION ISSUED AND RECOGNIZED BY A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION~~ *A QUALIFIED HANDGUN INSTRUCTOR*; OR

~~(3)~~ (4) HAS COMPLETED A FIREARMS TRAINING COURSE APPROVED BY THE SECRETARY.

[(b)**]** **(C)** An applicant under the age of 30 years is qualified only if the Secretary finds that the applicant has not been:

(1) committed to a detention, training, or correctional institution for juveniles for longer than 1 year after an adjudication of delinquency by a juvenile court; or

(2) adjudicated delinquent by a juvenile court for:

(i) an act that would be a crime of violence if committed by an adult;

(ii) an act that would be a felony in this State if committed by an adult; or

(iii) an act that would be a misdemeanor in this State that carries a statutory penalty of more than 2 years if committed by an adult.

(D) THE SECRETARY MAY ISSUE A HANDGUN QUALIFICATION LICENSE, WITHOUT AN ADDITIONAL APPLICATION OR FEE, TO A PERSON WHO:

(1) MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS FOR ISSUANCE OF A PERMIT UNDER THIS SECTION; AND

(2) DOES NOT HAVE A HANDGUN QUALIFICATION LICENSE ISSUED UNDER § 5–117.1 OF THIS TITLE.

Article – State Government

10–616.

(a) Unless otherwise provided by law, a custodian shall deny inspection of a public record, as provided in this section.

(V) (1) EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPHS (2) AND (3) OF THIS SUBSECTION, A CUSTODIAN SHALL DENY INSPECTION OF ALL RECORDS OF A PERSON AUTHORIZED TO:

(I) SELL, PURCHASE, RENT, OR TRANSFER A REGULATED FIREARM UNDER TITLE 5, SUBTITLE 1 OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY ARTICLE; OR

(II) CARRY, WEAR, OR TRANSPORT A HANDGUN UNDER TITLE 5, SUBTITLE 3 OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY ARTICLE.

(2) A CUSTODIAN SHALL ALLOW INSPECTION OF FIREARM OR HANDGUN RECORDS BY:

(I) THE INDIVIDUAL NAMED IN THE RECORD; OR

(II) THE ATTORNEY OF RECORD OF THE INDIVIDUAL NAMED IN THE RECORD.

(3) THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION MAY NOT BE CONSTRUED TO PROHIBIT THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE OR THE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES FROM ACCESSING FIREARM OR HANDGUN RECORDS IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THAT DEPARTMENT'S OFFICIAL DUTY.

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That, on or before October 1, 2013:

(a) The Department of State Police shall investigate illegal transfers, possession, and transport of firearms within the State, including the number and types of firearms seized by the Department of State Police and the best information available as to the source of the seized firearms.

(b) On or before December 31, 2015, the Department of State Police shall report its findings to the Governor and, in accordance with § 2–1246 of the State Government Article, the General Assembly.

SECTION ~~2.~~ *3.* AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect October 1, 2013. *Section 2 of this Act shall remain effective for a period of 3 years and, at the end of September 30, 2016, with no further action required by the General Assembly, Section 2 of this Act shall be abrogated and of no further force and effect.*

Approved:

_____

Governor.

_____

President of the Senate.

_____

Speaker of the House of Delegates.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

MARYLAND SHALL ISSUE, INC., *et al.*, *

Plaintiffs, *

v. * Civil Case No. 16-cv-3311-MJG

LAWRENCE HOGAN, *et al.*, *

Defendants. *

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

DEFENDANT WILLIAM M. PALLOZZI'S THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL ANSWERS TO PLAINTIFF ATLANTIC GUNS, INC.'S FIRST SET OF INTERROGATORIES

Defendant, William M. Pallozzi, by his attorneys, hereby supplements his responses to Plaintiff Atlantic Guns, Inc.'s First Set of Interrogatories and states as follows:

A. The word usage and sentence structure used in these answers is that of the attorneys who in fact prepared these answers and the language does not purport to be the exact language of the executing party.

B. The Interrogatories have been interpreted and answered in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

C. Defendant Col. Pallozzi expressly reserves the right to supplement these answers at a later date should it become necessary to do so.

GENERAL OBJECTIONS

1. Col. Pallozzi objects to every Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information and/or documents protected by the attorney-client and/or work product privileges.

EXHIBIT 14

2. Col. Pallozzi objects to the extent that the Interrogatories, including subparts, exceed the number permitted under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

3. Col. Pallozzi objects to the extent the Interrogatories seek information in possession of parties other than Col. Pallozzi or the Maryland State Police ("MSP"). These answers are based solely on the knowledge and information in the possession of Col. Pallozzi and MSP, and not on knowledge or information possessed by any other person or entity.

4. Subject to and without waiving the foregoing general objections, Col. Pallozzi responds to the Interrogatories as follows:

ANSWERS TO INTERROGATORIES

INTERROGATORY NO. 5: Identify the number of HQL applications not completed each year from 2013 through 2017.

ANSWER: Col. Pallozzi objects to this interrogatory on the ground that the term "not completed" is undefined, vague and ambiguous. Without waiving these objections, Col. Pallozzi states that MSP does not have this information within its possession.

SUPPLEMENTAL ANSWER: In response to Atlantic Guns' clarification that this interrogatory seeks "information on the number of HQL applications which were started in the MSP system . . . but were never submitted as final to the MSP," Col. Pallozzi objects to this interrogatory on the grounds that it seeks information that is not relevant to any party's claims or defenses under Rule 26(b)(1) nor proportional to the needs of the case, and is overly broad and unduly burdensome. In support of these objections,

Col. Pallozzi states that although this information is not currently tracked by MSP, it would be possible for the Licensing Division's information technology personnel to capture the raw number of applications that have been initiated through MSP's website and the raw number of applications that have been submitted as final. Given the large number of applications on the server, it would take approximately one week to 10 days just to capture this raw data. Moreover, this raw data would not indicate whether an applicant who initiated an application that has not yet been submitted as final intends to submit the application in the future. Further, because an application cannot be deleted once it has been initiated, this raw data would not indicate if an applicant began one type of application (a standard application, a training-exempt application, or a permit-exempt application) and then began another type of application, thus never submitting the initial application. Nor would this raw data indicate why an application was initiated but not submitted as final.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL ANSWER: Without waiving his objections, Col. Pallozzi states that the numbers of HQL *applications* that were initiated but not submitted as final to MSP in each year from 2013 through 2017 are as follows:

2013: 3,535
2014: 9,776
2015: 12,946
2016: 14,424
2017: 14,875
Total: 55,556

Col. Pallozzi further states that the numbers of *users* who initiated but never submitted any type of HQL application in each year from 2013 through 2017 are as follows:

2013: 1,420
2014: 4,637

2015: 6,786
2016: 8,438
2017: 9,596
Total: 30,877

Col. Pallozzi further states that this data does not indicate whether an applicant who initiated an application that has not yet been submitted as final intends to submit an application in the future. Nor does this data indicate why an application was initiated but not submitted as final. There are a number of reasons why an individual might initiate but not submit an application. For example, an application may be created for training purposes, or by an individual who has no intention of submitting an application. Further, MSP personnel who process applications routinely receive communications from individuals who are ineligible for an HQL, including because of their age, immigration status, residency status, or criminal history, who have initiated an application but ultimately decide not to submit the application because they are ineligible for an HQL.

BRIAN E. FROSH
Attorney General

/s/ Jennifer L. Katz
JENNIFER L. KATZ (Fed. Bar # 28973)
ROBERT A. SCOTT (Fed. Bar # 24613)
Assistant Attorney General
200 St. Paul Place, 20th Floor
Baltimore, Maryland 21202
410-576-7005 (tel.); 410-576-6955 (fax)
jkatz@oag.state.md.us

Attorneys for Defendants

May 4, 2018

VERIFICATION

I, Col. William M. Pallozzi hereby execute these supplemental answers to interrogatories in my official capacity as Superintendent of the Maryland State Police. Some of the information set forth in these answers was collected by others and such information is not necessarily within my personal knowledge. However, in my official capacity, I solemnly affirm under the penalties of perjury that the foregoing Answers to Interrogatories are true to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

4 May 18
Date

Signature

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that, on this 4th day of May, 2018, a copy of the foregoing Defendant's Third Supplemental Responses to Interrogatories was sent by electronic mail to:

John Parker Sweeney, Esq. (JSweeney@bradley.com)
T. Sky Woodward, Esq. (SWoodward@bradley.com)
Bradley Arant Boult Cummings LLP
1615 L Street N.W., Suite 1350
Washington, D.C. 20036

Cary J. Hansel (cary@hansellaw.com)
2514 N. Charles Street
Baltimore, MD 21218

__/s/ Jennifer L. Katz_____
Jennifer L. Katz

From: Scott, Robert
To: Sweeney, John P.
Cc: Porter, Jay; Cary Hansel; Dietrich, Ryan
Subject: RE: Licensing Division FRS/HQL statistical data 2018-present
Date: Friday, October 30, 2020 8:34:40 AM

[External Email]

John –

Pursuant to your request, the number of HQL applications initiated but not submitted are as follows:

2018 – 10731
2019 – 9578
2020 – 17191

Robert A. Scott
Assistant Attorney General
Deputy Chief of Litigation
Civil Division
Office of the Attorney General
200 St. Paul Place, 20th Floor
Baltimore, MD 21202
410-576-7055
rscott@oag.state.md.us

From: Sweeney, John P. <JSweeney@bradley.com>
Sent: Wednesday, October 28, 2020 4:03 PM
To: Scott, Robert <rscott@oag.state.md.us>
Cc: Porter, Jay <jporter@bradley.com>; Cary Hansel <cary@hansellaw.com>; Dietrich, Ryan <rdietrich@oag.state.md.us>
Subject: RE: Licensing Division FRS/HQL statistical data 2018-present

Thank you, Rob. Please continue pursuit of the other information requested in my September 28th email. We are particularly interested in information and summary documents for calendar years 2018, 2019, and year to date 2020 that show the number of HQL applications initiated and the number of HQL applications initiated but not completed.

John Parker Sweeney
Partner | Bradley
jsweeney@bradley.com
202.719.8216

From: Scott, Robert <rscott@oag.state.md.us>
Sent: Tuesday, October 27, 2020 10:27 AM
To: Sweeney, John P. <JSweeney@bradley.com>
Cc: Porter, Jay <jporter@bradley.com>; Cary Hansel <cary@hansellaw.com>; Dietrich, Ryan <rdietrich@oag.state.md.us>
Subject: Licensing Division FRS/HQL statistical data 2018-present

[External Email]

John – Pursuant to your request, please see below firearms transfer data from the State Police. I am still working on the other information you requested.

Rob

Robert A. Scott
Assistant Attorney General
Deputy Chief of Litigation
Civil Division
Office of the Attorney General
200 St. Paul Place, 20th Floor
Baltimore, MD 21202
410-576-7055
rscott@oag.state.md.us

Licensing Division Weekly (39) Report 09/25/2020 through 10/1/2020	2017 Totals	2018 Totals	2019 Totals	2020 Totals	2017 Weekly Avg.	2018 Weekly Avg.	2019 Weekly Avg.	2020 Weekly Avg.	Current Week Totals (2020)
FRS Total Apps Received	51,851	53,544	53,726	71,548	997	1,030	1,033	1,835	2,455
FRS Disapprovals	175	206	245	424	3.4	4	4.7	10.9	19

HQL New	23,888	21,727	20,083	46,903	459	417.8	386.2	1,203	1,854
HQL "New Resident" Apps	0	0	0	890	0	0	0	22.8	19
HQL Disapprovals	566	641	769	1,413	10.9	12.3	14.8	36.2	54

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MARYLAND STATE POLICE

Licensing Division Weekly Report

EXHIBIT
tabbies
Armstrong 48
3/23/18

Maryland Department of State Police / Licensing Division
1111 Reisterstown Road
Pikesville, Maryland
Office: (410) 653.4500 / Fax: (410) 653.4036

Licensing Division Weekly (1 partial) Report 1/1/2018 through 1/4/2018	2015 Totals	2016 Totals	2017 Totals	2018 Totals	2015 Weekly Avg.	2016 Weekly Avg.	2017 Weekly Avg.	2018 Weekly Avg.	Current Week Totals (2018)
*FRS Total Apps Received	37,646	52,434	51,851	505	710	1,008	997	505	505
*FRS Disapprovals	397	261	175	0	7	5	3.4	0	0
*HQL New	20,160	28,039	23,888	151	380	539	459	151	151
*HQL Disapprovals	333	574	566	5	6	11	10.9	5	5
[redacted]									

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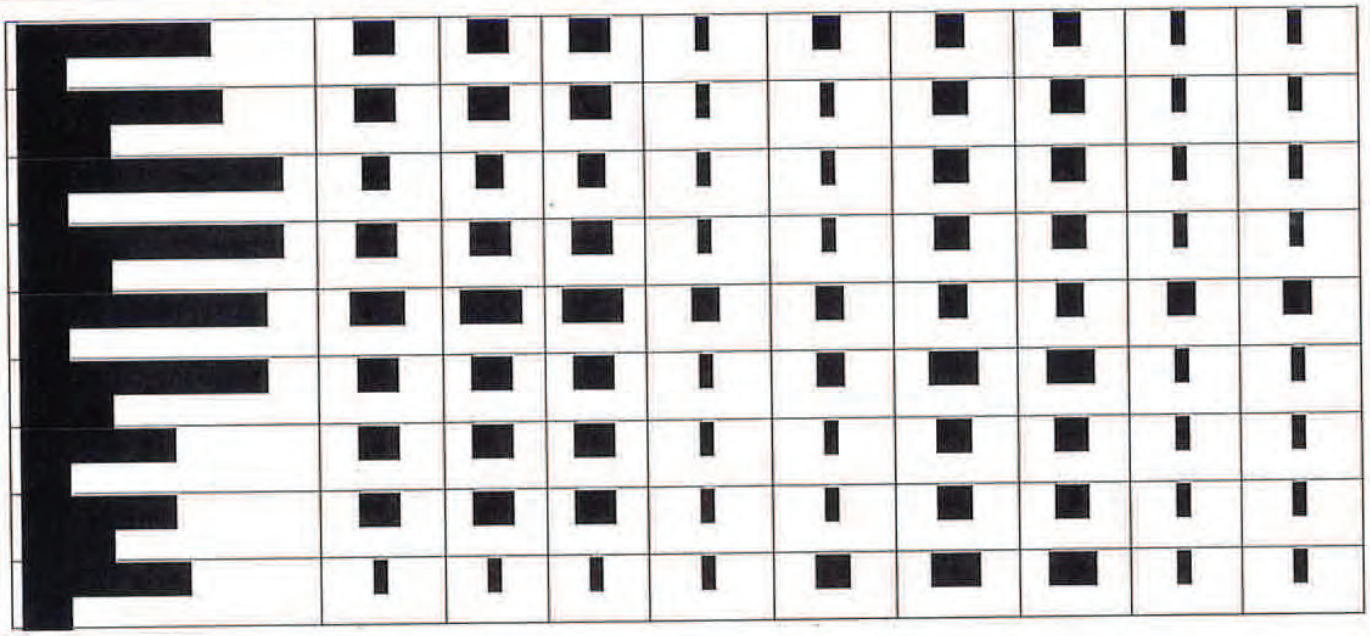
MSP003193

EXHIBIT
15

MARYLAND STATE POLICE

Licensing Division Weekly Report



***FRU and HQL numbers denote real time figures as of 1/5/2018**

DHMH Import Status
01/05/2018 Success

Days in Queue (Initial Review)
(Not in Closed Status)

1 Day	2 Days	3 Days	4 Days	5 Days	6 Days	7 Days	8 Days
5	130	168	133	0	0	0	0

VIEW DETAILS

Days in Queue (Second Review)
(Not in Closed Status)

1 Day	2 Days	3 Days	4 Days	5 Days	6 Days	7 Days	8 Days
0	0	0	21	7	0	0	0

VIEW DETAILS

Select a Report to View

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MARYLAND STATE POLICE

Licensing Division Weekly Report

Applications Received By Date

Report Run Date: 1/5/2018 10:31:16 AM

Date Forward Begin Date: 1/1/2018 7:00 AM

Date Forward End Date: 1/4/2018 10:00 PM

Date Forwarded	Total Applications
1/1/2018	28
1/2/2018	181
1/3/2018	169
1/4/2018	127

[redacted]

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MARYLAND STATE POLICE

Licensing Division Weekly Report

[redacted]

Automation Portal:

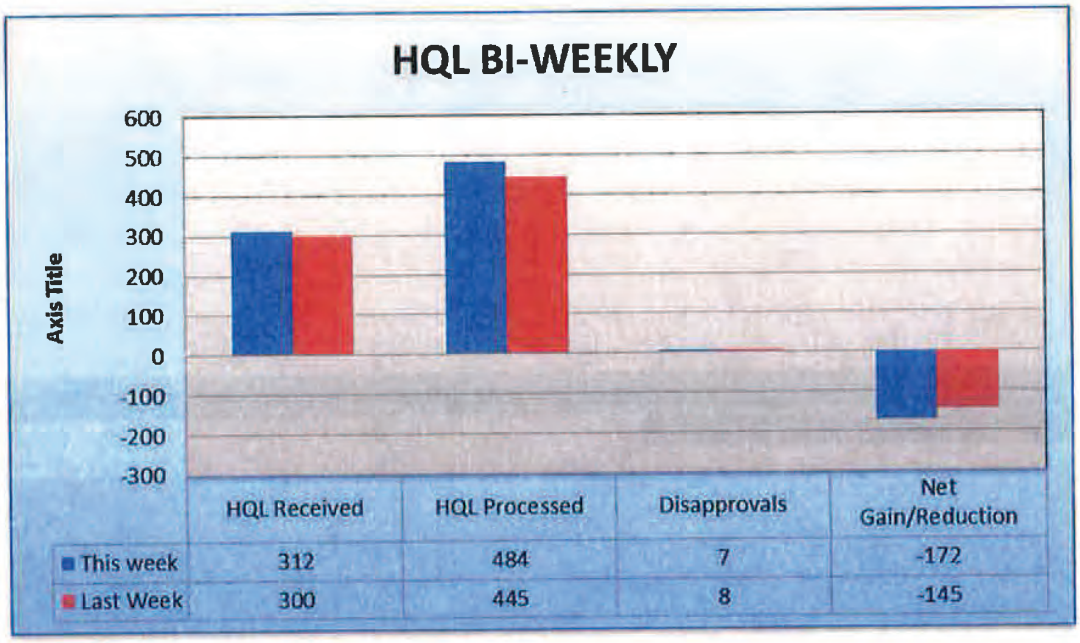
Licensing Portal launched on 1/1/2017. To date the Licensing Portal has received and processed 52,356 applications, and 47,404 citizens have logged in and created an account.

Vacancies and Hiring Status:

[redacted].

Handgun Qualification License: Total Active HQL's since 10/1/2013: 90,661

HQL Currently has (0) zero applications over 15 days.



	HQL Received	HQL Processed	Disapprovals	Net Gain/Reduction
This week	312	484	7	-172
Last Week	300	445	8	-145

HQL Chart Covers 12/29/17-1/4/18

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Licensing Division Weekly Report 12-28-14 through 12-31-14	2011 Totals	2012 Totals	2013 Totals	2014 Totals	2011 Weekly Avg.	2012 Weekly Avg.	2013 Weekly Avg.	2014 Weekly Avg.	Current Week Totals (2014)
*FRS Total Apps Received	46,339	70,099	129,451	28,633	891	1348	2,489	551	533
*FRS Disapprovals	858	1,054	1,125	346	16	20	21	7	10
*HQL New	0	0	4775	16,306	0	0	367	314	222
HQL Renewal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
[redacted]									

EXHIBIT 105 4/18/18

[redacted]									

*FRS and HQL numbers denote real time figures as of 12/31/14.

Note- 2013 total firearms application number, and average, updated on 11/24/14, due to billing reconciliation.

[redacted]

Significant Events for the Week:

[redacted]

Vacancies and Hiring Status:

[redacted]

Licensing Division Weekly (52) Report 12/23/2016 through 12/31/2016 *Year End	2013 Totals	2014 Totals	2015 Totals	2016 Totals	2013 Weekly Avg.	2014 Weekly Avg.	2015 Weekly Avg.	2016 Weekly Avg.	Current Week Totals (2016)
*FRS Total Apps Received	127,455	28,633	37,646	52,434	2,489	551	710	1,008	1,619
*FRS Disapprovals	1,125	346	397	261	21	7	7	5	10
*HQL New	4,772	16,296	20,160	28,039	367	314	380	539	428
*HQL Disapprovals	42	256	333	574	4	5	6	11	14
[redacted]									

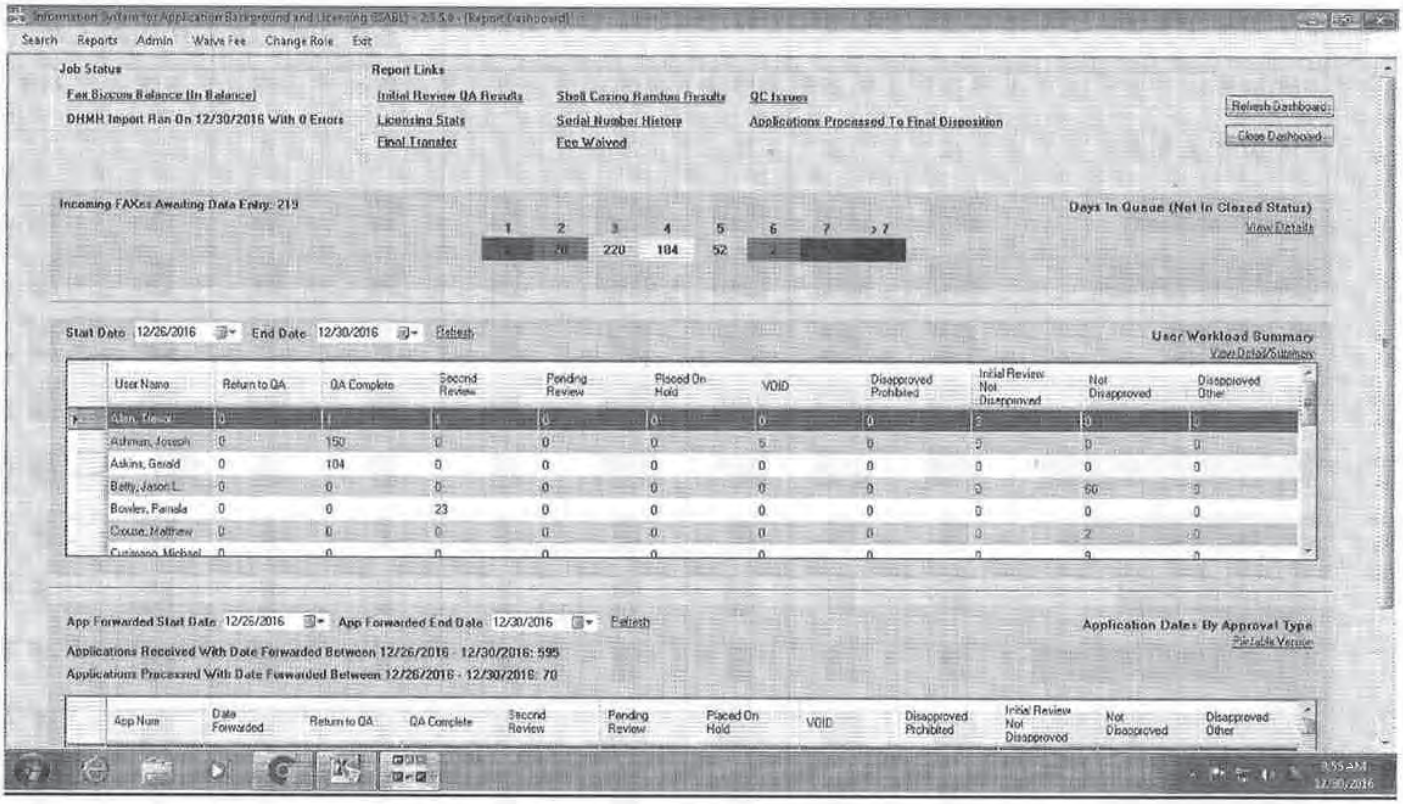
EXHIBIT 106 4/18/18

MSP000984

[redacted]

*FRU and HQL numbers denote real time figures as of 12/29/2016

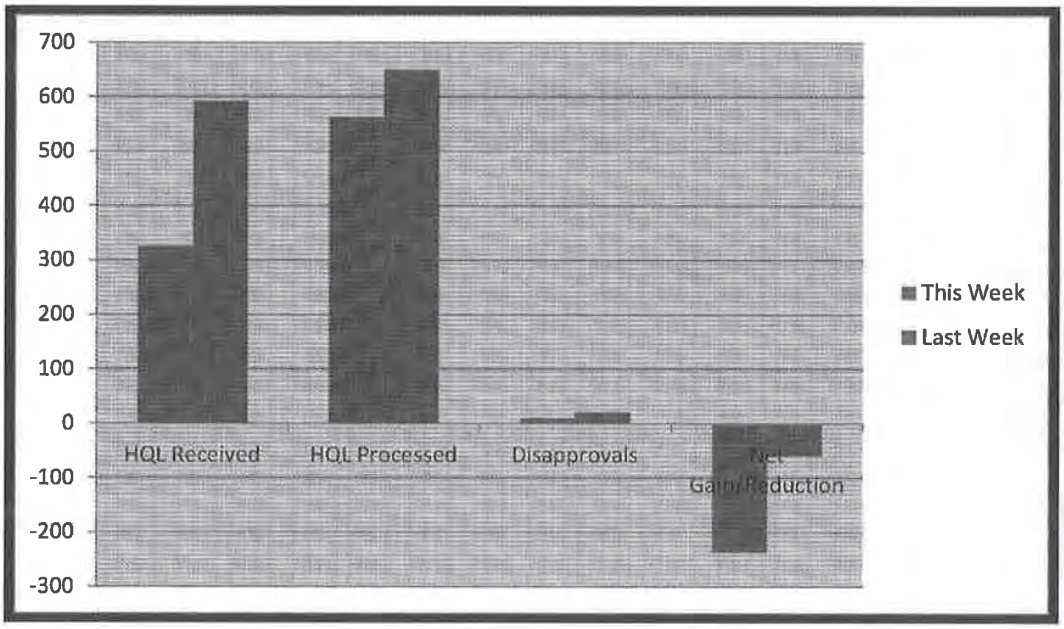
Screenshot of 77R ISABL (Information System for Application Background and Licensing) 7-day scale, as of 12/29/16.



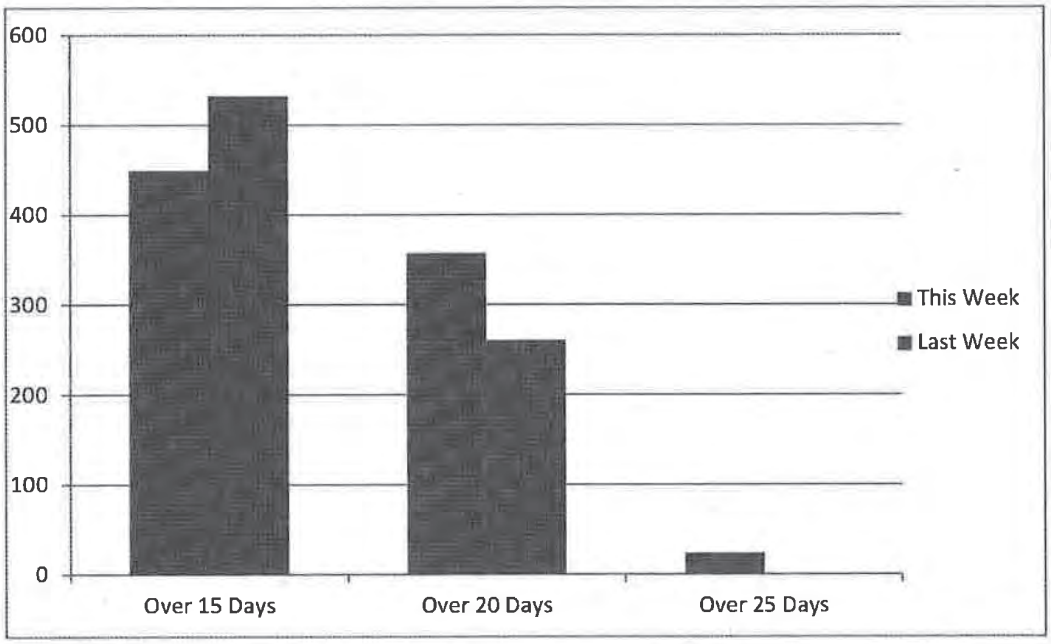
HQL Applications Over 15 days

Summary Report as of 12/30/2016

Over 15 days	
HQL Standard	288
HQL Training Exempt	151
Over 20 days	
HQL Permit Exempt	1
HQL Standard	245
HQL Training Exempt	111
Over 25 days	
HQL Standard	23



	Current Week	Last Week
HQL Received	325	592
HQL Processed	562	650
Disapprovals	10	20
Net Gain/Reduction	-237	-58



	Current Week	Last Week
Over 15 Days	449	532
Over 20 Days	357	260
Over 25 Days	23	0

Total Active HQL's since 10/1/2013: 65,761:

[redacted]

Significant Events for the Week:

[redacted]

Vacancies and Hiring Status:

[redacted]

From: "Scott, Robert" <rscott@oag.state.md.us>
Date: October 27, 2020 at 10:27:51 AM EDT
To: "Sweeney, John P." <JSweeney@bradley.com>
Cc: "Porter, Jay" <jporter@bradley.com>, Cary Hansel <cary@hansellaw.com>, "Dietrich, Ryan" <rdietrich@oag.state.md.us>
Subject: Licensing Division FRS/HQL statistical data 2018-present

[External Email]

John – Pursuant to your request, please see below firearms transfer data from the State Police. I am still working on the other information you requested.

Rob

Robert A. Scott
Assistant Attorney General
Deputy Chief of Litigation
Civil Division
Office of the Attorney General
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rscott@oag.state.md.us

Licensing Division Weekly (39) Report 09/25/2020 through 10/1/2020	2017 Totals	2018 Totals	2019 Totals	2020 Totals	2017 Weekly Avg.	2018 Weekly Avg.	2019 Weekly Avg.	2020 Weekly Avg.	Current Week Totals (2020)
FRS Total Apps Received	51,851	53,544	53,726	71,548	997	1,030	1,033	1,835	2,455
FRS Disapprovals	175	206	245	424	3.4	4	4.7	10.9	19

HQL New	23,888	21,727	20,083	46,903	459	417.8	386.2	1,203	1,854
HQL "New Resident" Apps	0	0	0	890	0	0	0	22.8	19
HQL Disapprovals	566	641	769	1,413	10.9	12.3	14.8	36.2	54

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Transcript of Dana J. Hoffman

Date: March 27, 2018
Case: Maryland Shall Issue, Inc., et al. -v- Hogan, et al.

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EXHIBIT 16

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

MARYLAND SHALL ISSUE, INC., :
et al. :
Plaintiffs, :
v. : Civil Case No.
LAWRENCE HOGAN, et al. : 16-cv-3311-MJG
Defendants. :

CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Deposition of DANA J. HOFFMAN

Baltimore, Maryland

Tuesday, March 27, 2018

11:40 a.m.

Job No.: 179483
Pages: 1 - 46
Reported By: Dawn M. Hart, RPR/RMR/CRR

What is your current address?

A 7051 Carroll Avenue, Apartment 915, Takoma Park, Maryland 20912.

Q And how long have you lived there?

A Twenty-eight years.

Q Are you on any medications today or do you have any conditions that would prevent you from testifying truthfully or from recalling events?

A No.

Q How did you get involved in the lawsuit?

A I went to a gun show and I saw a person there at a booth entitled Maryland Shall Issue and I asked them what that was about. And then I told them about my problem and the reason that I wasn't able to get a license to have a gun, and they said I would probably be a good candidate for this -- I don't think the suit was in process at that point, but I would be someone that they would be of interest to have testify.

Q Are you a member of Maryland Shall Issue?

A I am now. I wasn't then.

Q When did you become a member?

I don't need the exact date.

A Last fall.

Q Okay. And this person that you saw at the gun show who -- at the booth that you just told me about, do you know that person's name?

A No, I don't.

Q Were you asked to be a witness in this case?

A Yes.

Q By whom?

A I got a phone call. I think they were just calling various people who had reasons that they wanted the law changed, and I was asked a bunch of questions to see if I would be appropriate to testify, or be a witness, and then I got a -- then I got a subpoena.

Q Who was the person that called you and asked you the question?

A Honestly I don't know. It was a woman.

Q Was it somebody who said they were from MSI, Maryland Shall Issue?

A I'm not sure she was from them or just hired by them. I'm not sure.

Q Other than this woman and the person at the gun show, have you talked to anybody else about this lawsuit?
A Not really. I mean I know about it, but --
Q And how do you know about it?
A Because they asked me to testify.
Q Have you ever talked to Mr. Hansel prior to today?
A I don't think so.
Q What about Mr. Sweeney?
A I don't think so.
Q So other than the person at the phone -- excuse me, at the booth at the gun show and this person who called you on the phone, you haven't talked to anybody else about the lawsuit; is that right?
A Well, I have. I've talked to -- I'm not good with names so if you me a second, I can give you a name.
Q Okay.
A (Retrieving cell phone.)
Mark Penick. I've spoken with him twice, I think, but not in any depth.

Q When was the most recent time when you spoke to him?
A Last week when I couldn't reach Mr. Cary.
Q Mr. Hansel?
MR. HANSEL: Cary is my first name. You can call me either one. Most folks just call me Cary. Don't bother.
Q So what did you discuss with Mr. Penick last week?
A About my ears and my anxiety about being on the 20th floor.
Q Anything else?
A (Shakes head.)
Q No?
A No.
Q Do you own any firearms?
A I do not.
Q Have you ever owned any firearms?
A Yes.
Q When?
A I was raised around firearms, from the time I was about 7.

Q Your parents had them or your family?
A Whole family.
Q Where were you raised?
A Iowa.
Q Was it a rural environment that you grew up in?
A Yes -- well, for the first five years of my life it was.
Q So you've personally owned firearms in the past?
A Yes.
Q Have you ever owned a handgun in the past?
A Yes.
Q When was that?
A From the time I was 7 until -- I technically still own it, but it's in Iowa in a safe that belongs to my uncle.
Q So you own one -- a handgun that you own is in the possession of your uncle in Iowa; is that right?
A Yes, and I think he thinks at this point he owns it it's been there so long.

Q Are there any other guns that you own that are being held by other people?
A No.
Q What type of handgun is your uncle holding for you?
A A Browning 22.
Q And you moved to Maryland, when?
A 1969.
Q And when you came to Maryland, you left the handgun in Iowa?
A I moved here from Boston. The handgun has always been in Iowa.
Q Okay. So it's been there since the 1960s?
A Yeah. Yes.
Q When was the last time you fired a handgun?
A Before -- I wasn't even 20 years old the last time I fired a gun. I'm now 75.
Q So approximately 50 years ago?
A Probably.
Q And it's my understanding that you wish to purchase a handgun; is that correct?
A I would at least like a license to be able

to do that.

Q Why?

A Because I'm now 75, I'm disabled, I can't defend myself the way I once could. I've had a couple of instances which were frightening, and I felt very vulnerable.

Q Can you tell me what those were?

A Yes. One I had been to a meeting in Takoma Park. It was about 9:30 at night. I came home. Our parking lot at that time didn't have as many lights as it does now, and a man came out of the darkness and tried to rob me.

Q And how long ago was this?

A I'm going to say 15 plus years.

Q So fifteen or more years ago?

A Yes.

Q Okay. And what happened? Did he rob you?

A I managed to get into the light where I could be seen, and he left.

Q Were you in a wheelchair at that time?

A Yes.

Q So he didn't take anything from you?

were there?

A Pistols.

Q Did you have a price range in mind of how much you want to spend on this handgun?

A No. It's more important to me that it fit my hand. I'm small.

Q Have you ever fired a handgun?

A Yes.

Q Have you fired one since you left Iowa?

A No.

Q So the last time would have been in the 1960s?

A (Nodding head.)

Q Is that right?

A Yes.

Q What is your understanding of what would be required for you to obtain a handgun qualification license?

A Well, here's where comes the problem. Because I have hyperacusis, I can't go to a class and be in a room with a bunch of other people learning about gun safety, and I also can't go to a firing

range and fire a gun.

Q I'm sorry, what is the condition called that you have?

A Hyperacusis. A-C-U -- oh, here (handing).

Q Thank you.

MR. SCOTT: We'll have this marked as 68.

Q Is this a copy, or do you --

A It's a copy.

(Exhibit 68 was marked for identification and was retained by Mr. Scott.)

Q So the letter that you handed me is a letter from a doctor named William Gray at the University of Maryland describing the condition of hyperacusis as an intolerance to loud sounds?

A Well, it's not just to loud sound. It's just sound.

MR. HANSEL: Can I take a look at the letter, counsel?

MR. SCOTT: Yeah. I just want to finish reading it.

A And you'll notice it says severe hyperacusis.

Q It says that exposure to loud sounds cause severe discomfort and even pain; is that correct?

A It is and isn't. It doesn't take a loud sound. If you were talking louder than you are, I wouldn't be able to be in the room with you.

Q So let's go back to my question, which is what's your understanding of what you would have to do in order to obtain a Handgun Qualification License?

A My understanding is that I would have to go to class -- to a class and be in a room with other people, that I would have to go to a firing range and fire at least 20 bullets, and that -- there may be something else that I'm not remembering, but that's in my mind right now.

Q Okay. And you believe that going to the class would be problematic for you because of your medical condition?

A Yes.

Q Have you done any research to determine whether or not the training can be given outside of a classroom setting?

A I have spoken to a young man who is in the

Transcript of Mark W. Pennak

Date: March 2, 2018
Case: Maryland Shall Issue, Inc., et al. -v- Hogan, et al.

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EXHIBIT 17

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

MARYLAND SHALL ISSUE, INC., et al.,	)	
Plaintiffs,	)	
-vs-	)	No. 16-cv-3311-MJG
LAWRENCE HOGAN, et al.,	)	
Defendants.	)	

DEPOSITION OF MARK W. PENNAK
MARCH 2, 2018
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
10:30 A.M.

JOB NO.: 178306
PAGES: 1 - 59
REPORTED BY: LAURA MAES, CSR 9836

talk about whether or not they're training-exempt. You would have to talk about whether or not they have access to a trainer who has access to a range. You would have to talk about whether or not they already have a firearm that they can use or whether or not they have to borrow the firearm.

You would have to talk about the availability of a whole host of factors that go into satisfying each of the requirements set out in the statute and in State Police regulations, and that varies all over the map.

So to say that there is a range is very hard to do.

Q. Well, let's break it down. Let's talk about the training -- the live-fire training that's required in order to obtain a Maryland HQL.

As the designee of MSI, do you have a sense of how much that training typically costs?

A. I can tell you that I'm a member of the Izaak Walton League. The Izaak Walton League

charges a minimum of $75 to obtain the HQL as part of a class.

Q. You say a minimum of $75?

A. Yes, I think that is their -- they have a fee schedule. I think it says $75.

If there's a private instruction, it may well be more.

Q. Private instruction is not required, is it?

A. Required by who?

Q. In order to obtain an HQL.

A. As far as I know, the State Police do not require private instruction.

Q. So $75 for the training.

Are there any other fee -- what about the fingerprinting fees? Do you have a sense of how much that costs in a typical HQL application?

A. That -- that varies between $50 to $69, in my experience.

Q. Are there any other fees that need to be paid in connection with an HQL application?

A. Well, there's the fee that you have to

pay the State Police.

Q. And how much is that?

A. My recollection is that it's $75. It's in the statute -- or $50. I'm sorry.

Q. Are there any other fees that you, as the designee of MSI, are aware of that need to be paid in connection with an HQL application?

A. Well, are you talking about fees or costs?

Q. Let's talk about fees right now.

A. Well, the fees for the fingerprinting, the fees for the training, the fees for the application -- those fees are the only ones I can think of at the moment.

Q. And how long does the training take?

A. Four hours, by statute.

Q. Let's go through the subject matters on the notice, which is Exhibit 19.

No. 1, can you, as the designee of MSI, provide the identity of any specific individuals who are members of MSI who have been deterred from purchasing a handgun for in-home

self-defense due to the expense and inconvenience of Maryland's HQL requirements?

A. Yes, I can. I can't give you the identity as to people who -- as a defined term, but I can tell you that we identified persons in our answers to interrogatories, at least those individuals. And I know of many more who have been deterred by these requirements.

Q. All right. Well, let's look at the answers to interrogatories. I'll have the answers marked as Exhibit 20.

(Exhibit 20 was marked for identification and retained by Counsel.)

Q. Can you direct me to where are these answers MSI identifies its members that have been deterred from purchasing a handgun by the expense and inconvenience of Maryland's HQL requirements?

A. The individuals in Response -- are identified in Response No. 1. Each of those individuals is a member of MSI.

Q. So that would be Deborah Kay Miller, John Matthew Clark, Dana Hoffman, and Scott

Miller; correct?

A. That would be correct.

Q. All right. Are there any other members of MSI that you, as the designee of MSI, can identify who have been deterred from purchasing a handgun for in-home self-defense due to the expense and inconvenience of Maryland's HQL requirements?

A. There are numerous members of MSI who have been deterred by such requirements. I'm not prepared to "identify" them, as a defined term, by providing that person's full name, last known address and telephone number, and last known job title and employer or business affiliation.

Q. Why don't you just give me their names to start?

A. I do not have that information with me at the moment.

Q. So you don't have the names of any individuals, other than the four that are identified in the answers to interrogatories, of MSI members that have been deterred from

A. MSI's membership grows and prospers by the exercise of these rights by law abiding citizens because, as they acquire handguns for the purposes of self-defense, they understand the need for representatives such as MSI to defend those rights in court proceedings, such as this one, and proceedings before the General Assembly and in proceedings before other administrative bodies, including the Handgun Review Board, and in informal discussions with representatives of Maryland State Police.

So, yes, the reality is that the more law abiding persons have handguns, the more likely they are to become members of MSI and to support MSI through contributions and volunteer efforts.

Q. But, again, my question was: There's not anything in the HQL statute that prohibits MSI from promoting its point of view with respect to gun ownership?

A. Asked and answered.

Q. And your answer is..?

LiveScan HQL Fingerprinting Costs as of 12/2/2017

PROVIDER	LOCATION	PHONE	URL	COST AS OF 11/09/2017	Source of Price	Notes
1A Fingerprinting	4367 Hollins Ferry Road Ste 3A Halethorpe, MD 21227	443.297.0351	http://www.1afingerprinting.com/	$55.00	Website	
3M Cogent Fingerprinting Services c/o Bay Shore Services, Inc.	1235 Pemberton Dr. Salisbury, MD 21801	410.341.0307 x106	http://www.bayshoreservices.org/	$50.00	Phone call	
3M Cogent Fingerprinting Services Main-One (M-1) Solutions, Inc	4300 Forbes Blvd. Suite 220 Lanham, MD 20706	301.702.7200	http://www.bayshoreservices.org/			Unavailable by phone 11/09/2017
3M Cogent Fingerprinting Services c/o Fairmount Heights Police Department	6100 Jost Street Fairmount Heights, MD 20743	301.883.9472	N/A	$54.50	Phone call	
3M Cogent Fingerprinting Services c/o Xecutive Security Investigations Group	821 E. Baltimore St. Baltimore, MD 21202	410.605.0947	http://www.bayshoreservices.org/	$65.00	Phone call	
911 Security & Investigations, LLC	8115 Fenton Street Suite 303 Silver Spring, MD 20910	301.755.6138	http://911securityandinvestigationservices.com/index.html	$69.00	Phone call	
Absolute Investigative Services	604 E. Joppa Road Towson, MD 21286	410.828.6460	http://www.absolutesi.com/			
Absolute Investigative Services	10514 D Racetrack Road Berlin, MD 21811	410.973.2482	http://www.absolutesi.com/			
Absolute Investigative Services, Inc	139 N. Main Street #103 Bel Air, Maryland 21014	410.420.6923	http://www.absolutesi.com/			
Allied Barton Security Services	36 South Charles Street Suite 2204 Baltimore, MD 21201	443.725.9398	http://www.alliedbarton.com/			
All American Protective Services, LLC	6701 Democracy Blvd. Suite 110 Bethesda, MD 20817	301.571.9479	http://www.americanident.com/			
All American Protective Services, LLC	12501 Prosperity Drive Suite 200 Silver Spring, MD 20904	240.670.7952	http://www.americanident.com/			
All American Protective Services, LLC	7361 Calhoun Place Suite 485 Rockville, MD 20855	301.296.4499	http://www.americanident.com/			
American Fingerprinting Services	3 Bethesda Metro Center Suite 700 Bethesda, MD 20814	301.961.1998	http://www.afs-md.com/			
Apex Investigative Services	1916 Crain Hwy S. Ste. 11 Glen Burnie, MD 21061	410.590.3700	http://www.apex-fingerprinting.com/			
Apex Nursing Services	6480 New Hampshire Ave. Suite 305 Takoma Park, MD 20912	301.448.1051	N/A			
B&B Insurance Group	1118 E Main Street Suite B Salisbury, MD 21804	443.736.8425	N/A			
Biometrics Identity Verification System	1005 North Point Blvd Suite 728 Baltimore, MD 21224	443-503-6073	http://www.biometricsidentity.net/	$55.00		
Biometrics Identity Verification System	5010 Sunnyside Avenue #300 Beltsville, Maryland 20705	301.477.3210	http://www.biometricsidentity.net/	$55.00		
Biometrics Identity Verification System	10410 Kensington Parkway Suite 100B Kensington, MD 20895	240.833.3268 (phone) 301.822.4552 (fax)	http://www.biometricsidentity.net/	$55.00		

EXHIBIT 18

Δ π EXHIBIT 21
Deponent:
Date: Rptr:
WWW.DEPOBOOK.COM

PROVIDER	LOCATION	PHONE	URL	COST AS OF 11/09/2017	Source of Price	Notes
Biometrics Identity Verification System	4005 Seven Mile Lane Pikesville, MD 21208	443.213.8908 (phone) 443.213.8605 (fax)	http://www.biometricsidentity.net/	$55.00		
Broadway Services, Inc.	3709 E. Monument St Baltimore, Maryland 21205	410.563.6949	http://www.broadwayservices.com/bsi/home.aspx			
Cambridge Federal	104 Tech Park Drive Cambridge, MD 21613	410.221.7546	https://cambridgefederal.com/fingerprinting/			
Cambridge Federal	112 Saint Claire Place Suite 201 B Stevensville, MD 21666	410.221.7546	https://cambridgefederal.com/fingerprinting/			
Dynamic, Inc.	5209 York Road, Room B2A Baltimore, MD 21212	443.518.6017	N/A			
E House Executive Security Professionals, Inc	4710 Auth Pl Suite 420 Suitland, MD 20746	301.899.2828	http://www.eh-esp.com/			
Essential Support Services	2028 Liberty Road Suite 102 Eldersburg, MD 21784	443-547-2223 1-866-388-9606	http://www.essentialsupportservicesllc.com/index.html			
Friends and Family Healthcare, Inc.	9642 Marlboro Pike Upper Marlboro, MD 20772	301.909.0143	N/A			
Fingerprint ASAP	6214 Reisterstown Road Baltimore, MD 21215	443.213.8245	http://www.fingerprintasap.com/	$48.00		
Fingerprint Express	2401 Blueridge Avenue Suite 401 Silver Spring, MD 20902	301.728.4947	N/A			
FYI Fingerprints	3696 Park Avenue Ellicott City, MD 21043	410.418.4657	http://www.fyifingerprints.com/	$50.00		
Global Consulting Services of MD	6610 Reisterstown Road (Inside the Plaza near the Food Court) Baltimore, MD 21215	410.585.0100	N/A			
Grand Mission Consult	7515 Annapolis Rd #203 Hyattsville, MD 20784	301.429.0525	http://www.grandmissions.com/			
Grand Mission Consult c/o LIVE SCAN PRO	4920 Niagara Road, Suite 102 College Park, MD 20740	301.637.7078 301.345.9100	N/A			
Greenbelt Fingerprinting	6215 Greenbelt Road Suite 204 Greenbelt, MD 20740	301.345.0060	http://www.abiometricsfingerprinting.com/			
Grand Mission Consult c/o L.A.W Livescan Consultant	1826 Woodlawn Drive, Suite #2 Woodlawn, Maryland 21207	443.200.2167 443.562.8968	N/A			
Heritage Training & Shooting Center	4537 Metropolitan Court Frederick, MD 21704	240.341.4006	http://www.heritagetrainingcenter.com/fingerprinting	$62.75		
Hughes Barney Investigations	9315 Largo Drive West Suite 210 Largo (Upper Marlboro), MD 20774	301.333.1728	http://www.hbinvestigations.com/			
Inquiries, Inc.	8707 Commerce Dr. Suite A Easton, MD 21601	866.987.3767	http://inquiriesinc.com/			
IOTA Security and Detective Agency, Ltd	11410 Marriottsville, Rd. Bldg #7 Marriottsville, MD 21104	410.750.3278	http://www.theiotagroup.com/livescan			
Law Enforcement Institute of MD	30385 Three Notch RD Charlotte Hall, MD 20622	240.309.4019				

PROVIDER	LOCATION	PHONE	URL	COST AS OF 11/09/2017	Source of Price	Notes
Maryland Livescan	The Empire Towers Building 7310 Ritchie Hwy Suite 610 Glen Burnie, MD 21061-3290	410.761.6700	http://www.marylandfingerprinting.com/	$75.00		
Mid-Atlantic Regional Investigations, LLC	1202 West Street Annapolis, MD 21401	888.320.7775	http://www.marinvestigations.com/			
Morning Star Identity Solutions	101 Lakeforest Boulevard Suite 402 Gaithersburg, MD 20877	301.977.7393 (local) 1.844.977.7393 (toll-free)	N/A			
MorphoTrust USA (L-1) c/o BITHGROUP Technologies	113 Monument Street Baltimore, MD 21201	877.467.9215	http://www.ifenrollment.com/			
MorphoTrust USA (L-1) c/o Securitas Security Services	1101 Opal Court Suite 211 Hagerstown, MD 21740	877.467.9215	http://www.ifenrollment.com/			
Mustardseed Health Care Services LLC	15 National Pl Westminster, Md 21557	240.439.4373 (local) 1.844.239.6721 (toll-free)	http://www.mshcs.com/	$52.50		
Mustardseed Health Care Services LLC	198 Thomas Johnson Dr. Suite 205 Frederick, MD 21702	240.439.4373 (local) 1.844.239.6721 (toll-free)	http://www.mshcs.com/	$52.50		
Optimal Health Care, Inc.	8182 Lark Brown Rd Suite 202 Elkridge, MD 21075	301.790.4962	http://ohc-inc.com/	$52.50		
Optimal Health Care, Inc.	6 West Washington Street Hagerstown, MD 21740	301.790.4962	http://ohc-inc.com/	$52.50		
Optimal Health Care, Inc.	174 Thomas Johnson Dr. Ste 201L Frederick, MD 21702	301.790.4962	http://ohc-inc.com/	$52.50		
Optimal Health Care, Inc.	McMullen Building 138 Baltimore St. Suite 202 Cumberland, Maryland, 21502	301.790.4962	http://ohc-inc.com/	$52.50		
Optimal Health Care, Inc.	1550 Deep Creek Dr. Unit G McHenry, Maryland, 21541	301.790.4962	http://ohc-inc.com/	$52.50		
Police Guard Services	7935 Central Avenue Capitol Heights, MD 20743	301.456.8766	http://www.pgsfingerprinting.com/	$25.49		
Positive I.D., Inc.	103 Sudbrook Lane #2 Pikesville, MD 21208	410.602.2479	http://positiveidinc.com/			
Prevent First	3710 Riviera Street #1A Temple Hills, MD 20748	301.423.5414	http://www.preventfirst.com/	$57.00		
Procare Home Health Providers	549 N. Centre Street, #1 Cumberland, MD 21502	240.362.7653	N/A			
ProtectPro, LLC	1714 W. Jarrettsville Road Jarrettsville, MD 21084	410.440.4122	http://www.protectprousa.com/	$57.00		
Quick Fingerprints	11605 Crossroads Circle Suite F Middle River, MD 21220	855.463.7226	http://www.quickfingerprints.com/	$65.00		
Renoxx Group, LLC	ID Solutions 9500 Annapolis RD Suite B2 Lanham, MD 20706	301.850.1148	http://www.renoxxidsolutions.com/	$59.50		

PROVIDER	LOCATION	PHONE	URL	COST AS OF 11/09/2017	Source of Price	Notes
Safe Hire Solutions	180 Main Street Prince Frederick, MD 20678	240.375.7601	http://www.safehiresolutions.com/			
Scotty's Investigations, Inc.	515 Regina Avenue Cumberland, MD 21502	301.777.0232	http://www.scottyssecurity.com/			
Secure Fingerprints	9801 Fallard Court Upper Marlboro, MD 20772	410.350.1540	N/A			
The Training Point	601 Seventh Street Suite 302 Laurel, MD, 20707	301.776.2976	http://www.thetrainingpoint.com/	$52.75		
Thomas Security	1325 Mt. Hermon Road Salisbury, MD 21804	410.548.5029	http://www.thomassecurityservicesllc.com/business-services-live-scan-and-finger-printing-services	$54.50		
Three Brothers	3061 Frederick Avenue Baltimore, MD 21223	410.566.9112	http://www.threebrothers.net/			
Trident Security Group, LLC.	9026 Liberty Road Randallstown, MD 21133	443-800-1949	http://www.tridentsecuritygroup.com/	$50.00		
United Security & Communications, Inc.	5415 Southern Maryland Blvd. Wayson?s Corner (Lothian), MD 20711	301.952.8724	http://www.usci.us/			
Worth-A-Shot, inc.	8424 Veterans Highway Suite #11 Millersville, MD 21108	443.688.6521	http://worth-a-shot.com/	$54.50		
List of State-certified LiveScan providers available here: http://www.dpscs.state.md.us/publicservs/fingerprint.shtml						
Document authored by Daniel J Carlin-Weber						

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Transcript of Stephen Schneider, Corporate Designee

Date: March 6, 2018
Case: Maryland Shall Issue, Inc., et al. -v- Hogan, et al.

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EXHIBIT 19

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -x

MARYLAND SHALL ISSUE, INC., et al., : Plaintiffs, : Civil Case No.
v. : 16-cv-3311-MJG
LAWRENCE HOGAN, et al., : Defendants. :

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CONFIDENTIAL

Deposition of ATLANTIC GUNS, INC.
By and through its Corporate Designee,
STEPHEN SCHNEIDER
Baltimore, Maryland
Tuesday, March 6, 2018
10:00 a.m.

Job No.: 178307
Pages: 1 - 75
Reported By: Janet A. Hamilton, RDR

Q Did you have to be fingerprinted for the HQL?

A They already had my fingerprints for the handgun carry permit.

Q So does that mean no?

A That means no. Yes. Sorry.

Q All right. As a designee of Atlantic Guns, what is your understanding of how much it costs for someone to obtain an HQL, assuming they don't already have a carry permit?

A It is dependent on whether they are training exempt or not. The state charges I believe it is $50. Fingerprinting generally runs between 50 and $60. If they need the training, you know, my understanding is that it can run anywhere from $50 to in the several hundred dollars depending on where you get the training, what somebody would charge for it.

Q Anything else other than those three components of the cost?

A Not direct -- not directly I don't think. Certainly the time that it would take to get

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

MARYLAND SHALL ISSUE, INC., *et al.*,	*	
Plaintiffs,	*	
v.	*	Civil Case No. 16-cv-3311-MJG
LAWRENCE HOGAN, *et al.,*	*	
Defendants.	*	

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

DEFENDANT WILLIAM M. PALLOZZI'S ANSWERS TO PLAINTIFF ATLANTIC GUNS, INC.'S FIRST SET OF INTERROGATORIES

Defendant, William M. Pallozzi, by his attorneys, hereby responds as follows to Plaintiff Atlantic Guns, Inc.'s First Set of Interrogatories served upon him and states as follows:

A. The word usage and sentence structure used in these answers is that of the attorneys who in fact prepared these answers and the language does not purport to be the exact language of the executing party.

B. The Interrogatories have been interpreted and answered in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

C. Defendant Col. Pallozzi expressly reserves the right to supplement these answers at a later date should it become necessary to do so.

GENERAL OBJECTIONS

1. Col. Pallozzi objects to every Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information and/or documents protected by the attorney-client and/or work product privileges.

EXHIBIT 20

2. Col. Pallozzi objects to the extent that the Interrogatories, including subparts, exceed the number permitted under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

3. Col. Pallozzi objects to the extent the Interrogatories seek information in possession of parties other than Col. Pallozzi or the Maryland State Police ("MSP"). These answers are based solely on the knowledge and information in the possession of Col. Pallozzi and MSP, and not on knowledge or information possessed by any other person or entity.

4. Subject to and without waiving the foregoing general objections, Col. Pallozzi responds to the Interrogatories as follows:

ANSWERS TO INTERROGATORIES

INTERROGATORY NO. 1: Identify the number of handgun transfers in Maryland each year from 2012 through 2016.

ANSWER: Col. Pallozzi states that MSP does not maintain records of the number of handgun transfers each year in Maryland. Rather, MSP maintains records of the number of applications made to transfer regulated firearms in Maryland each year, and pursuant to Rule 33(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Col. Pallozzi is producing business from which this information can be derived at Bates range MSP000578-1089. Col. Pallozzi further states that MSP has requested data from the Maryland Automated Firearms Services System, maintained by the Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, which tracks the number of handgun transfers that are not disapproved in

Maryland each year, and Col. Pallozzi will supplement this answer pursuant to Rule 26(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure when that data is received.

INTERROGATORY NO. 2: Identify the number of handgun transfers disapproved in Maryland each year from 2012 through 2016, including the reasons for disapproval and the number of disapprovals for each reason.

ANSWER: Col. Pallozzi objects to this interrogatory on the ground it is vague and ambiguous and seeks discovery of matters that are not relevant to any party's claims or defenses under Rule 26(b)(1), insofar as it seeks information about disapproval of regulated firearm transfers that have no relation to the HQL requirement that is the subject of this lawsuit. Without waiving these objections, Col. Pallozzi states that MSP does not maintain records of the number of handgun transfers in Maryland that are disapproved each year. Rather, MSP maintains records of the number of applications made to transfer regulated firearms that are disapproved, and pursuant to Rule 33(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Col. Pallozzi is producing business from which this information can be derived at Bates range MSP1090-1175. Col. Pallozzi further states that the number of applications for regulated firearm transfers that were disapproved due to the applicant not having an HQL from 2012 through 2016 are as follows: 40 in 2014, 49 in 2015, and 7 in 2016.

INTERROGATORY NO. 3: Identify the number of HQLs issued each year from 2013 through 2017.

ANSWER: Pursuant to Rule 33(d) of the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure, Col. Pallozzi will produce business records from which the information sought by this interrogatory can be derived at Bates range MSP000578-1089.

INTERROGATORY NO. 4: Identify the number of HQL applications denied each year from 2013 through 2017, including the reasons for any such denial, including the instances in which a person was denied an HQL solely because of information obtained from fingerprints.

ANSWER: Pursuant to Rule 33(d) of the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure, Col. Pallozzi will produce business records from which the information sought by this interrogatory can be derived at Bates range MSP000578-1089, 1090-1167, 1176-1217.

INTERROGATORY NO. 5: Identify the number of HQL applications not completed each year from 2013 through 2017.

ANSWER: Col. Pallozzi objects to this interrogatory on the ground that the term "not completed" is undefined, vague and ambiguous. Without waiving these objections, Col. Pallozzi states that MSP does not have this information within its possession.

INTERROGATORY NO. 6: Identify all citizen inquiries into the burden/difficulty in meeting HQL requirements.

ANSWER: Col. Pallozzi objects to this interrogatory on the ground that it is overly broad, unduly burdensome and seeks information that is not proportionate to the needs of the case. Col. Pallozzi also objects on the ground that this interrogatory does not contain a timeframe. Without waiving his objections, Col. Pallozzi states that he will produce copies of written inquiries that the MSP received from citizens relating to the

burden/difficulty in meeting HQL requirements from October 1, 2013 to the present, if any, that can be located through a reasonably diligent search of MSP's records.

INTERROGATORY NO. 7: Identify the shortest, longest, and average amount of time to process an HQL application.

ANSWER: Col. Pallozzi objects to this interrogatory on the ground that it does not contain a timeframe and is therefore overly broad and unduly burdensome. Col. Pallozzi further objects on the ground that this interrogatory is vague and ambiguous. Without waiving his objections, Col. Pallozzi states that the amount of time it takes to process an HQL application is fact-dependent and varies based on a number of factors that can be associated with any given application, including but not limited to: an applicant providing the incorrect authorization code to a fingerprint vendor; awaiting transmission of fingerprints from the vendor to the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services; awaiting an applicant's submission of certification of prior training for a training-exempt HQL application; the lack of a disposition listed on an applicant's criminal history for a potential disqualifying charge, and any follow-up investigation to determine that disposition; the number of applications received on a particular day; an applicant providing incorrect answers on an application; awaiting verification from a qualified handgun instructor that the applicant completed the necessary training; an applicant's incorrect submission of a qualified handgun instructor's verification code; among other factors.

Col. Pallozzi further states that HQL applications have been processed the same business day that they are received, and that MSP has complied with the statutory provision that the processing period not exceed 30 days.

INTERROGATORY NO. 8: Identify the shortest, longest, and average amount of time to notify an applicant of HQL approval.

ANSWER: Col. Pallozzi objects to this interrogatory on the ground that it does not contain a timeframe and is therefore overly broad and unduly burdensome. Col. Pallozzi further objects on the ground that this interrogatory is vague and ambiguous. Without waiving his objections, Col. Pallozzi states that, generally, once an application is approved, the HQL is printed within 24 hours of the approval, and the HQL is placed in the mail to the applicant within 24 hours of printing.

INTERROGATORY NO. 9: Identify the cost of processing each HQL application.

ANSWER: Col. Pallozzi objects on the ground that this interrogatory does not contain a timeframe. Without waiving his objection, Col. Pallozzi states that the current cost of processing each HQL application is at least $51.34. Col. Pallozzi further states that this cost accounts for the salaries, benefits, and overtime costs to employ the civilian and sworn personnel who process HQL applications, and the materials required to create an HQL, including the cards, printers, ink, and laminate. Col. Pallozzi further states that this cost figure does not take into account the salary and benefits of MSP Command staff who routinely deal with HQL issues; the computers and computer software used to process the applications; equipment for sworn personnel, including vehicles, fuel, and other costs; and infrastructure costs related to MSP's Licensing Division, including building expenses, electricity, and telephone service, among other expenses. Factoring in these other costs, the cost of processing each HQL exceeds $51.34

INTERROGATORY NO. 10: Identify all individuals involved in the MSP decision to set the HQL application fee at $50.00, and any documents related to the $50.00 application fee requirement, and state the reasons for that decision.

ANSWER: Col. Pallozzi objects to this interrogatory to the extent it seeks information protected by the deliberate process privilege or attorney-client privilege. Without waiving those objections, Col. Pallozzi identifies former Director of MSP's Planning and Research Division, Thomas Williams; former Assistant Commander of MSP's Licensing Division, Lt. John Cook; and former MSP Fiscal Impact Analyst, Sgt. Graham Lange. Col. Pallozzi further states that the decision to set the HQL application fee at $50.00 was based on a fiscal analysis that was performed to prepare the Fiscal Note Summary for the Firearm Safety Act, showing that the estimated cost to process an HQL application was in excess of $50.00 and is being produced at Bates range MSP001228-1289.

INTERROGATORY NO. 11: Identify all requests from citizens to accept alternative means of payment for the HQL application fee other than credit or debit card, and whether MSP accepted alternative means of payment, such as cash, check, or money order.

ANSWER: Col. Pallozzi objects to this interrogatory on the ground that it is overly broad, unduly burdensome and seeks information that is not proportionate to the needs of the case. Col. Pallozzi also objects on the ground that this interrogatory does not contain a timeframe. Without waiving his objections, Col. Pallozzi states that he will produce copies of written inquiries that the MSP received from citizens from October 1,

2013 to the present to accept alternative means of payment for the HQL application fee other than credit or debit card that can be located through a reasonably diligent search of MSP's records. Col. Pallozzi further states that MSP does not accept alternative means of payment for the HQL application fee other than credit or debit card. Col. Pallozzi further states that to the best of his knowledge all of the individuals who have attempted to pay for the HQL application fee using alternate means of payment, of which he is aware, ultimately submitted electronic applications along with payment by credit or debit card for the application fee.

INTERROGATORY NO. 12: Identify all requests from citizens to waive the HQL's Maryland driver's license identification requirement, and whether MSP accepted alternative forms of identification, such as a Maryland non-driver identification card.

ANSWER: Col. Pallozzi objects to this interrogatory on the ground that the term "HQL's Maryland driver's license identification requirement" is undefined, vague and ambiguous. Without waiving his objections, Col. Pallozzi states that there is no statutory requirement that an individual possess a Maryland driver's license to obtain an HQL, and that COMAR 29.03.01.28 requires that the HQL application shall include the applicant's "driver's license or photographic identification soundex number."

INTERROGATORY NO. 13: Identify the location, availability (in hours), and cost of all Law Enforcement fingerprinting services, and state which of these are open to members of the public to use for an HQL application.

ANSWER: The MSP does not have this information in its possession, but does provide a link on its website to the Maryland Department of Public Safety & Correctional

Services' webpage that lists fingerprinting service providers throughout the State. *See* http://mdsp.maryland.gov/Organization/Pages/CriminalInvestigationBureau/LicensingDivision/Fingerprinting.aspx.

INTERROGATORY NO. 14: Identify how MSP uses and/or disseminates fingerprints received with HQL applications, and whether, when, and how the fingerprint data is destroyed.

ANSWER: Col. Pallozzi objects to this interrogatory on the ground that the term "fingerprint data" is undefined, vague and ambiguous. Without waiving his objections, Col. Pallozzi states that the MSP does not receive or disseminate fingerprints in connection with HQL applications. Rather, MSP receives the State or federal identification number that corresponds with an individual's fingerprints and uses that data to conduct a background investigation prior to issuance of an HQL. MSP also generates regular reports using the State or federal identification numbers that correspond with licensees' fingerprints to determine whether a licensee is subsequently convicted of a disqualifying offense after obtaining an HQL.

INTERROGATORY NO. 15: Identify all requests from citizens to waive or reimburse fees for HQL applications, fingerprinting, and/or Firearms Safety Course training requirements.

ANSWER: Col. Pallozzi objects to this interrogatory on the ground that it is overly broad, unduly burdensome and seeks information that is not proportionate to the needs of the case. Col. Pallozzi also objects on the ground that this interrogatory does not contain a timeframe. Without waiving his objections, Col. Pallozzi states that he will

produce copies of written inquiries that the MSP received from citizens from October 1, 2013 to the present to waive or reimburse fees for HQL applications, fingerprinting, and/or Firearms Safety Course training requirements, if any, that can be located through a reasonably diligent search of MSP's records.

INTERROGATORY NO. 16: Identify applications submitted in person, on paper, or otherwise non-electronically, for each year from 2013 through 2017 and state the ultimate disposition of the applications.

ANSWER: MSP does not accept HQL applications in non-electronic form. Col. Pallozzi states that an applicant may apply in-person at MSP's Licensing Division located at 1111 Reisterstown Road, Pikesville, Maryland, 21208, by using a computer located there to prepare and submit the electronic application, but that MSP does not track the number of applications submitted in this manner. Col. Pallozzi further states that he is producing copies of written correspondence with individuals who attempted to submit paper copies and/or payment by personal check or money order at Bates range MSP001290-1411. Col. Pallozzi further states that to the best of his knowledge, all of the individuals who have attempted to submit paper copies of the HQL application and/or pay for the initial HQL application fee by personal check or money order, of which he is aware, ultimately submitted electronic applications. The disposition of these applications is as follows: 2 were approved in 2014; 1 was approved in 2015; 6 were approved in 2016 and 1 was denied in 2016 due to the applicant's criminal record; 2 were approved in 2017.

INTERROGATORY NO. 17: Identify all requests from citizens to waive the fingerprinting, Firearms Safety Course training, and/or "Live Fire" requirements.

ANSWER: Col. Pallozzi objects to this interrogatory on the ground that it is overly broad, unduly burdensome and seeks information that is not proportionate to the needs of the case. Col. Pallozzi also objects on the ground that this interrogatory does not contain a timeframe. Without waiving his objections, Col. Pallozzi states that he will produce copies of written inquiries that the MSP received from citizens from October 1, 2013 to the present to waive the fingerprinting, Firearms Safety Course training, and/or "Live Fire" requirements, if any, that can be located through a reasonably diligent search of MSP's records.

INTERROGATORY NO. 18: Identify any and every instance a Firearms Safety Course instructor failed to provide verification to support an HQL application.

ANSWER: Col. Pallozzi objects to this interrogatory on the ground that it is overly broad, unduly burdensome and seeks information that is not proportionate to the needs of the case. Col. Pallozzi also objects on the ground that this interrogatory does not contain a timeframe. Without waiving his objections, Col. Pallozzi states that the MSP does not have this information in its possession.

INTERROGATORY NO. 19: Identify all individuals involved in the MSP decision to require "Live Fire" training and any documents related to the "Live Fire" requirement, and state the reasons for that decision.

ANSWER: Col. Pallozzi objects to the extent this interrogatory to the extent it seeks information protected by the deliberative process privilege or attorney-client privilege. Without waiving these objections, Col. Pallozzi identifies former Director of MSP's Planning and Research Division, Thomas Williams; and former Assistant

Commander of MSP's Licensing Division, Lt. John Cook. Col. Pallozzi further states that the decision to require "Live Fire" training arose from the statutory requirement that applicants receive firearms safety training that includes "a firearms orientation component that demonstrates the person's safe operation and handling of a firearm," such that completing one round of live fire is a demonstration of the applicant's basic orientation in the operation of a firearm.

INTERROGATORY NO. 20: Identify any public safety advancement identified by MSP obtained through each of the HQL-specific requirements of fingerprinting, Firearms Safety Course training, "Live Fire" requirement, and Maryland driver's license identification requirement.

ANSWER: Col. Pallozzi objects to this interrogatory on the ground that the term "public safety advancement" is undefined, vague and ambiguous. Col. Pallozzi further objects because there is no requirement that an applicant have a Maryland driver's license to obtain an HQL. In addition, Col. Pallozzi objects to this interrogatory because "contention interrogatories are more appropriate after a substantial amount of discovery has been conducted." *Nestle Foods Corp. v. Aetna Cas. & Sur. Co.*, 135 F.R.D. 101, 110 (D.N.J. 1990); *see also In re Convergent Techs. Secs. Litig.*, 108 F.R.D. 328, 336 (N.D. Cal. 1985) ("the wisest general policy is to defer propounding and answering contention interrogatories until near the end of the discovery period."). Discovery (fact and expert) is not complete, and therefore, Col. Pallozzi reserves the right to rely on any legal theories, facts, documents, testimony, or evidence which may come to light during fact and expert discovery.

Subject to and without waiving his objections, Col. Pallozzi states that the HQL-specific requirements of fingerprinting, Firearms Safety Course training, and "Live Fire" promote public safety by, among other things, reducing the likelihood that an individual prohibited from possessing a firearm will gain access to handguns; enhancing and promoting safe handling, operation, and storage of handguns and other firearms owned or possessed by those who have undergone the training and live fire requirements; and thereby reducing the incidence of accidental and/or intentional injury and death caused by improper use of handguns and other firearms and reducing the use of firearms in criminal activity.

Col. Pallozzi further states that Maryland's requirement that HQL applicants obtain a set of fingerprints for purposes of conducting enhanced background checks substantially serves the State's interest in promoting public safety by making it more difficult for a prohibited person to obtain access to a firearm. *See Heller v. District of Columbia*, 801 F.3d 264, 276-77 (D.C. Cir. 2015) ("*Heller III*") (holding the District could reasonably conclude that the fingerprint requirement would "advance public safety by preventing at least some ineligible individuals from obtaining weapons"). Robust background checks animate the State's policy of keeping firearms out of the possession of felons, a "presumptively lawful" and longstanding firearms restriction. *District of Columbia v. Heller*, 554 U.S. 570, 626-27 & n.26 (2008) ("*Heller I*"). Further, "background checks using fingerprints are more reliable than background checks conducted without fingerprints, which are more susceptible to fraud." *Heller III*, 801 F.3d at 276. An investigation conducted by the U.S. General Accounting Office ("GAO") revealed that undercover agents using counterfeit driver's licenses succeeded, without exception, in

purchasing firearms from federally-licensed firearms dealers. *Id.* The report "concluded that federal background checks conducted by the firearm dealers [without fingerprinting] 'cannot ensure that the prospective purchaser is not a felon or other prohibited person whose receipt and possession of a firearm would be unlawful.'" *Id.* (quoting GAO–01–427, Firearms Purchased from Federal Firearm Licensees Using Bogus Identification 2 (2001)).

The State's interest in promoting public safety is particularly acute when it comes to keeping handguns out of the hands of criminals. Handguns are the firearms most frequently used by criminals in Maryland. *Woollard v. Gallagher*, 712 F.3d 865, 877 (4th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 134 S. Ct. 422 (2013). According to data collected by the FBI, there were 430 murders in Maryland in 2016, 328 of which involved a firearm. Of those 328, 309 involved handguns. Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2016 Crime in the United States, Table 12, Murder by State, Types of Weapons, 2016, *available at* https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2016/crime-in-the-u.s.-2016/tables/table-12 (last visited December 19, 2017). Thus, murders with handguns comprised more than 94% of murders with firearms and more than 71% of all murders in Maryland. *Id.*

Further, empirical studies of the effects of laws that require individuals to obtain a license to purchase a firearm and pass a background check based on fingerprints have found that these laws are associated with a reduction in the flow of guns to criminals.[1] A study

[1] Daniel Webster *et al.*, *Preventing the Diversion of Guns to Criminals through Effective Firearm Sales Laws*, in *Reducing Gun Violence in America: Informing Policy with Evidence and Analysis* 109-22 (Webster, *et al.*, eds., Johns Hopkins Univ. Press 2013).

of Connecticut's law – which includes requirements for enhanced background checks with fingerprints and completion of an approved handgun safety course, Conn. Gen. Stat. § 29-36(f), (g) – found that the licensing requirement to purchase a firearm was associated with a statistically significant reduction in Connecticut's firearm homicide rates during the first decade that the law was in place, with no similar reduction in non-firearm homicides.[2]

Similarly supportive is the experience of Missouri, which went in the opposite direction after it repealed its handgun licensing requirement. After repeal, firearm-related homicide rates increased abruptly, with no similar increase in surrounding states or the nation, and the state experienced an increase in the percentage of crime guns recovered by police that had been originally sold by in-state retailers.[3] Studies of Missouri's and Connecticut's experiences also have found the presence of firearm licensing laws to be associated with lower rates of firearm-related suicides.[4]

Further, common sense supports the General Assembly's conclusion that Maryland's requirement that HQL applicants receive training in the proper and safe operation, handling, and storage of a handgun, will lead to a decrease in accidental deaths by firearm. Handguns are necessarily and purposely dangerous, and requiring minimal training in how to avoid unintended harm from their ownership promotes public safety.

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[2] Kara E. Rudolph, *et al.*, *Association Between Connecticut's Permit-to-Purchase Handgun Law and Homicides*, 105 Am. J. of Public Health 8, e49 (Aug. 2015).

[3] Daniel Webster, *et al.*, *Effects of the Repeal of Missouri's Handgun Purchaser Licensing Law on Homicides*, 91 J. of Urban Health 2, 293 (2014).

[4] Cassandra K. Crifasi, *et al.*, *Effects of Changes in Permit-to-Purchase Handgun Laws in Connecticut and Missouri on Suicide Rates*, 79 Preventive medicine 43 (2015).

See Heller III, 801 F.3d at 278-79 (holding District's mandatory firearms safety training was constitutional based on the District's presentation of "substantial evidence from which it could conclude that training in the safe use of firearms promotes public safety by reducing accidents involving firearms"). Indeed, in Maryland, law enforcement officers are required to receive extensive training on the operation, handling, and storage of handguns, including in the home. *See* COMAR 12.04.02.03 – .05; 12.04.02.03.10(D). These longstanding training requirements strongly support the utility of the relatively brief, four hours of training that civilian handgun purchasers must receive. *See Heller III*, 801 F.3d at 279 & n.3 (relying on "anecdotal evidence showing the adoption of training requirements 'in most every law enforcement profession that requires the carrying of a firearm' and a professional consensus in favor of safety training"). Given the popularity of handguns for in-home self-defense, *see Heller I*, 554 U.S. at 628, and the potential dangers that arise when handguns are improperly stored or handled in the home, Maryland's requirement of a four-hour training course bolsters the State's goal of reducing firearm-related deaths.

Col. Pallozzi further states that the public safety benefits of the HQL requirements are the subject of testimony supporting the Firearms Safety Act before the General Assembly, and are discussed in the academic journal articles and other documents that are being produced in discovery.

INTERROGATORY NO. 21: Identify all requests from citizens to define, explain, or clarify "Receive" or "Receipt" received by MSP.

ANSWER: Col. Pallozzi objects to this interrogatory on the ground that it is overly broad, unduly burdensome and seeks information that is not proportionate to the needs of the case. Col. Pallozzi also objects on the ground that this interrogatory does not contain a timeframe. Without waiving his objections, Col. Pallozzi states that he will produce copies of written inquiries that the MSP received from citizens from October 1, 2013 to the present to define, explain, or clarify "Receive" or "Receipt," if any, that can be located through a reasonably diligent search of its records.

INTERROGATORY NO. 22: Identify all arrests and disposition of any charges for an illegal "Receipt."

ANSWER: Col. Pallozzi objects to this interrogatory on the ground that it is vague, overly broad, unduly burdensome, and seeks information that is not relevant to any party's claim or defense in this action, nor proportionate to the needs of the case. Without waiving these objections, Col. Pallozzi states that he is not aware of any arrest or disposition of any charges arising solely from a violation of the law requiring that an individual, not otherwise prohibited from possessing a firearm, obtain an HQL prior to receiving or being in receipt of a handgun.

INTERROGATORY NO. 23: Identify all arrests and disposition of any charges for false statements on an HQL application or Form 77R, or for "straw purchase" of a handgun.

ANSWER: Col. Pallozzi objects to this interrogatory on the ground that it is overly broad, unduly burdensome, contains no timeframe, and seeks information that is not relevant to any party's claim or defense in this action, nor proportionate to the needs of the

case. Without waiving these objections, Col. Pallozzi states that pursuant to Rule 33(d) of the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure, he will produce business records from which the information sought by this interrogatory can be derived at Bates range MSP001437-1492.

INTERROGATORY NO. 24: Identify any deterrent effect of the HQL fingerprinting requirement to an individual attempting to make a "straw purchase" of a handgun identified by MSP.

ANSWER: Col. Pallozzi objects to this interrogatory as unduly burdensome to the extent that it seeks the premature disclosure of expert witness materials in violation of the Court's scheduling order. In addition, Col. Pallozzi objects to this interrogatory because "contention interrogatories are more appropriate after a substantial amount of discovery has been conducted." *Nestle Foods Corp. v. Aetna Cas. & Sur. Co.*, 135 F.R.D. 101, 110 (D.N.J. 1990); *see also In re Convergent Techs. Secs. Litig.*, 108 F.R.D. 328, 336 (N.D. Cal. 1985) ("the wisest general policy is to defer propounding and answering contention interrogatories until near the end of the discovery period."). Discovery (fact and expert) is not complete, and therefore, Col. Pallozzi reserves the right to rely on any legal theories, facts, documents, testimony, or evidence which may come to light during fact and expert discovery.

Subject to and without waiving these objections, Col. Pallozzi states that evidence and experience of law enforcement personnel demonstrates that by requiring potential handgun purchasers to undergo a fingerprint background check they are less willing to act as a straw purchaser, thus reducing the incidence of straw purchases. Col. Pallozzi further

identifies testimony supporting the Firearms Safety Act before the General Assembly, and the academic journal articles and other documents that are being produced in discovery.

INTERROGATORY NO. 25: Identify each and every reason and fact relied upon by you to support the utility of each of the HQL requirements in promoting public safety and reducing the negative effects of firearms violence.

ANSWER: Col. Pallozzi objects to this interrogatory as unduly burdensome to the extent that it seeks the premature disclosure of expert witness materials in violation of the Court's scheduling order. In addition, Col. Pallozzi objects to this interrogatory because "contention interrogatories are more appropriate after a substantial amount of discovery has been conducted." *Nestle Foods Corp. v. Aetna Cas. & Sur. Co.*, 135 F.R.D. 101, 110 (D.N.J. 1990); *see also In re Convergent Techs. Secs. Litig.*, 108 F.R.D. 328, 336 (N.D. Cal. 1985) ("the wisest general policy is to defer propounding and answering contention interrogatories until near the end of the discovery period."). Discovery (fact and expert) is not complete, and therefore, Col. Pallozzi reserves the right to rely on any legal theories, facts, documents, testimony, or evidence which may come to light during fact and expert discovery.

Subject to and without waiving these objections, Col. Pallozzi refers to his answers to Interrogatories 20 and 24. Col. Pallozzi further identifies the testimony supporting the Firearms Safety Act before the General Assembly, and the academic journal articles and other documents that are being produced in discovery.

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Dated: December 29, 2017

Attorneys for Defendants

VERIFICATION

I, Col. William M. Pallozzi hereby execute these answers to interrogatories in my official capacity as Superintendent of the Maryland State Police. Some of the information set forth in these answers was collected by others and such information is not necessarily within my personal knowledge. However, in my official capacity, I solemnly affirm under the penalties of perjury that the foregoing Answers to Interrogatories are true to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

12/29/17
Date

Signature

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that, on this 29th day of December, 2017, a copy of the foregoing Defendant's Responses to Interrogatories was sent by first class mail, postage pre-paid, and e-mail to:

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Robert A. Scott

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Monique Mitchell	live scan	overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	training (DD214)	DD214 submitted 8/28/15		
	Joe Durkee	live scan	re-printed 9/18/15, Overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Live scan	Prints received on 10/3/2015 overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Live scan	Livescan recieved 11/16/2015		
	Monique Mitchell	Live scan	Prints received overturned 1/19/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Live scan	Withdrawn 10/30/2015 applied for Carry Permit		
	Monique Mitchell	training (DD214)	Training received 10/13/15 overturned		
	Joe Durkee	Live Scan	Re-printed 10/12/15, Overturned		
	Askins, Gerald	.	overturned	carrion-sherrer	
	Askins, Gerald	Training (DD214)	Updated DD214 Submitted/ overturned 11/18/2015		
	Askins, Gerald	Training (DD214)	Updated DD214 Submitted/ overturned 11/12/2015		
	Joe Durkee	Livescan	Prints received 09/30/2015, Overturned		
	Joe Durkee	Livescan	Application withdrawn 7/13/16 after numerous attempts to contact applicant with no response		
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Weapon added as training ex/ overturned 11/12/15		
	Joe Durkee	Training	Training received 10/09/2015 / overturned		
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Training received 10/16/2015 / ocerturned		
	Askins, Gerald	Training / Under 21 years of age	overturned		
	Joe Durkee	Livescan	Prints received 11/05/2015, Overturned		
	Joe Durkee	Livescan	Prints received 10/27/2015, Overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Prints Received 2/5/2016 overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Applied for permit to carry		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Prints received 10/29/2015, overturned		
	Askins, Gerald	Training (DD214)	Updated DD214 Submitted/ overturned 11/12/2015		
	Diane Armstrong	Training	instructor signed off training - overturned		
	Askins, Gerald	1980 Grand Theft Arrest	overturned changed to misdemeanor on 06-20-1980		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Applicant withdrew		
	Jeremy Burns	NICS Hit	Overturned 11/11/2015, NICS Hit removed		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Prints received overturned 11-10-15		
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Training received 11/06/2015, Overturned		
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Training received 11/06/2015, Overturned		
	Askins, Gerald	Training (DD214)	Training Received 05/02/16/ Overturned		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Withdrawn on 05-02-16/ Applicant was approved for Permit Exempt HQL		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Re-printed 11/10/2015 ** Check FBI before overturn		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan, Training	prints andd training received overturned 12/2/2015		
	Burns, Jeremy	Livescan	Corrected authorization code, 10-16-15, overturned 11-17-15		
	Burns, Jeremy	Livescan, Training	prints andd training received overturned 12/2/2015		
	ASkins, Gerald	Training	overturned 11/16/2015 MDM		
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Training received overturned 11/19/2015		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Corrected authorization code, 10-16-15, overturned 11-17-15		
	Askins, Gerald	Training (DD214)	12-04-15		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	verified Livescan 12/15/2015 overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	overturned as permit exempt		
	Joe Durkee	Livescan	Re-printed 11/25/2015 Overturned		
	Askins, Gerald	Training (DD214)	Training received 11/25/2015 Overturned		
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Training received 11/25/2015 Overturned		
	Joe Durkee	Livescan	Re-printed 11/25/2015 Overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Alien number	Application withdrawn 7/13/16 after numerous attempts to contact applicant with no response		
	Monique Mitchell	verified LS 12/2/2015	verified LS 12/2/2015		
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residence	Applicant provided documents 12/2/2015 see attached on application		
	Joe Durkee	Livescan	verified livescan 12/21/15 overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Invalid MVA	Raven Draft /Lease agreement submitted		
	Joe Durkee	Livescan	livescan received, overturned 05/12/2016		
	Joe Durkee	Training	training received 01/05/2016 overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	training received 12/15/2015 overturned		
	Askins, Gerald	Training (DD214)	Application withdrawn 7/13/16 after numerous attempts to contact applicant with no response		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Prints received overturned 12/15/15		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	prints received overturned 12/28/15		
	Burns, Jeremy	Livescan	Overturned 05/03/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	prints received overturned 12/212015		
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residence	Document received overturned 1/6/2016		

EXHIBIT 21

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Prints received overturned 12-16-2015		
	Burns, Jeremy	Livescan	Prints received overturned 12-19-2015		
	Askins, Gerald	Proof of Residence	Application withdrawn 7/13/16 after numerous attempts to contact applicant with no response		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	prints received overturned 12/21/2015		
	Monique Mitchell	training	submitted 12/21 overturned		
	Joe Durkee	Livescan	prints received overturned 1/07/2016		
	Joe Durkee	Training	Traing documentation submitted Overturned 12/28		
	Joe Durkee	Training/ DD214 license change	Traing documentation submitted Overturned 12/30		
	Joe Durkee	Training/ DD214	Traing documentation submitted Overturned 01/11/2016		
	Joe Durkee	Livescan	Prints received overturned 12/24/2015		
	Joe Durkee	Training/ DD214	DD214 received on 1/4/16		
	Joe Durkee	Training/ DD214 license change	Traing documentation submitted Overturned 01/11/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	prints received overturned 1/4/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Application withdrawn 7/13/16 after numerous attempts to contact applicant with no response		
	ASkins, Gerald	Training	Training Document Submitted Overturned		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	RE-printed 12/28/2015 Overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Training completed, changed app type to standard- 04/25/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	prints received overturned 12/31/2015		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	prints received overturned 12/31/2015		
	Joe Durkee	Livescan	prints received overturned 12/31/2015		
	Burns, Jeremy	Livescan	prints received overturned 1/5/2016		
	Burns, Jeremy	Livescan	Overturned 02/24/2016		
	Burns, Jeremy	Livescan	prints received overturned 01/04/2015		
	Burns, Jeremy	Livescan	prints received overturned 12/31/2015		
	Joe Durkee	Livescan	re-printed 12/31/15- overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	LiveScan	Livescan verified 2/25/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Information Received overturned 1/4/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	LiveScan	prints received overturned 12/31/2015		
	Monique Mitchell	LiveScan	prints recieved overturned 1/5/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Training submitted verified by Cpl. Durkee		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	training submitted overturned 1/4/216		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	training submitted overturned 1/4/216		
	Monique Mitchell	LiveScan	prints received overturned 12/31/2015		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	documentation attached overturned 01/06/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	prints received overturned 1/06/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	prints received overturned 1/06/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Question	overturned 1/8/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	training received overturned 1/11/2016		
	Burns, Jeremy	Livescan	prints received overturned 1/06/2016		
	Burns, Jeremy	Livescan	prints received overturned 1/07/2016		
	Burns, Jeremy	Livescan	prints received overturned 01/05/16		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Training received overturned 2/29/2016		
	Joseph Durkee	Livescan	prints received overturned 01/08/16		
	Joseph Durkee	Livescan	prints received overturned 01/08/16		
	Joseph Durkee	Training/Livescan/ Residency	Application withdrawn 7/13/16 after attempts made to contact the applicant with no response		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Training received overturned 1/11/2016		
	Burns, Jeremy	Livescan	Application withdrawn 7/13/16 after numerous attempts to contact applicant with no response		
	Burns, Jeremy	Training	Application withdrawn 7/13/16 after numerous attempts to contact applicant with no response		
	Burns, Jeremy	Training	Training received overturned 01/19/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	DD214 received overturned 2/2/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Information received overturned 1/12/2016		
	Joe Durkee	Training/ Livescan	prints & info received overturned 01/15/2016		
	Joe Durkee	Livescan	prints received overturned 01/13/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	training received overturned 2/2/2016		
	Burns, Jeremy	Livescan/ Prerequisite	prints received overturned 1/18/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	training received overturned 1/14/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	training received overturned 1/14/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	training received overturned 1/14/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	training received overturned 1/14/2016		
	Burns, Jeremy	Livescan	prints received overturned 1/19/2016		
	Joe Durkee	Training	training received overturned 1/20/2016		

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Joe Durkee	Livescan	Overturne 4/4/2016		
	Michael Smith	Questions	made contact. overturned 2/24/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	Overturned 11/4/2019		
	Joe Durkee	Livescan	Application withdrawn 7/13/16 after numerous attempts to contact applicant with no response		
	Joe Durkee	Training	Training received 02/09/2016 overturned		
	Joe Durkee	Training	Training received 01/27/2016 overturned		
	Joe Durkee	Livescan	Overturned 02/17/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	Overturned 4/5/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	prints verified 01/27/2016 overturned		
	Joe Durkee	Livescan	Overturned 03/09/2016		
	Joe Durkee	Livescan	prints received 01/20/2016 overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	training received 2/4/2016 overtuned		
	Michael Smith	Training	Training received 1/21/2016 overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	prints received 01/21/2016 overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	livescan received 2/17/2016 overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	livescan received 4/28/2016 overturned		
	Michael Smith	Training	training received 2/22/2016 overturned		
	Michael Smith	Training	DD214 received on 1/27/16 overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training			
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Applicant withdrew applying for permit to carry		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	livescan received 1/22/16 overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	livescan received 1/29/16 overturned MM		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	livescan received 1/27/2016 overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	training received 1/29/2016 overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	training received 1/29/2016 overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Application withdrawn 7/13/16 after numerous attempts to contact applicant with no response		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Training received 1/29/2016 overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	livescan	livescan received 1/28/2016 overturned		
	Joe Durkee	Livescan	livescan received 2/10/2016 overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan received 02/09/2016 overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	livescan received 2/5/2016 overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	livescan received 2/3/2016 overturned		
	Michael Smith	Training	Training received 02/08/2016 overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	training received 02/04/2016 overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 03/28/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	training received 2/5/2016 overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Denied		
	Monique Mitchell	Training/Questions	Training received 2/8/2016 overturned		
	Burns, Jeremy	Livescan	livescan received 02/05/2016 overturned		
	Joe Durkee	Training	Received 02/09/2016 overturned		
	Joe Durkee	Training	Received 02/10/2016 overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	overturned 02/10/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Training received 2/11/2016 overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Training received 2/11/2016 overturned		
	Joe Durkee	Training	Received 02/11/2016 overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Training received 2/11/2016 overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	training received 2/11/16 overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	overturned 2/10/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 02/17/2016		
	Joe Durkee	Livescan	Livescan recieved 2/16/2016 overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan recieved 2/11/2016 overturned		
	Joe Durkee	Livescan	Overturned 02/23/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan received 2/17/2016 overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	DD214 received, overturned 03/18/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	training received overturned 2/17/2016		
	Joe Durkee	Questions	Overturned 02/16/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	livescan received Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	DD214 received, overturned 03/08/2016		
	Joe Durkee	Livescan	Overturned 02/24/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 02/18/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training/Livescan	Application withdrawn 7/13/16 after numerous attempts to contact applicant with no response		
	Joe Durkee	Livescan	Overturned 02/17/2016		
	Joe Durkee	Livescan	Overturned 02/19/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	livescan received overturned 2/23/2016		

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residence	Application withdrawn 7/13/16 after numerous attempts to contact applicant with no response		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	overturned 2/18/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	overturned 2/18/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Training received overturned 2/23/16		
	Joe Durkee	Training/ app type change	Overturned 02/22/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	overturned 3/8/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	overturned 3/8/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	livescan received overturned 3/11/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training DD214	training received overturned 2/29/16		
	Joe Durkee	Training	Overturned 02/22/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	Overturned 03/04/2016		
	Joe Durkee	Livescan	Overturned 03/07/2016		
	Burns, Jeremy	Livescan	Application withdrawn 7/13/16 after numerous attempts to contact applicant with no response		
	Burns, Jeremy	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 12/22/2016		
	Burns, Jeremy	Training	Application withdrawn 7/13/16 after numerous attempts to contact applicant with no response		
	Burns, Jeremy	Training	Training verified, overturned 3-8-16		
	Burns, Jeremy	Training	Training verified, overturned 2-26-16		
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residence	Provided Information overturned 2/29/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Applicant changed application to standard 3/8/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Training Received, overturned 07/14/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	training received overturned 3/14/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan received, overturned 3/4/2016		
	Diane Armstrong	Question #21	applicant called, overturned 3/4/2016		
	Michael Smith	Alien number	Application withdrawn 7/15/16 after numerous attempts to contact applicant with no response		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	livescan received, overturned 3/17/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan received, overturned 3/3/2016		
	Joe Durkee	Livescan	Overturned 03/15/16		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 03/23/16		
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residence	Documents received overturned 3/15/2016		
	Burns, Jeremy	Training	training verified, changed license type and overturned 4/01/2016		
	Burns, Jeremy	Training	training verified, overturned 3/11/2016		
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	livescan received, overturned 3/8/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	livescan received, overturned 3/24/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan verified 3/15/2016		
	Joe Durkee	Livescan	Overturned 03/16/2016		
	Diane Armstrong	Training	Denied		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	training verified overturned 3/14/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	training verified overturned 3/17/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	training verified overturned 3/21/2016		
	Joe Durkee	Questions	Overturned 03/15/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	overturned 4/21/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	Received training overturned 3/21/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	training received overturned 4/13/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Application withdrawn 7/15/16 after numerous attempts to contact applicant with no response		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 3/21/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residence	Received and overturned 3/30/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 6/22/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	Received and overturned 4/11/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan received and overturned 07/13/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livscan received overturned 03/25/2016		
	Joe Durkee	Livescan	Overturnes 03/23/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Received Traing Overturned 03/24/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned 03/28/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	overturned 4/13/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	DD214 received, overturned 4/1/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned 4/12/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Application withdrawn 7/13/16 after numerous attempts to contact applicant with no response		
	Joe Durkee	Training	Overturned 04/01/2016		

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Joe Durkee	Livescan	livescan recd overturned 4/7/2016		
	Joe Durkee	Livescan	Overturned 04/04/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified, Overturned 04/04/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Training ReceivedOverturned 04/04/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Overturned 04/07/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	overturned 4/13/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 04/11/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan recd. overturned 6/6/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	training received overturned 4/8/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	DNR card received, overturned		
	Michael Smith	Training	Training received, overturned 08/22/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	training received - overturned 4/8/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	training received - overturned 4/13/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	livescan received- overturned 04/25/2016		
	Joe Durkee	Livescan	Application withdrawn 7/15/16 after numerous attempts to contact applicant with no response		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	training received- overturned 04/18/2016		
	Joe Durkee	Livescan	Overturned 04/19/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned 05/03/2016		
	Joe Durkee	Training	Application withdrawn 8/29/16 after speaking with applicant		
	Joe Durkee	Livescan	Overturned 04/15/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence	Overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Training received Overturned 4/15/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 4/26/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	training received overturned 4/18/2016		
	Joe Durkee	Training/ Questions	training received, overturned 04/25/2016		
	Diane Armstrong	Training	training received overturned 5/17/2016		
	Joe Durkee	Training/ License Type Change	overturned 6/6/16		
	Diane Armstrong	Training	training received overturned 4/19/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Training	training received, overturned 8-29-16		
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	NIC Hit-Denied		
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 4/26/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan		checked 1/19/2018 livescan not recd - dsa, spoke to applicant on 11/23/17 he advised he would get reprinted next week	
	Michael Smith	Questions	Overturned 05-02-16		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	livescan received - overturned 5/18/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Training received, overturned 05/26/2016		
	Joe Durkee	Livescan	Overturned 04/25/2016		
	Joe Durkee	Livescan	Overturned 05/02/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Overturned 04/28/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Overturned 04/28/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Overturned 04/28/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescam	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Questions	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Prereq	overturned 5/3/2013		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Verified overturned 4/28/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Overturned 05/02/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Training received, overturned 05/23/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Training received, overturned 05/23/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan received/ Overturned 05/02/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan received/ Overturned 05/18/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residence	Applicant is a DC resident and requested to withdraw his application		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan received/Overturned 6/22/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan received - overturned 7/11/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Overturned 05/03/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	Application withdrawn, applicant advised he will re-apply for a standard application		
	Monique Mitchell	Renewel/Permit	application withdrawn on 05/23/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan received/ Overturned 06/06/16		
	Joe Durkee	Proof of Residence	Proof of residence provided, overturned 5/5/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Training received, overturned 8/8/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	Training received, overturned 5/16/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Application withdrawn 8/29/16 after numerous attempts to contact applicant with no response		
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residence	Application withdrawn on 05/23/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Prints received, overturned 06/15/16		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Training received, overturned 05/23/2016		

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jeremy Burns	Training	Training received, overturned 06/27/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Overturned 05/12/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Prints received, overturned 05/23/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Overturned 05/12/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	Training cert recd - overturned 5/23/2016		
	Gearld Askins	Training	Overturned 05/18/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	training cert recd - overturned 5/19/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	Application withdrawn 8/29/16 after numerous attempts to contact applicant with no response		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Prints received 05/23/2016, overturned		
	Gerald Asklins	Training	Overturned 05/19/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Questions/training	Training and Questions received overturned 10/4/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	overturned prints corrected		
	Gerald Askins	Training	overturned 07/27/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	overturned 10-31-16		
	Burns, Jeremy	Training	Application withdrawn 8/29/16 applicant will need to reapply for a standard application		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Prints received 6/7/2016 overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Prints received 5/31/2016 overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Application withdrawn 8/29/16 applicant will need to reapply for a standard application		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Prints verified by CJIS Management, overturned 06/06/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Meters/MVA	Information Received overturned 6/7/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training/License type changes	training info received overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training/License type changes	Denied		
	Gerald Askins	Training	training received overturned 07/11/2016		
	Gerwald Askins	Livescan	Overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 8/1/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Live Scan	Livescan verified overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	training received overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	training	training received overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Livescann		checked 1/19/2018 livescan not recd - dsa, left voicemail message on 11/23/17	
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Application Withdrawn 8/22/16		
	Michael Smith	Training	Overturned - DD214 received		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	overturned		
	Michael Smith	Training	overturned	Spoke with applicant on 7/20/16 and he advised he was going to take a gun safety course.	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 07/27/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan received overturned 07/19/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Live scan		checked 1/19/2018 livescan not recd - dsa, spoke to applicant on 11/23/17 he advised he would get reprinted next week	
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	livescan verified overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Training Received, overturned 07/11/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		checked 1/19/2018 livescan not recd - dsa	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan received- overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	MVA/proof of residence	application withdrawn after numerous attempts to contact		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Training received		
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	Livescan received - overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Applicant approved for HQL training exempt on 07/05/16		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Training received -overtiurned 7/18/16		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Training received -overtiurned 7/12/16		
	Diane Armstrong	under age of 21	denied/withdrawn		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan received -overturned 7/21/16		
	Michael Smith	Training	overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	training received overturned 7/20/16		
	Michael Smith	Training	overturned		
	Michael Smith	Training	overturned/ active 07/19/16		
	Burns, Jeremy	Livescan	Prints received, overturned 07/12/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	training received overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Training	training verified/ overturned 11-01-16		

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Gerald Askins	Training, Livescan, Questions	Overturned 07/25/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan verified 8/1/16 overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Training recieved Overturned 07/22/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	Training recieved 7/7/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 9/21/16		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Training received overturned 9/6/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan verified 8/1/16 overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan verified 8/1/16 overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Training received on 7/15/2016. Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received on 7/18/2016. Overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan verified 8/1/16 overturned		
	Gerald Askkns	Livescan	Livescan verified 8/1/16 overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Fingerprints received 7/19/2016. Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan verified 8/1/16 overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 10/07/16		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan verified 8/1/16 overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Withdrawn 10/31/16		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan verified 8/1/16 overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan verified 8/1/16 overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Training received 7/26/2016 overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Livesan	Livescan verified 8/1/16 overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan verified 8/1/16 overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan verified 8/1/16 overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan verified 8/1/16 overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Overturned 7/22/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan verified 7/26/16 overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Training recived 07/28/2016 Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified 8/1/16 overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified 8/1/16 overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Training recived 07/28/2016 Overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Training verified 10/31/2016 overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan verified 8/1/16 overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Training Verified 8/5/2016 overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Training received and overturned 09/28/16		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan verified 7/28/16 overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Training received 8/5/2016 overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan verified 8/1 overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan verified 8/1 overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan verified 8/1 overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan Verified 8/1/16 overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Applicant approved for HQL Permit exempt on 08/22/16	checked 9/21/2016 livescan not recd - dsa	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan verified 8/1 overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan verified 8/1 overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified 8/10 overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified 8/1 overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan verified 8/1 overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Training received overturned 8/15/16		
	Jeremy Burns	Carry Permit Expired	Updated Permit information received overturned 10/3/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan verified 8/1 overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified 8/1 overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified 8/1 overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified 8/1 overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified 8/1 overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan verified 8/1 overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Training	overturned DNR card received 8/29/16		
	Gerald Askins	Training	training received overturned 08/02/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan		checked 9/21/2016 & 1/19/2018 livescan not recd - dsa	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		checked 9/21/2016 & 1/19/2018 livescan not recd - dsa	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		checked 9/21/2016 & 1/19/2018 livescan not recd - dsa	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan verified 8/8 overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	application withdrawn after numerous attempts to contact		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Training received 8/16/2016 overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	training/Livescan	overturned 8/18/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Training	application withdrawn after numerous attempts to contact		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Training confirmation recd - overturned 10/31/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Overturn - Livescan received		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Overturned 8/12/16 - DNR card received		
	Michael Smith	Training	training confirmation recd - overturned 9/27/2016		

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jeremy Burns	Training/Livescan	application withdrawn after numerous attempts to contact		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified 08/10/16 overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan verified 09/09/16 overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Training	training confirmed- overturned 10-31-16		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan received, overturned 8/31/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Overturned 4/7/17	checked 9/21/2016 livescan not recd - dsa	
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	overturned 9/2/2016		
	Geraslд Askins	Livescan	overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan received, overturned 9/21/2016 - dsa		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	overturned 8/25/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	proof of residence	Application withdrawn after numerous attempts to contact		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Overturned 8/26/2016		
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	Livescan received, overturned 10/31/16 - dsa		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Overturned 8/19/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Training	application withdrawn after numerous attempts to contact		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Overturned training received 8/31/2016		
	Geraslд Askins	Training	Overturned Training received		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Fingerprints Recd. Overturned 9/21/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	livescan verified overturned 8/22/16		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	livescan verified overturned 8/22/16		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	livescan verified overturned 8/22/16		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	livescan verified overturned 9/16/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	training received overturned 8/22/16		
	Gerald Askins	Training	training received overturned 09/05/2016		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	overturned 2/3/2017	checked 9/21/2016 livescan not recd - dsa	
	Gerald Askins	Training	training received overturned 09/12/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Training	overturned changed to standard 11-01-16		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	livescan verified overturned 8/30/16		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	overturned 10/26/2016	checked 9/21/2016 livescan not recd - dsa	
	Michael Smith	Training	overturned training received 8/25/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	overturned training received 9/27/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	livescan verified overturned 1/17/2017		
	Michael Smith	Training	application withdrawn on 11-01-16 at the request of applicant		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	overturned 9/27/16		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 8/26/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Prints received, Overturned 9/14/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Prints received, Overturned 09/06/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Prints received, overturned 08/29/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residence	Provided proof of residence		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	DD214 received, overturned 08/26/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Fingerprints received. Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	overturned livescan recd 9/1/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned 8/30/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan		checked 9/21/2016 & 1/19/2018 livescan not recd - dsa	
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned 6/30/2020	checked 9/21/2016 livescan not recd - dsa	
	Michael Smith	Residency	overturned proof of residency recd 9/6/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Fingerprints received. Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Prints received. Overturned 8/31/2016		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Diplomat - Proof of Identity	Overturned		
	Diane Armstrong	Training	DD214 received, oveturned 9/20/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan/Training	Application withdrawn, 11-01-16 applicant will apply for standard once she takes the training		
	Michael Smith	Training	DNR received, overturned 9/26/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Fingerprints received. Overturned 9/8/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	overturned training recd 9/7/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Fingerprints received. Overturned 9/16/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	application withdrawn after numerous attempts to contact		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Fingerprints received. Overturned 9/8/2016.		
	Michael Smith	Training	Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/INS info	application withdrawn after numerous attempts to contact		
	Michael Smith	Training	DD214 received. Overturned 9/30/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	overturned training received 10/7/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	Overturned training received 9/6/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Fingerprints received. Overturned 9/21/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Fingerprints received. Overturned 9/21/2016		

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Monique Mitchell	Training	Training received overturned 9/23/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	Training received overturned 9/13/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan		checked 9/21/2016 livescan not recd - dsa	
	Michael Smith	Training	Training received. Overturned 9/8/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	Training received. Overturned 9/8/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	military ID recd. overturned 10/19/2016		
	Michael Smith	Questions	overturned 9/8/16		
	Michael Smith	Training	DNR received, Overturned 9/12/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	HQL Cert received - overturned 9/9/2016 and changing license type to Standard		
	Michael Smith	Training/Questions	DD214 received, Overturned 9/9/2016		
	Michael Smith	Residency	Proof of residency received, overturned 11-01-16		
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	questions answered overturned 9/15/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Fingerprints received. Overturned 9/26/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Changed to standard 11-04-16		
	Jeremy Burns	Residency	recd MD license. overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Proof of residence	BGE bill recd. Overturned 10/4/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Fingerprints received. Overturned 9/16/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Fingerprints received. Overturned 9/21/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Training	application withdrawn after numerous attempts to contact		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Fingerprints received		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	License type changed to Permit Exempt. Overturned 12/2/2016.		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Fingerprints received. Overturned 9/19/2016.		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Training received overurned 9/23/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	DD214 received. Overturned 9/20/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	training received overturned 12/8/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training/Livescan	DD214/Livescan recd. Overturned 9/21/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	Overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Fringerprints received Overturned 09/19/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Training confirmed. Overturned 9/13/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Fringerprints received Overturned 09/19/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Training	DNR received. Overturned 9/21/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Overturned 9/22/2016	checked 9/21/2016 livescan not recd - dsa	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	received training overturned 9/27/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	fingerprints received Overturned 9/21/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan		checked 9/21/2016 livescan not recd - dsa	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		checked 9/21/2016 livescan not recd - dsa	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Training received overturned 10/4/2016		
	Gerald askins	Livescan		checked 10/5/2016 livescan not recd - dsa	
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 10/5/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Questions	Overturned 11/04/2016		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Fingerprints received. Overturned 9/23/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Training received, overturned 11/14/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Training	overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Training received Overturned 09/27/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Training received Overturned 11/09/2016		
	Geraald Askins	Livescan	Fingerprints received Overturned 09/27/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence	application withdrawn after numerous attempts to contact		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Overturned 10/04/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 9/29/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	livescan verified. Overturned 10/5/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Training	DD214 received. Overturned 10/17/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan verified. application approved		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan verified. application approved		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 10/05/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Training verified, overturned 12/01/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	switched to standard training cert recd		
	Diane Armstrong	Underage	withdrew application due to under 21		
	Gerald Askins	Training	application withdrawn after numerous attempts to contact		
	Gerald Askins	Training	DD214 received. Overturned 10/5/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Fingerprints received overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Training	application withdrawn after numerous attempts to contact		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Overturned 10/03/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned		

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Michael Smith	Instructor	Overturned 11/21/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Training Received		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Fingerprints received. Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan		checked 12/08/2016 livescan not recd - dsa	
	Gerald Askins	Livescan		checked 12/08/2016 livescan not recd - dsa	
	Michael Smith	Training	DNR card recd. Overturned 10/13/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	Training received 11/23/2016		
	Gerlad Askins	Training	Instructor completed. Overturned 12/27/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Proof of residence	Utility bill recd. overturned 10/19/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livesscan verified		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Training	training received. overturned 10/12/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	DNR card recd. Overturned 12/14/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	DNR card recd. Overturned 11/4/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Fingerprints received, overturned 10/14/16		
	Michael Smith	Training	DNR card recd. Overturned 12/29/2016		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Fingerprints received. Overturned 10/13/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	DNR card recd. Overturned 10/18/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	DNR card recd. Overturned 10/20/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		checked 12/08/2016 livescan not recd - dsa	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Prints received. Overturned 10/18/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 10/17/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Carry permit approved. Overturned 12/6/2017	checked 12/08/2016 livescan not recd - dsa	
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	withdrawn due to active standard		
	Michael Smith	Training	application withdrawn after numerous attempts to contact		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 11/15/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Prints received. Overturned 12/05/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan		checked 12/08/2016 livescan not recd - dsa	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 10/31/16		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 10/31/16		
	Michael Smith	Livescan		checked 12/08/2016 livescan not recd - dsa	
	Michael Smith	Training	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan verfied. Overturned 1/5/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	livescan verified. overturned 12/08/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Warrant	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan/Training	livescan/training recd. overturned 9/11/2017		
	Michael Smith	Questions	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned	checked 12/08/2016 livescan not recd - dsa	
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned, changed to permit exempt	checked 12/08/2016 livescan not recd - dsa	
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan		checked 12/08/2016 livescan not recd - dsa	
	Michael Smith	Questions	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 12/05/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Training	application withdrawn after numerous attempts to contact		
	Michael Smith	Alien #	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan		checked 12/08/2016 livescan not recd - dsa	
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	livescan verified		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	livescan verified. overturned 12/8/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	training received. overturned 12/5/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Questions	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Training	DNR card recd. Overturned 11/22/2016		
	Michael Smith	Questions	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Alien #	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Training	Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Withdrawn		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	DD214 received, 11-18-2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan		checked 12/08/2016 livescan not recd - dsa	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 11/17/2016 livescan received		

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Monique Mitchell	Training	Training received/ overturned 1/4/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	DD214 Received Overturned 12/20/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	Overturned 11/22/2016 verified with DNR		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Prints received. Overturned 11/22/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Prints received. Overturned 11/23/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	Training received/ overturned 12-06-16		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Prints received. Overturned 12/05/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified 12/01/2016 overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified 11/23/2016 overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Prints received. Overturned 12/02/2016		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan & Training	livescan/training recd 11/29/16 overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	livescan received overturned 12-05-16		
	Michael Smith	HU Charge	Overturned 12/2/16		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan verified 11/28/2016. Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan verified 11/28/2016. Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan verified 12/12/2016. Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	livescan verified 12/5/2016 Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 12/05/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 12/13/2016	checked 12/08/2016 livescan not recd - dsa	
	Gerald Askins	Livescan		checked 12/08/2016 livescan not recd - dsa	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified 12-01-16. Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified 12-01-16. Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 12/05/2016		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 12/05/2016		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 12/05/2016		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 12/05/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	livescan verified. overturned 12/8/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 12/05/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residence	Utility Bill received, overturned 12-08-16		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	livescan verified. overturned 12/8/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	livescan verified. overturned 12/8/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	training received overturned 12/5/16		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Training	Application withdrawn after numerous attempts to contact		
	Gerald Askins	Residency	residency verified, overturned 12/14/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Training			
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 1/23/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 12/05/2016		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan rreceived. Overturned 3/20/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 12/05/2016		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 12/05/2016		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	livescan received. Overturned 12/14/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 12/05/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 12/05/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	training confirmed overturned 12/5/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 12/05/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		checked 12/08/2016 livescan not recd - dsa	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	livescan recd. Overturned 12/21/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	DD214 recd. Overturned 12/6/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	application withdrawn after numerous attempts to contact		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DD2214 recd. Overturned 12/20/2016		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 12/06/2016		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training/Livescan	Both received. Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 12/17/2016		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	livescan verified. overturned 12/8/2016		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 12/21/2016		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	livescan verified. overturned 12/8/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Questions confirmed. overturned 9/27/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	livescan recd , overturned 12/14/2016		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training			
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Guns listed in MAFSS. Overturned 11/13/2018		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DD214 recd. Overturned 12/6/2016		

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 12/8/2016		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DD214 recd. Overturned 12/7/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	livescan verified overturned 1/5/17		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Training	Both received. Overturned 1/5/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DD214 recd. Overturned 12/7/2016		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescsan	livescan received. overturned 12/8/2016		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Training	Received permit exempt license	Livescan received 12/17/2016. Traing not received at this time	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	livescan received		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	livescan received		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	livescan received. overturned 12/8/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Training			
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Prints received, overturned 12-07-16		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 12/12/2016		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 12/17/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Training	DD214 received. Overturned 12/12/16		
	Michael Smith	Questions	Spoke to applicant regarding questions, overturned 12/14/16		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	livescan received Overturned 12/07/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan received Overturned 10/07/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	MVA			
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 4/5/2017		
	Michael Smith	Hunting License			
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DD214 recd. Overturned 12/22/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 12/8/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	DNR card recd. Overturned 12/8/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan		checked 12/08/2016 livescan not recd - dsa	
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	livescan received 2/28/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	livescan received, overturned 01/23/17		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	livescan received, overturned 2/28/17		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	training received, overturned 12-13-16		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	could not locate application under this name		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 2/28/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 10/26/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan / Training	Livescan verified/DD214 recd. Overturned 2/1/17		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Training	DNR card recd. Overturned 1/26/2017		
	Michael Smith	Training	DNR card recd. Overturned 2/14/2017		
	Michael Smith	Training	DNR card recd. Overturned 12/12/16		
	Michael Smith	Training	Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Livescan	livescan not recd 10/26/17 - training recd		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 3/21/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	DD214 recieved overturned		
	Michael Smith	Training	DD214 recd. Overturned 12/14/16		
	Michael Smith	Training			
	Michael Smith	Training	DNR card recd. Overturned 12/13/16		
	Michael Smith	Training	DNR card recd. Overturned 12/13/16		
	Michael Smith	Training	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan		livescan not received as of 10/26/2017	
	Michael Smith	Residency	MD OLN recd. overturned 5/12/2017		
	Michael Smith	Training	DD214 received, overturned 2/28/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	DD214 received, overturned 12-14-16		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Overturned Training received		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Training Received, Overturned 12/16/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Training Received, Overturned 12/19/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Overturned Training received		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Overturned Training received		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	livescan received. Overturned 12/14/2016		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 12/15/2016		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 12/15/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan received. Overtuned 12/16/2016		
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan/Training	Overturned		
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan/Training	Overturned		

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Diane Armstrong	Questions	overturned 12/15/2016		
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	Overturned		
	Diane Armstrong	Training	Overturned		
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 1/10/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	DNR received. Overturned 12/21/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	DD214 recdd. Overturned 12/21/2016		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Training received overturned 12/16/16		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Fingerprints received. Overturned 12/15/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	DD214 recd. Overturned 4/28/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livcescan	Livescan received. Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Training	Both received. Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Training	Both received. Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Training	Both received. Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Training	Both received. Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Questions	Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Records Request	Disapproved # 2016-825		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Training	Livescan/Training recd. Overturned 4/21/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training-Instructor	instructor completed. overturned 12/21/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Both received. Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 1/27/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Training-Instructor	Both received. Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Training-Instructor	Both received. Overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	`Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Training-Instructor	Both received. Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Training-Instructor	Both received. Overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Training			
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Fingerprints received. Overturned 12/17/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 12/27/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned 1/9/17		
	Michael Smith	Training	DNR card received. Overturned 12/20 2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Training			
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 12/29/2016		
	Michael Smith	Training	DNR card recd. Overturned 1/4/17		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 1/11/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 12/28/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 12/19/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan/Training	Livescan/Training recd. Overturned 3/15/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan		livescan not received as of 10/26/2017	
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan Received, overturned 1/3/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan Received, overturned 12/19/2016		
	Gerald Aksins	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 12/19/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Live scan	Livescan verified overturned 1/24/2017		

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Gerald Askins	Training / Livescan	Livescan verified, HQL completed		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Overturned 12/20/2016		
	Michael Smith	Residency	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Prerequiste recd. Overturned 1/9/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 1/3/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 11/6/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned 11/14/2019	livescan not received as of 10/26/2017	
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 1/5/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 12/27/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 12/27/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	livescan received. Overturned 8/29/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		livescan not received as of 10/26/2017	
	Gerald Askins	Training	overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Prints received, overturned 12/20/16		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 12/27/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 12/27/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 1/11/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan varified overutrned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training-instructor, AR number	Overturned 1/27/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 12/23/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 1/13/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	overturned 12/27/2016		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence	Received. Overturned 12/21/2016		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Training-Instructor	Training signed off overturned 12/22/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Training- needs to take course	Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 12/23/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		livescan not received as of 10/26/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 12/27/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 12/27/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 12/27/2016		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 12/27/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 1/4/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan/Training	Overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 1/3/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 1/26/2017		
	Michael Smith	Training	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Training	PA DNR card recd. Overturned 12/27/2016		
	Michael Smith	Questions	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Questions/Livescan	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan		livescan not received as of 10/26/2017	
	Gerald Askins	Livescan		livescan not received as of 10/26/2017	
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	livescan verified overturned 12/29/2016		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	livescan verified overturned 12/28/2016		
	Michael Smith	Juvenile Record			
	Michael Smith	Residency	Lease recd. Overturned 1/4/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Training verfied. Overturned 1/26/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 1/12/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 1/12/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	livescan	Overturned 12/11/2017	livescan not received as of 10/26/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Out of State address/license, Training	application was withdrawn due to being a DC resident		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 1/3/2017		
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 12/29/2016		
	Diane Armstrong	Training	Training received. Overturned 1/31/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Overturn 01/04/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Training	withdrawn, applicant approved for standard HQL		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned 1/3/17		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan / Training	Livescan recd 1/19/17		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 1/17/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 1/3/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 12/30/2016		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Application changed to Permit Exempt		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Instructor signed off overturned 1/9/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 12/20/2016		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Citizenship	Overturned 1/31/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Overturned		

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Civil Cite	Overturned 1/9/17		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 2/7/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 1/27/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan, Training	Overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Insturctor confirmed. Overturned 1/12/17		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	overturned 1/6/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	could not locate application		
	Michael Smith	Training	DNR card recd. Overturned 1/4/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	livescan and training verified overturned 1/24/2017		
	Michael Smith	Training	DNR card recd. Overturned 2/3/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Training Received 01/04/2016, Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified 1/6/2017 overturned		
	Michael Smith	Training	Overturned training recieved		
	Michael Smith	Training	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Training	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan		livescan not received as of 2/28/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Training received overturned 01/10/17		
	Geerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan received.Overturned 01/09/17		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	training received, overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	MVA	received overturned 1/9/17		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 1/27/2017		
	Michael Smith	Training	DNR recd. Overturned 2/17/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		livescan not received as of 2/28/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Application(can not approve 1/14/17)	Overturned 01/16/2017		
	Michael Smith	Training	DNR recd. Overturned 1/20/17		
	Michael Smith	Training/Livescan	livescan/DD214 recd. Overturned 1/13/17		
	Michael Smith	Training	Overturned 1/11/17		
	Michael Smith	Doesn't Need One	withdrawn		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan received, overturned 01/18/2017		
	Michael Smith	Residency	Utility bill recd. Overturned 1/11/2017		
	Diane Armstrong	Training			
	Michael Smith	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 5/10/2017		
	Michael Smith	Training	Training received overturned 1/31/2017		
	Michael Smith	Training	Training received overturned 1/24/2017		
	Michael Smith	Training	DD214 recd. Overturned 1/24/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescn verified overturned 1/24/2017		
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan/Proof of Residency/Training			
	Michael Smith	Livescan	livescan received overturned 1/13/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Application Type	Training received, overturned 01/13/2017		
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	livescan received. overturned 1/24/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	livescn verified overturned 1/13/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 1/17/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 1/13/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 1/27/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Instructor verified. Overturned 1/18/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 1/19/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 1/24/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified, overturned 01/17/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified, overturned 01/16/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Training	overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Training			
	Gerald Askins	Training	Training received. Overturned 1/31/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 1/19/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified, overturned 01/18/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 1/18/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 1/20/2017		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Instructor signed off overturned 1/24/2017		
	Michael Smith	Questions	Question answered overturned 1/23/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 2/1/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DD214 recd. Overturned 1/19/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DD214 recd. Overturned 1/20/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DD214 recd. Overturned 1/20/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Fingerprints received. Overturned 1/23/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 1/24/2017		

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 1/19/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan verfiied. Overturned 1/27/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified, Overturned 01/23/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training verified. Overtturned 1/26/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Proof of residence	overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Training received, overturned 1/30/17		
	Jeremy Burns	Training			
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 1/25/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 2/7/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Training recd. Overturned 1/26/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Training Received, overturned 01/24/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training Received, overturned 01/25/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Training received, overturned 01/26/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 2/17/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 1/25/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 1/25/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 2/6/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 1/31/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Training received. Overturned 2/28/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	livescan received, overturned 04/10/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Training received. Overturned 1/26/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Applicant was contacted, overturned 01/27/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Qusestions	Applicant was contacted, overturned 01/26/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified, overturned 02/06/17		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Training certificate received, overturned 01/30/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	livescan verified. overturned 3/3/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Training received, overturned 01/27/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 1/31/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Training cert recd. Overturned 2/16/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 2/28/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	livescan verified overturned 1/31/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Instructor completed. Overturned 2/2/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan		livescan not received as of 2/28/2017	
	Michael Smith	Instructor	overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	livescan recd. Overturned 6/9/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 1/31/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Training			
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 2/10/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 2/10/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Overturned 04/07/17		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 2/2/2017.		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 2/1/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 2/3/2017.		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training recd overturned 2/7/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Training recd. switched to Std. Overturned 2/2/17		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Training recd. Overturned 2/8/17		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Training Received. Overturned 2/9/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 2/3/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 2/2/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Training	training recvd overturned 2/3/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questionaire	Questionaire corrected. Overturned 2/9/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 2/14/2017		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residence	Utility Bill attached. Overturned 6/3/2019		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training			
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 2/8/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questionaire	Question answered. Overturned 2/3/2017		
	Michael Smith	Questions	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Questions	Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Training received, overturned 02/09/17		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Training received, overturned 02/15/17		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Training received Overturned 02/07/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Training received Overturned 02/20/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 2/14/2017		

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 2/14/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	training recvd overturned 2/8/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 3/22/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 2/13/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 2/21/2017		
	Michael Smith	Training	training cert recd. overturned 2/13/2017		
	Michael Smith	Residency/Livescan	Both received. Overturned 3/23/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 2/14/2017		
	Michael Smith	Training	Overturned 9/28/2020		
	Michael Smith	Training	Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 5/16/17		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturn		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	livescan received. overturned 2/28/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 2/10/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 2/10/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 2/10/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 2/21/2017		
	Michael Smith	Residency	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Training	Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	livescan verified. overturned 2/27/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 4/25/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 2/10/2017		
	Michael Smith	Residency/Questions	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Training Exempt App. Withdrawn, applicant approved for standard on 03/21/2019		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 2/13/2017		
	Michael Smith	Training	training recd. overturned 4/19/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Questions answered overturned 2/15/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		livescan not received as of 10/26/2017	
	Michael Smith	Charge	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Training	Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 2/21/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 2/15/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training verified. Overturned 2/16/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 4/4/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 2/17/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Training received, overturned 02/27/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 3/7/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 2/17/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Instructor cert recd but being denied due to a 5/1/2017 guilty CDS conviction		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Training received overturned 2/28/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 2/22/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 2/17/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Questions	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 6/28/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Training received overturned 2/16/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 2/21/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Training received. Overturned 2/28/2017		
	Michael Smith	Training	Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Training received, overturned 02/21/2017		
	Michael Smith	Residency	utility bill recd. overturned 3/16/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Training received, Overturned 02/20/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training recd. Overturned 2/21/2017		
	Gerald Askins	.	DD214 recd. Overturned 3/10/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	contacted 4/21		
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Questions received overturned 2/21/2017		
	Michael Smith	Residency	overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 3/17/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 2/28/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Training	overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 2/28/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan / Training	Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 2/28/2017		
	Michael Smith	Training	DNR recd. Overturned 2/23/2017		
	Michael Smith	Training	Training cert recd. Overturned 3/13/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 2/28/2017		

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training recd. Overturned 2/24/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training recd. Overturned 2/24/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 2/22/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Training received. Overturned 2/28/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Training confirmed. Overturned 2/23/2017		
	Gerald Askins	.	overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 2/27/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		livescan not received as of 10/26/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DNR recd. Overturned 2/27/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 2/27/2017		
	Michael Smith	Training	Honorable cert recd. overturned 2/28/17		
	Michael Smith	Training	DNR recd. Overturned 3/6/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 2/27/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 4/19/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 2/28/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 3/15/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Certificate recd. Overturned 2/28/2017		
	Michael Smith	Residency	Utility bill recd. Overturned 2/28/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 3/30/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recieved. Overturned 2/28/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	training cert recd. overturned 4/25/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Instructor signed off. Overturned 3/2/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan recd overturned 3/15/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 3/1/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 3/10/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 4/25/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Training received, overturned 03/02/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Training received, overturned 03/15/2017		
	Michael Smith	Under 21	Now 21 - overturned 10/26/2017		
	Michael Smith	DNR card	overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan received 4/7/17		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. overturned 3/6/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training/Livescan	Training/Livescan recd. Overturned 3/6/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		contacted vmm 4/20/livescan not recd 10/26/17	
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 3/30/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 4/25/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 3/23/2017		
	Michael Smith	Residency	MD license obtained. overturned 10/26/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 3/30/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 3/30/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	livescan received overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Training received overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Training received overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Livescan received overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training/Livescan	TRaining/livescan received overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	DNR recd. Overturned 8/1/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Training	overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	DNR recd. Overturned 3/9/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 3/9/3017		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 4/3/2020	checked/not recd 10/26/2017	
	Michael Smith	Questions	Question answered. overturned 4/19/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Instructor verified. Overturned 3/10/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 3/9/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan		checked/not recd 10/26/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Training	Livescan/Training recd. Overturned 5/1/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	LivescanTraining	Both received. Overturned 3/9/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 3/8/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 3/16/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 3/14/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Livescan	Information received overtrned		
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Instructor signed off overturned 3/13/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Training	Both received. Overturned 3/28/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 3/15/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Contacted 4/20. Overturned 5/15		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Training Received. Overturned 3/29/17		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Training received. Overturned 4/6/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Training received. Overturned 3/14/2017		

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	instructor sign off recd. overturned 3/13/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	address verification	overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 3/14/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan received, overturned 03/22/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan/Training	Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Training received, overturned 03/30/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	training verified. overturned 3/16/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	overturned		
	Michael Smith	Training	training recd. overturned 4/6/2017		
	Michael Smith	Residency	BGE bill recd. overturned 3/17/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan/Training	Livescan/Training recd. Overturned 7/24/2017		
	Michael Smith	Training	Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Training recd. overturned 6/8/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	training recd. overturned 4/11/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 3/28/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd overturned 3/16/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd overturned 3/16/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan received 4/10. overturned 4/20/17		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Training received. Overturned 4/6/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Overturned training recieved		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Training received, overturned 03/20/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Applicant was approved for standard		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan		livescan not received as of 10/26/2017	
	Gerald Askins	Training	DNR card recd. Overturned 3/27/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan		livescan not received as of 10/26/2017	
	Michael Smith	Residency		checked/not recd 10/26/2017	
	Michael Smith	Livescan		livescan not received as of 10/26/2017	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	DNR Recd. overturned 4/13/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Training		checked/not recd 10/26/2017	
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 4/21/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 3/21/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 5/18/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 3/22/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 3/22/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 3/29/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 4/20/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 4/18/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	livescan verified overturned 7/11/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 4/18/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 3/28/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 4/6/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Training		checked/not recd 10/26/2017	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	DNR card recd. Overturned 4/20/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Training		checked/not recd 10/26/2017	
	Michael Smith	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 4/18/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Training	DD214 recd. overturned 5/16/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 4/5/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 4/4/2017		
	Michael Smith	Questions	Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	livescan received, overturned 03/27/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Training / Livescan	training/livescan recd. overturned 3/28/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Training / Livescan	overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training/Livescan	training/livescan recd. overturned 3/28/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 3/27/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 3/27/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan		livescan not received as of 10/26/2017	
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Applicant had Permit to Carry		
	Mitchell, Monique	Livescan, Instructor, Questions	livescan/instructor/questions recd. overturned 3/27/2017		
	Mitchell, Monique	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 4/25/2017		
	Mitchell, Monique	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 4/18/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan		livescan not received as of 10/26/2017	
	Gerald Askins	Training	Instuctor signed off overturned 4/11/2017		

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Gerald Askins	Livescan	livescan updated 4/7/17. overturned 4/20/17		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	proof of residency		checked/not recd 10/26/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	DD214 recd. overturned 4/21/2017		
	Michael Smith	Hunting License		checked/not recd 10/26/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 4/18/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 4/18/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 4/18/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Applicant called and answered questions, overturned 04/05/17		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Applicant called, going for prints 4/19/2017, Overturned rechecked 8/7/2018		
	Gerald Askins	Residency		checked/not recd 10/26/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Applicant called and answered question, overturned 03/31/17		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 4/18/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Training	DD214 checked 4/19/17. Overturned 4/20/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan completed, overturned 4/5/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	DNR card recd. overturned 4/28/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	TRaining received overturned 4/11/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Training received overturned 4/11/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 4/13/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Training	overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Overturned 04/05/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Overturned 04/05/2017		
	Michael Smith	Hunting License		checked/not recd 10/26/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Livescan recd. overturned 5/15/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		checked/not recd 10/26/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	MPTCT Empl Profile recd. Overturned 5/22/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		checked/not recd 10/26/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DNR recd. overturned 5/25/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Training	overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 4/10/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. overturned 7/11/2017		
	Michael Smith	Training	training received. overturned 4/24/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 4/11/2017		
	[redacted]		Livescan received. Overturned 4/25/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan received, overturned 04/13/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Honorable cert recd. overturned 5/11/2017		
	Gerald Askins	.	Training Cert recd. Overturned 7/11/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan recd. overturned 5/17/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 5/12/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Training confirmed. overturned 5/15/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan received, overturned 04/14/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan / Residency	Recieved proof of residency- applicant will resubmit prints 4/19/17		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan recd. overturned 4/20/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Recieved live scan 4/19/17. Overturned 4/20/17		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan recd. overturned 4/20/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 4/24/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Live scan recieved 4/13/17. Overturned 4/20/17		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Instructor has marked training complete 4/19/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan recd. overturned 5/17/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Training received, overturned 04/24/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 4/18/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Instructor checked completed 4/18/17		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 4/17/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 4/14/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training		checked/not recd 10/26/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		livescan not received as of 10/26/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Instructor checked completed 4/18/17		

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Instructor checked completed 4/18/17		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Instructor signed off training. Overturned 4/24/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Instructor checked completed 4/18/17		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	training verified, overturned 04/17/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Recd Live scan 4/18/17. Overturned 4/27/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 5/15/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 4/19/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 5/15/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	livescan received, overturned 4/20/17		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	livescan received, overturned 4/23/17		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	livescan confirmed. overturned 4/24/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	training received, overturned 04/21/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Training	DNR confirmed. Overturned 6/7/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Training	filed Standard app		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	training confirmed. overturned 4/21/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	livescan received. overturned 6/12/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	training recd. overturned 4/21/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Citizenship/Alien #	overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 5/2/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan recd. overturned 5/24/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Training	S/N recd. Overturned 4/27/2017		
	Gerald Askins	.	overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 04/25/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 4/27/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 5/1/2017.		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training/Livescan	Overturned 12/6/2018	checked/livescan not recd 10/26/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training verified. overturned 4/25/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Training	Livescan received. Overturned 4/15/2017		
	Michael Smith	Training	Training verified. overturned 5/25/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Training recd. Overturned 5/23/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan		checked/not recd 10/26/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Prints received, overturned 05/02/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Training verified overturned, 04/27/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 5/3/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 5/1/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 5/1/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Training received. Overturned 5/17/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 5/2/2017.		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 5/1/2017.		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 5/1/2017.		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 5/1/2017.		
	Michael Smith	Training	Training verified. overturned 5/25/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 5/1/2017.		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Training	Both received. Overturned 5/2/2017.		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 5/1/2017.		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Training received. Overturned 5/2/2017.		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 5/1/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 5/2/2017.		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 5/1/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 5/1/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training recd. Overturned 5/22/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence		checked/not recd 10/26/2017	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence	BGE bill recd. Overturned 5/24/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan recd overturned 5/31/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	livescan verified overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 5/1/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 5/1/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 5/3/2017		
	Michael Smith	Training	DNR card recd. overturned 5/12/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 5/2/2017.		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 5/12/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 5/12/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	training recd. overturned 5/9/2017		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Instructor signed off. Overturned 6/21/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training recd. Overturned 5/3/2017		

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Michael Smith	Under 21	Applicant now over 21. Overturned 10/26/17		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 6/8/2017		
	Michael Smith	Questions	overturned		
	Michael Smith	Questions	Contacted applicant. overturned 8/4/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	overturned		
	Michael Smith	Questions			
	Michael Smith	Livescans	overturned 6/12/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescans		checked/not recd 10/26/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 6/28/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	livescan received, overturned 5/9/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 05/24/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	answered questions, overturned 05/08/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Questions/Livescan	Livescan recd 1/17/2018	checked/not recd 10/26/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Training received, overturned 05/15/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan recd. overturned 9/15/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 5/12/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 5/12/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Residency	MD license recd. Overturned 10/26/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 5/12/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned 06/29/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 6/26/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan		checked/not recd 10/26/2017	
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 5/17/2017		
	Michael Smith	Training	DNR card recd. overturned 5/12/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 6/12/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan verified 5/17/17 overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan verified 5/17/17 overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	overturned 5/22/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified. Overturned 6/8/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Training received, overturned 05/24/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residence		checked/not recd 10/26/2017	
	Michael Smith	Warrant	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	overturned		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Instructor signed off. Overturned 6/5/2017		
	Michael Smith	Training	overturned		
	Michael Smith	Training	DNR card recd. Overturned 6/27/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 6/28/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	livescan recd. Overturned 6/16/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	instructor signed off 5/18/2017 overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Honorable Cert recd. Overturned 6/8/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training/Residency		checked/not recd 10/26/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Appl is an QHIC instructor. Overturned 6/12/17		
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Instructor signed off, 05/18/2017 overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Instructor signed off, 05/18/2017 overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	HQL cert recd. overturned 6/1/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Citizenship Question	ICE results came back, overturned 05/30/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 10/12/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	overturned 5/19/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Training recd. overturned 5/31/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Citizenship Question	Received response from ICE, overturned 06/02/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Instructor signed off, 05/24/2017 overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Instructor signed off, 05/24/2017 overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	prints received, overturned 05/31/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Instructor signed off, overturned 6/13/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Instructor signed off, overturned 6/13/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan recd. overturned 10/16/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 10/11/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	overturned		
	Michael Smith	Hunting License	overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		checked/not recd 10/26/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Instructor signed off, overturned 06/2/17		
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Training received. Overturned 6/12/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	DD214 recd. Overturned 6/13/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Training Cert recd. Overturned 6/20/2017		

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Overturned 2/11/2019	checked/not recd 10/26/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 7/11/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 6/6/2017		
	Michael Smith	Residency	Deed recd. Overturned 6/7/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Alien Registration Number	Overturned 06/09/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 6/12/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Training	Both received. Overturned 6/12/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 6/12/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Training	Livescan/Training recd. Overturned 9/6/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Training	Approved for permit exempt	checked/not recd 10/26/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 6/13/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Training	Both received. Overturned 6/12/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 6/12/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Training	Both received. Overturned 6/12/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Instructor received overturned 6/9/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Instructor received overturned 6/9/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	instructor received overturned 6/9/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Instructor recd. Overturned 6/12/2017		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	instructor recd Overturned 6/28/2017		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	instructor recd Overturned 6/28/2017		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Training received. Overturned 6/14/2017		
	Michael Smith	Questions	overturned 06/14/2017		
	Michael Smith	Training	overturned 06/14/2017		
	Michael Smith	Training		checked/not recd 10/27/2017	
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Training	DNR recd. overturned 6/12/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Training	Overturned 6/20/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Overturned 6/15/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	overturned 6/30/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	overturned 6/14/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received, overturned 06/15/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received, overturned 06/15/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Citizenship/Residency			
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DNR recd. Overturned 8/1/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 06/27/2017		
	Michael Smith	Training	document recd. Overturned 10/16/2018	checked/not recd 10/27/2017	
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Training/Livescan	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Carry Pemit confirmed. Overturned 9/13/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan		checked/not recd 10/27/2017	
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 06/20/2017		
	Michael Smith	Training	DNR recd. Overturned 6/15/2017		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Questions	Overturned 7/11/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Overturned 06/29/2017		
	GErlad Askins	Training / Livescan	Overturned 06/29/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 08/07/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residence	electric bill recd. overturned 6/20/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residence	MD license obtained. overturned 10/27/2017		
	Michael Smith	Training	HQL cert recd. overturned 8/2/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 06/22/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 06/22/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 06/22/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 06/26/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 06/26/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 8/14/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 06/26/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 06/26/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	overturned 6/26/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 7/31/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Instructor	Overturned 06/26/2017		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Overturned 06/28/2017		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 7/18/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 06/26/2017		

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Michael Smith	Training	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Livescan		checked/not recd 10/27/2017	
	Michael Smith	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 9/25/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan		checked/not recd 10/27/2017	
	Michael Smith	Residency	BGE recd. overturned 6/30/2017		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Under 21	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Training Cert recd. overturned 7/20/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 07/13/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 06/29/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 06/29/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 06/29/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 06/29/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 09/29/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 06/29/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 07/13/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 06/29/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 06/29/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 9/20/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan received overturned 7/7/2017		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Wear/Carry pending background	Application withdrawn - duplicate		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 9/7/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 06/30/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 8/29/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 7/11/2017		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Residency	Rental agreement sent, Overturned 08/11/17		
	Michael Smith	Training/Questions	Overturned		
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 7/18/2017		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		checked/not recd 10/27/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 7/11/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 7/18/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Residency	overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 8/22/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	questions completed overturned 8/16/2017		
	Michael Smith	Alien Registration Number			
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Residency		checked/not recd 10/27/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 7/14/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	overturned 7/26/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 7/18/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/ARN #	overturned 8/4/2017		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Overturned 7/18/2017		
	Michael Smith	Training	Overturned 8/16/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Residency	Utility bill provided. Overturned 10/11/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Residency	Received. Overturned 7/14/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Overturned 7/18/2017		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Overturned 7/18/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan		checked/not recd 10/27/2017	
	Michael Smith	Livescan/Training	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Instructor signed off. Overturned 9/11/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned 7/18/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned 7/18/2017		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Received. Overturned 8/7/2017		
	Michael Smith	Instructor		checked/not recd 10/27/2017	
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Training/Livescan		checked/not recd 10/27/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 7/17/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 7/18/2017		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Training	Livescan/Training recd. Overturned 8/15/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	HQL cert recd. Overturned 8/2/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 7/24/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 7/19/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training received. Overturned 7/24/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training recd. Overturned 7/19/2017		

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training recd. Overturned 7/19/2017		
	Michael Smith	Livescan		checked/not recd 10/27/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DNR card recd. Overturned 7/19/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DD214 recd. Overturned 7/19/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		checked/not recd 10/27/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	retired military - HQL not required		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DNR card recd. Overturned 7/19/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training recd. overturned 7/19/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 7/24/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training recd. overturned 7/19/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 7/25/2017		
	Michael Smith	Training	DD214 recd. overturned 7/19/2017		
	Michael Smith	Training	DD214 recd. overturned 11/29/2017	checked/not recd 10/27/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 7/20/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 8/3/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 8/14/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 8/21/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	livescan received overturned 7/24/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Denied		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overurned 7/24/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	HQL training cert recd. Overturned 7/24/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor		checked/not recd 10/27/2017	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	overturned 8/21/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		checked/not recd 10/27/2017	
	Askins, Gerald	livescan	overturned 8/24/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 07/25/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DD214 recd. Overturned 7/26/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Instructor	overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 7/27/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 7/25/2017.		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 8/1/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 08/01/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DNR recd. overturned 8/10/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 1/23/2018	checked/not recd 10/27/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 07/30/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 07/31/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 07/27/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training		checked/not recd 10/27/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residency	Overturned 07/29/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Training	overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Denied - Criminal Conviction		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 8/1/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 8/7/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Instructor recd. Overturned 8/1/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		checked/not recd 10/27/2017	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions			
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan received overturned 8/1/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 08/07/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturn 08/03/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturn 08/03/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturn 08/07/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	overturned 08/21/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	overturned 8/3/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Instructor recd overturned 8/1/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 8/30/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	DNR card recd. Overturned 2/16/2018	checked/not recd 10/27/2017	
	Michael Smith	DJS	Over 21. Overturned 3/2/2018		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Instructor sign off. Overturned 8/1/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Instructor sign off. Overturned 8/7/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 9/5/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		checked/not recd 10/27/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Gun verified. Overturned 8/22/2017		
	Michael Smith	Training		checked/not recd 10/27/2017	
	Michael Smith	Training		checked/not recd 10/27/2017	
	Michael Smith	Livescan	Livescan recieved. Overturned 8/14/2017		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	overturned		

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Michael Smith	Instructor	Training Cert recd. Overturned 8/24/2017		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Overturned 8/24/2017		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Overturned 9/13/2017		
	Michael Smith	Questions	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Overturned 8/24/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Instructor/Livescan rec'd overturned 8/14/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/instructor	overturned 8/16/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		checked/not recd 10/27/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	overturned 10/02/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 8/15/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	DNR recd. Overturned 9/11/2017		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Overturned		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 1/18/2018	checked/not recd 10/27/2017	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Instructor verified overturned 8/16/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 8/29/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency		checked/not recd 10/27/2017	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	overturned 8/17/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan received. Overturned 8/28/17		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DNR recd. Overturned 8/24/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		checked/not recd 10/27/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 9/5/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned	checked/not recd 10/27/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 8/18/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/24/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/28/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 10/27/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	overturned 8/17/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Instructor sign off. Overturned 9/6/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 9/26/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training recd. Overturned 8/24/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 9/5/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 9/5/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training		checked not recd 9/8/2017	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 11/04/2017	checked not recd 9/8/2017	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	approved		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	approved		
	Monique Mitchell	Livwscan		checked not recd 9/8/2017	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned (pending Case)		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	approved		
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Training receieved overturned 8/28/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	LS/Instructor	Livescan recd.		
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Instructor signed off overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residency	withdrawn		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/23/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 9/1/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/28/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 2/27/2018	checked not recd 9/8/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/23/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	overturned 8/25/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Training Cert recd. Overturned 9/19/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livesan recd. Overturned 12/27/2017	checked not recd 9/8/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Citizenship		checked/not recd 10/27/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/28/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Carry permit is still showing 'Pending Background 10/27/2017	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Carry permit is still showing 'Pending New' 10/27/2017	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 9/5/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Instructor cert recd. Overturned 9/8/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	DD214 received. Overturned 9/7/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. overturned 9/8/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 8/31/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 9/5/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 9/5/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 9/8/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Instructor sign off recd. Overturned 9/8/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 9/11/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor / Livescan	Instructor/Livescan recd. Overturned 9/8/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 10/26/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Instructor signed off. Overturned 9/8/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	moved over to disapproval folder due to FBI		
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Instructor signed off. Overturned 10/2/2017		

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 9/5/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 4/28/2020	checked not recd 9/8/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	training cert recd. overturned 9/14/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	training cert recd. overturned 9/21/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 9/13/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Training	overturned 9/11/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	DNR training confirmed. Overturned 9/8/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 9/14/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 10/10/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 10/25/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	overturned 9/25/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	oveturned 9/18/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	oveturned 9/12/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 10/4/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor		checked/not recd 10/27/2017	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 9/14/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residency		checked/not recd 10/27/2017	
	Monique Mitchell	instructor	Overturned 9/14/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		checked/not recd 10/30/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		checked/not recd 10/30/2017	
	Askins, Gerald	livescan	Overturned 11/20/2017	checked/not recd 10/30/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DNR card recd. Overturn 10/3/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 9/26/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 9/18/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		checked/not recd 10/30/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		checked/not recd 10/30/2017	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Instructor sign off. Overturned 10/30/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Denied protective order		
	Monique Mitchell	address	Overturned 10/10/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 10/30/2017	Not Received 9/25/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 9/25/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 9/22/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DNR recd Overturned 10/25/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DD214 recd. overturned 9/25/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 10/30/2017		
	ASkins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 10/11/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		checked/not recd 10/30/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 10/31/2017	checked/not recd 10/30/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training Cert recd. Overturned 12/15/2017	checked/not recd 10/30/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 10/10/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 10/04/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 10/02/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 10/12/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DD214 recd. Overturned 10/11/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Instructor verified, overturned 9/22/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned, Sent Hunter Safety Card 09/26/17		
	ASkins, Gerald	Instructor	Instructor sign-off. Overturned 11/29/2017	checked/not recd 10/30/2017	
	ASkins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 9/29/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 10/16/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Instructor sign-off. Overturned 9/29/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 10/30/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 10/30/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	LIvescan	Livescan recd. Oveturned 10/30/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Training		checked/not recd 10/30/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 10/02/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 9/27/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 9/27/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 10/02/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 10/02/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livecsan	Livescan recd. Overturned 9/29/2017		
	ASkins, Gerald	Proof of Residency	overturned 11/24/2017		
	ASkins, Gerald	Livescan	overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Training received overturned 9/29/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/02/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 9/29/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		checked/not recd 10/30/2017	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 10/30/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned		
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Applicant reapplied for Standard application	checked/not recd 10/30/2017	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	instructor signed off overturned 10/3/2017		

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	overturned 10/05/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Training	HQL cert recd. overturned 1/11/2018	checked/not recd 10/30/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Livescan	overturned 10/06/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned 10/10/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 10/13/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	overturned 10/10/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/30/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 10/30/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/06/2017	checked/not recd 10/30/2017, applicant changed license type to permit exempt	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan recd overturned 10/10/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Alien Registration number		checked/not recd 10/30/2017	
	Monique Mitchell	Alien Registration number	overturned 10/12/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Alien Registration number	overturned 10/17/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Instructor sign off. Overturned 11/7/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Alien Registration number		checked/not recd 10/30/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency		checked/not recd 10/30/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Alien Registration number	Received passport, overturned 10/10/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Training Exempt Application Approved		
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 10/10/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 10/10/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Training Cert recd. Overturned 10/26/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 10/30/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 10/30/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 10/30/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/instructor		checked/not recd 10/30/2017	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/18/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/30/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/18/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/24/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship	Info received overturned 10/17/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Intructor	overturned 10/18/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 12/05/2017	checked/not recd 10/31/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	switched to Standard		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		checked/not recd 11/6/2017	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 3/12/2018	checked/not recd 10/31/2017	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship	overturned 10/23/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	DNR confirmed. overturned 10/31/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan verified overturned		
	Jeremy Burns	Citizenship	overturned 10/23/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		checked/not recd 10/31/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 11/24/2017	checked/not recd 10/31/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 10/25/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DD214 recd. overturned 1/16/2018	checked/not recd 10/31/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		checked/not recd 10/31/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	overturned 10/24/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	overturned 10/24/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Guns listed in MAFSS. Overturned 10/31/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Instructor sign off. Overturned 10/3/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 12/14/2017	checked/not recd 11/6/2017	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Guns listed in MAFSS. Overturned 10/31/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	overturned 10/24/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	overturned 10/28/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	overturned 10/28/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Training/Instructor	Overturned 12/18/2017	checked/not recd 11/6/2017	
	Askins, Gerald	Training/Instructor	Overturned 11/24/2017	checked/not recd 11/6/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		checked/not recd 10/31/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 11/15/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 11/7/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 10/30/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	overturned 10/25/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		checked/not recd 10/31/2017 & 1/19/2018 - dsa	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Training received, overturned 11/10/2017	checked/not recd 10/31/2017	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Honorable letter recd. Overturned 10/26/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 11/02/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DNR confirmed. Overturned 10/31/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 1/11/2018	checked/not recd 11/6/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 8/22/2019	checked/not recd 11/6/2017 & 1/19/2018 - dsa	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	overturned 10/27/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	overturned 10/27/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	overturned 7/23/2019	checked/not recd 10/31/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Instructor signed off. Overturned 10/30/2017		

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		checked/not recd 10/31/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 11/16/2017	checked/not recd 11/6/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	overturned 10/28/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	overturned 11/02/2017	checked/not recd 10/31/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 11/01/2017	checked/not recd 10/31/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	overturned 10/31/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	overturned 10/30/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	overturned 11/02/2017	checked/not recd 10/31/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 10/30/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 11/04/2017	checked/not recd 10/31/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	ARN number/Hunting License	Overturned 11/04/2017	checked/not recd 10/31/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 11/02/2017	checked/not recd 10/31/2017	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 11/6/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 11/06/2017	checked/not recd 10/31/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 11/04/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 11/6/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 11/04/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 11/04/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 11/30/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Proof of Residencey			
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 11/03/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DD214 recd. Overturned 1/10/2018		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residencey	Proof of Residency recd. Overturned 11/7/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Instructor sign off. Overturned 11/7/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 11/7/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 11/7/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Training			
	Askins, Gerald	Training			
	Askins, Gerald	Training	overturned 1/4/2018		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	carry permit approved. overturned 1/16/2018	Checked 12/18/2017, not received	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 12/07/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	overturned 11/13/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	overturned 11/14/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 11/30/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	overturned 11/13/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training recd. Overturned 11/14/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 11/16/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 11/10/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 11/09/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	overturned 12/5/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training			
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 11/09/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Checked 12/18/2017, not received	
	Monique Mitchell	Training/Questions	DD214 submitted overturned 11/30/2017	email sent 11/30/2017	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 11/9/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	DD214 recd. Overturned 12/4/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/28/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Livescan			
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 11/10/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	overturned 11/20/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	spoke w/instructor overturned 11/28/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 11/10/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 11/13/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livesacn	Overturned 11/10/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 11/13/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Withdrawn and applied for HQL Standard on 9/20/18		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DD214 recd. Overturned 1/11/2018		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	overturned 11/14/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Instructor sign off. Overturned 11/13/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	overturned 11/14/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	overturned 11/15/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 1/19/2018		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	overturned 11/16/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	overturned 11/28/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	overturned 11/16/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 3/26/2018	checked 1/19/2018 not recd - dsa	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	denied	applicant will call when prints are completed	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 11/24/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 11/15/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 11/15/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/18/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Residency	Utility Bill Received. Overturned 11/29/2017		

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Instructor called. Overturned 11/27/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	overturned 11/16/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 11/21/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 11/20/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Honorable cert recd. Overturned 11/21/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 11/21/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 11/17/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 11/28/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Checked 11/28/2017 & 1/19/2017. Not received. Spoke with applicant 12/13/2017. Applicant trying to resolve issues with vendor	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Gun info recd. Overturned 11/27/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 11/16/2017, checked 11/30/2017 & 1/19/18 not received	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/16/2017	Email sent 11/16/2017, checked 11/30/2017 not received	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned		
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 11/20/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned		
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 11/20/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Training/Questions	Overturned 11/30/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 11/30/2017	Checked 11/21/2017. Not received.	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 03/01/2018	Email sent 11/17/17, checked 11/30/17 & 1/19/18 not received	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 11/17/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 11/29/2017	Checked on 11/27/17 not received	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 11/28/2017	Checked on 11/27/17 not received	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 11/27/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 11/21/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 11/21/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 11/21/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 11/21/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 11/21/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 11/21/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 11/21/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 12/05/2017	Checked on 11/28/2017 not received	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residency	Overturned 11/24/2017 (Duplicate Entry)		
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/21/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 11/21/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 11/28/17	Checked on 11/27/17 not received	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 11/21/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 11/20/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 11/20/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 11/21/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DD214 recd. Overturned 12/6/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 11/23/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Instructor called. Overturned 2/20/2018		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/11/17	Checked on 11/27/17 not received	
	Monique Mitchell	TRaining	Overturned 11/27/17		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 12/12/2017	Checked on 11/28/2017 not received	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 11/23/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 11/28/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 11/28/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/13/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 11/28/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Residency	Overturned 11/28/2017	11/27/17 Prints received, waiting on proof of residency	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 11/27/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/28/2017	Checked on 11/27/17 not received	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/27/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	livescan/instructor	Application withdrawn by request of applicant		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 11/27/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan, Instructor	Overturned 12/13/2017	12/05/17- livescan verified, still need instructor to verify	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 11/27/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor, Livescan	Overturned 11/28/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 11/27/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Checked on 11/28/2017, not received, email sent	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 11/28/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 11/28/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 12/16/2017	Checked on 11/28/2017, not received, spoke with applicant	
	Askins, Gerald	Residency	Overturned 11/29/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 11/28/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan / Instructor	Overturned 11/28/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 11/29/2017	Checked on 11/28/2017, not received, spoke with applicant	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 11/28/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 11/28/2017	Denied email sent 11/27/2017	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 12/20/2017	Applicant will call once he takes the 4 hour course and will need license type changed	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Fingerprints received. Overturned 12/4/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Received. Overturned 11/28/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 11/28/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/ Training		Applicant will call once he resubmits fingerprints and takes the 4 hour course and will need license type changed	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Certificate received. Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 11/30/2017	Denied email sent 11/28/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Certificate Received. Overturned 11/29/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 11/30/2017	Denied email sent 11/28/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 11/30/2017	Denied email sent 11/28/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 11/30/2017	Email sent on 11/29/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Certificate received. Overturned 11/29/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 11/29/2017	Email sent on 11/29/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 11/30/2017	Email sent on 11/29/2017	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Training Received overturned 11/30/2017	Denied Email sent on 11/29/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 12/4/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 12/4/2017	Denied Email sent on 11/29/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 11/30/2017		
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 12/5/2017	Denied Email sent on 11/29/2017	11/30/2017
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 11/30/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 12/4/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Residency	Overturned 11/30/2017		
	Jeremy Burns	Training	training cert recd. changed to std overturned 1/12/18	Email sent 11/30/2017	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 12/13/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 1/19/2018		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/18/2017	Applicant will call when fingerprints are submitted	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	livescan recd. Overturned 12/5/2017	Denied Email sent on 12/1/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/07/2017	Email sent on 12/01/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Residency	Overturned 12/05/2017	Email sent on 12/01/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 12/04/2017	Email sent on 12/04/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Instructor called. Overturned 12/4/2017	Email sent on 12/04/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 12/4/2017		
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 12/05/2017	Email sent on 12/04/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 12/05/2017	Email sent on 12/05/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/07/2017	Email sent on 12/05/2017	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Applicant was approved for HQL standard	Training exempt application withdrawn after applicant submitted standard app.	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 1/10/2018	Email sent on 12/06/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Instructor sign off. Overturned 12/7/2017	Denied Email sent 12/6/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 12/13/2017	Denied Email sent 12/6/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan red. Overturned 12/15/2017	Denied Email sent 12/6/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/07/2017	Email sent on 12/06/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/07/2017	Email sent on 12/07/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 12/07/2017	Email sent on 12/07/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 12/11/2017	Email sent on 12/07/2017	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 12/29/2017	Email Sent	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	overturned 1/5/2018	Email sent 12/8/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/12/2017	Email sent 12/11/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 12/12/2017		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 12/13/2017	Email Sent 12/11/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2017	Email Sent 12/12/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 1/11/2018	Email Sent 12/12/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/16/2017	Email Sent 12/12/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 12/13/2017	Email sent 12/12/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 12/20/2017, instructor verified	Email sent 12/13/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 12/14/2017	Email sent 12/13/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 12/27/2017	Email sent 12/13/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 01/02/2018	Email sent 12/14/2017	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 01/02/2018	Email sent 12/14/2017	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 01/02/2018	Email sent 12/14/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	instructor confirmed. overturned 12/21/2017	Email sent 12/14/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 12/15/2017	Email sent 12/14/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 1/11/2018	Email sent 12/14/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2017	Email sent 12/14/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2017	Email sent 12/14/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 12/18/2017	Email sent 12/15/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 12/16/2017	Email sent 12/15/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 12/16/2017	Email sent 12/15/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor, Livescan	Overturned 01/10/2018	Email sent 12/15/2017, Instructor verified, still waiting on livescan	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 12/22/2017	Email sent 12/15/2017	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 12/19/2017	Email sent 12/15/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 01/05/2018	Email sent 12/18/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 12/19/2017	Email sent 12/18/2017	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 12/18/2017/checked 1/18/2018 not recd - dsa	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 12/19/2017	Email sent 12/18/2017	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 12/19/2017	Applicant will send info	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 12/19/2017	Email sent 12/18/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 1/29/2018	Email sent 12/18/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 12/18/2017	Email sent 12/18/2017	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		checked 1/18/2018 not recd - dsa	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 01/08/2018	Email sent 12/19/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DNR card recd. Overturned 12/20/2017	Email sent 12/19/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Residency	Overturned 1/18/2018	Email sent 12/20/2017	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Training		Email sent 12/20/2017/checked 1/18/2018 not recd - dsa	
	Monique Mitchell	Livesacan	overturned	Email sent 12/20/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Changed to Permit Exempt and approved 7/11/2017	Email sent 12/20/2017/checked 1/18/2018 not recd - dsa	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	livescan recd. Overturned 2/2/2018	Email sent 12/20/2017/checked 1/18/2018 not recd - dsa	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 1/2/2018	Email sent 12/20/2017	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	overturned 12/27/2017	Email sent 12/20/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 12/22/2017	Email sent 12/21/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 03/23/2018	Email sent 12/21/2017/checked 1/18/2018 not recd - dsa	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/23/2017	Email sent 12/21/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/1/2020	Email sent 12/21/2017/checked 1/18/2018 not recd - dsa	
	Jeremy Burns	Residency	Overturned 12/28/2017	Email sent 12/21/2017	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 01/02/2018	Email sent 12/21/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 12/21/2017	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Jeremy Burns	Residency	Overturned 12/21/2017	Email sent 12/21/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Residency, Training and Livescan	Residency recd.	Email sent 12/21/2017	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 12/28/2017	Email sent 12/22/2017	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	overturned 12/26/2017	Email sent 12/17/2017	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Training Cert recd. Overturned 2/7/2018	Email sent 12/17/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 12/29/2017	Email sent 12/22/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 12/27/2017	Email sent 12/23/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/28/2017	Email sent 12/23/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 01/02/2018	Email sent 12/27/2017	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	overturned 12/28/2017	Email sent 12/27/2017	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	overurned 1/11/2018	Email sent 12/21/2017	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	overturned	Email sent 12/20/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 01/31/2018	Email sent 12/27/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Instructor recd. Overturned 3/13/2018	Email sent 12/27/2017	checked Instructor not recd 2/16/2018
	Askins, Gerald	Residence	Overturned 01/05/2017	Email sent 12/20/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 01/30/2017	Email sent 12/27/2017	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 12/22/2017	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 12/22/2017	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Askins, Gerald	Training / Residence	Overturned 12/28/2017	Email sent 12/26/2017	
	Askins, Gerald	Training / Residence	overturned 12/28/2017	Email sent 12/26/2017	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	overturned 12/28/2017	Email sent 12/26/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/29/2017	Email sent 12/28/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 01/03/2018	Email sent 12/28/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 01/03/2018	Email sent 12/28/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 01/03/2018	Email sent 12/28/2017	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 01/02/2018	Email sent 12/28/2017	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 01/02/2018	Email sent 12/26/2017	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Training Cert recd. Overturned 1/23/2018	Email sent 12/27/2017	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 01/05/2018	Email sent 12/27/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 1/2/2018	Email sent 12/29/2017/checked 1/18/2018 not recd - dsa	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 12/29/2017	checked Livescan not recd 2/16/2018
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 1/2/2018	Email sent 12/29/2017	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 1/2/2018	Applicant will send info	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 1/3/2018	Email sent 12/29/2017	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 01/02/2018	Email sent 12/29/2017	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 01/02/2018	Email sent 12/28/2017	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Instructor signed off. overturned 1/2/2018	Email sent 12/21/2017	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 12/21/2017/checked 1/18/2018 & 2/16/2018 not recd - dsa	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 1/3/2018	Email sent 12/22/2017	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 1/3/2018	Email sent 12/26/2017	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan Recd. Overturned 1/9/2018	Email sent 1/2/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan Recd. Overturned 1/9/2018	Email sent 1/2/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 01/17/2018	Email sent 1/2/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 01/08/2018	Email sent 1/3/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 01/08/2018	Email sent 1/4/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 3/19/2018	Email sent 1/4/2018	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 01/12/2018	Email sent 1/4/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 01/05/2018	Email sent 1/4/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 01/05/2018	Email sent 1/5/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 01/05/2018	Email sent 1/5/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 01/08/2018	Email sent 1/5/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 01/10/2018	Email sent 1/5/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 01/08/2018	Email sent 1/5/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 01/08/2018	Email sent 1/5/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DNR confirmed. Overturned 4/3/2018	Email sent 1/8/2018	checked not recd-sent email to Tiffaney @ DNR 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 01/17/2018	Email sent 1/9/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 01/9/2018	Email sent 1/9/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	overturned 1/11/2018	Email sent 1/9/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	overturned 1/11/2018	Email sent 1/9/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 12/17/2018	Email sent 1/9/2018	f/u email sent 10/31/2018 - dsa
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Wear & Carry recd. Overturned 4/3/2018	Email sent 1/10/2018/checked 1/18/2018 & 2/16/2018 not recd - dsa	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned/ Changed to Standard	Email sent 1/10/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 1/23/2018	Email sent 1/11/2018/checked 1/18/2018 not recd - dsa	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 01/15/2018	Email sent 1/11/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 1/24/2018	Email sent 1/11/2018/checked 1/18/2018 not recd - dsa	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 1/12/2018	Email sent 1/12/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 01/17/2018	Email sent 1/12/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Intstuctor	Overturned 1/16/2018	will send certificate	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 1/16/2018	Email sent 1/12/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 01/25/2018	Email sent 01/05/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 01/17/2018	Email sent 01/15/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor, Livescan	Overturned 01/17/2018	Email sent 01/15/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 01/17/2018	Emailed 01/09/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 01/15/2018	Email sent 1/15/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 01/15/2018	Email sent 01/15/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor, Livescan	Overturned 01/17/2018	Email sent 01/15/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor, Livescan	Overturned 01/17/2018	Email sent 01/15/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 4/23/2018	Email sent01/10/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 01/26/2018	Email sent 01/11/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 01/18/2018	Email sent 01/10/2018/checked 1/18/2018 not recd - dsa	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 01/17/2018	Email sent 01/15/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan, Instructor	Overturned 01/17/2018	Email sent 01/11/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training/Questions	Overturned 4/2/2018	Email sent 1/15/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 1/15/2018	Email sent 1/15/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Under age	Overturned 2/21/2018	Email sent 1/16/2018 (will be 21 on 02/18/18)	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 01/17/2018	Email sent 1/16/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	changed to standard. overturned 1/31/2018	Email sent 1/16/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 1/18/2018	Email sent 1/16/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 1/17/2018	Email sent 1/16/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 1/17/2018	Email sent 1/16/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 1/22/2018	Email sent 1/18/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 01/23/2018	Email sent 1/22/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 1/24/2018	Email sent 1/23/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned	will send certificate	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 1/26/2018	Email sent 1/23/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 01/24/2018	Email sent 1/23/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 01/26/2018	Email sent 01/24/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 01/25/2018	Email sent 01/24/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 01/25/2018	Email sent 01/24/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 01/25/2018	Email sent 01/24/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 01/26/2018	Email sent 01/24/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 01/26/2018	Email sent 01/24/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 01/26/2018	Email sent 01/24/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 1/25/2018	Email sent 1/24/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 1/24/2018	checked Instructor not recd. 2/16/2018/ f-u email sent 10/31/2018 - dsa
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 1/25/2018	Email sent 1/24/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 1/29/2018	Email sent 01/25/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Training/Instructor	Overturned 02/01/2018	Email sent 01/18/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Residency	Overturned 1/25/2018	Email sent 01/25/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 2/5/2018	Spoke with applicant 1/25/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 03/09/2018	Email sent 1/25/2018	checked Livescan not recd 2/16/2018
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 1/29/2018	Spoke with applicant 1/25/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Instructor recd. Overturned 3/27/2018	Email sent 1/25/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 2/16/2018	Email sent 1/25/2018	checked Instructor not recd 2/16/2018
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 01/26/2018	Email sent 1/26/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 01/30/2018	Email sent 1/26/2018	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jeremy Burns	Instructor, Questions	Overturned 01/29/2018	Email sent 1/26/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Instructor called. overturned 1/26/2018	Email sent 1/26/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned	Email sent 1/26/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 1/31/2018	Email sent 1/26/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 1/29/2018	Email sent 01/23/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 01/30/2018	Email sent 01/29/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 02/10/2018	Email sent 01/29/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	withdrawn applicant submitted HQL Standard application	Email sent 01/29/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa / f-u email sent 10/31/2018 - dsa
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 2/2/2018	Email sent 01/29/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Needs hunting license	Overturned 05/30/2018	Advised on 01/31/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Diane Armstrong	Training - s/b standard appl	training cert recd. switched to standard	Advised verbally on 1/31/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overtrned on 2/6/2018	Advised verbally on 1/31/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/4/2019	Advised verbally on 1/31/2018	1/31/2018 checked Livescan not recd 2/16/2018 // f-u email sent 10/31/18 - dsa
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned on 2/6/2018	Advised verbally on 1/31/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 2/7/2018	Email sent 1/31/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	overturned 2/7/2018	Email sent 1/31/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 2/7/2018	Email sent 2/1/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Training cert recd. Overturned 3/19/2018	Email sent 01/30/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 02/03/2018	checked Livescan not recd 2/16/2018 / f-u email sent 11/1/18 - dsa
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 02/15/2018	Email sent 02/03/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 2/6/2018	Email sent 02/05/2018	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 3/8/2018	Email sent 02/01/2018	checked Livescan not recd 2/16/2018
	Ricardo Amoroso	Residency	Overturned 11/1/2018	Email sent 2/7/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan / Question	Overturned 2/26/2018	Email sent 2/7/2018. Aslo left voicemail	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	overturned 2/9/2018	Email sent 01/31/2017	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 3/12/2018	Advised verbally on 2/6/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 2/7/2018	checked Livescan not recd 2/16/2018 / f-u email sent 11/1/2018 - dsa
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 02/12/2018	Email sent 02/08/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence	Overturned 02/10/2018	Email sent 02/08/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 4/8/2020	Email sent 02/01/2018	checked Livescan not recd 2/16/2018 / f-u email sent 11/1/18 - dsa
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 3/9/2018	Email sent 02/01/2018	checked Livescan not recd 2/16/2018
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 02/12/2018	Email sent 02/10/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 2/14/2018	Emaile sent 02/12/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 2/12/2018	Email sent 2/12/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 2/16/2018	Email sent 2/12/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	overturned 3/5/2018	Email sent 02/07/2018	checked Livescan not recd 2/16/2018
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 3/12/2018	Email sent 2/14/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Training Received, Overturned 02/15/2018	Email sent 02/15/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 2/20/2018	Email sent 2/15/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Changed to Permit Exempt 6/26/2018	Email sent 2/15/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Training/Instructor recd. Overturned 3/12/2018	Email sent 02/16/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 07/20/2018	Email sent 02/16/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 02/20/2018	Email sent 02/19/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Questions	Overturned 02/20/2018	Email sent 02/19/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 3/5/2018	Email sent 2/20/2018	
	Diane Armstrong	Training	Documentation recd. Overturned 2/26/2018	called 2/20/2018 and left a message	
	Diane Armstrong	Training	DNR recd. Overturned 2/26/2018	called 2/20/2018 and left a message	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 3/5/2018	Emailed 02/08/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Training Cert recd. Overturned 4/30/2018	Email sent 2/20/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Diane Armstrong	Instructor	Training Cert recd. Overturned 2/26/2018	Email sent 2/21/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Application Withdrawn per Applicant	Email sent 2/22/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training recd. Overturned 3/12/2018	Email sent 2/22/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	overturned 2/26/2018	Email sent 02/23/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 4/23/2018	Email sent 2/23/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 2/26/2018	Email sent 2/23/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 2/26/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa / f-u email sent 11/1/18 - dsa
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 03/06/2018	Email sent 02/24/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 02/28/2018	Email sent 02/24/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Residency	Overturned 02/24/2018	Email sent 02/24/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 2/26/2018	Email sent 02/24/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 3/13/2018	Email sent 02/14/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 3/5/2018	Email sent 2/26/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 3/9/2018	Email sent 2/26/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 2/26/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa / f-u email sent 11/1/18 - dsa

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 2/28/2018	Email sent 2/26/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship	Overturned 2/27/2018	spoke with applicant 2/26/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 03/19/2018	email sent 02/27/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 2/28/2018	Email sent 2/27/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 2/27/2018	Email sent 2/27/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 2/28/2018	spoke with applicant 2/28/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 3/9/2018	Email sent 02/28/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 02/20/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa / f-u email sent 11/1/18 - dsa
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 3/1/2018	Email sent 3/1/2018	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 4/3/2018	Email sent 2/28/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 3/2/2018	Email sent 3/1/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 3/27/2018	Email sent 02/21/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 6/12/2018	Email sent 3/2/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 3/7/2018	Email sent 2/27/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Residency	house title recd. overturned 3/12/2018	Email sent 3/2/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 3/5/2018	Email sent 3/2/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Instructor signed off. Overturned 3/27/2018	Email sent 3/5/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 03/07/2018	Email sent 03/06/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 4/24/2018	Email sent 02/23/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DNR card recd. Overturned 4/5/2018	Email sent 3/6/2018	checked not recd-sent Tiffaney @ DNR an email 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Instructor recd. Overturned 4/3/2018	Email sent 3/6/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 4/2/2018	Email sent 03/07/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 3/8/2018	spoke with on 3/5/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 03/23/2018	Email sent on 02/28/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Training Cert recd. Overturned 3/27/2018	Email sent 3/7/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 3/8/2018	Email sent 3/7/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 3/13/2018	Email sent	2/28/2018
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 3/8/2018	Email sent 3/8/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Residency	Overturned 3/8/2018	Email sent 03/08/2018	
	Diane Armstrong	Training	DNR confirmed. Overturned 4/3/2018	Email sent 3/8/2018	checked not recd-sent Tiffaney @ DNR and email 4/3/20
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training/Questions	Overturned 3/9/2018	Email sent 3/8/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor		Email sent 03/09/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa / f-u email sent 11/1/18
	Diane Armstrong	MD OLN / proof of residency	MVA receipt recd. Overturned 3/12/2018	S/W applicant 3/9/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Questions	Orverturned 03/12/2018	Email sent 3/12/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Trainiing	Overturned 11/7/2018	Email sent 03/06/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa / f-u email sent 11/1/18
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 3/19/2018	Email sent 3/12/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Alien	Overturned 3/13/2018	Spoke with applicant 3/12/018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Carry permit approved. Overturned 11/1/2018	Email sent 3/8/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Instructor		Email sent 3/8/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Monique Mitchell	Alien	Overturned 3/13/2018	Spoke with applicant 3/12/018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 3/7/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa / f-u email sent 11/1/18
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 3/29/2018	Email sent 3/9/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Approved for Permit Exempt	Email sent 3/12/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 4/10/2018	Email sent	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Instructor sign-off. Overturned 4/3/2018	Notified by phone 3/14/2018	
	Diane Armstrong	Training	HQL cert recd. changed to Std Overturned 4/2/2018	Spoke with applicant 3/14/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan / Training	Livescan recd/DNR verified. Overturned 4/3/2018	Email sent 03/14/2018	Training not recd sent email to Tiffaney @ DNR 4/3/2018
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 3/15/2018	Email sent 3/14/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 3/19/2018	Email sent 3/12/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 3/14/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa / f-u email sent 11/1/18
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 3/29/2018	Email sent 3/12/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 3/15/2018	Notified by phone 3/14/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 3/15/2018	Email sent 3/12/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 3/19/2018	Notified by phone 3/14/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 3/19/2018	Email sent 03/15/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor		Email sent 03/15/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa / f-u email sent 11/1/18
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 3/15/2018	Email sent 3/15/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 3/22/2018	spoke with applicant 3/15/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Oveturned 3/16/2018	Email sent 3/15/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	overturned 3/22/2018	Spoke with applicant 3/15/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 3/22/2018	Spoke with applicant 3/15/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 3/28/2018	Email sent 3/15/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 3/19/2018	Email sent 3/15/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 3/21/2018	Email sent 03/14/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 03/21/2018	Email sent 03/19/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 03/19/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa / f-u email sent 11/1/18
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 03/19/2018	Email sent 03/19/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 4/3/2018	Email sent 3/19/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training Recd. Overturned 3/27/2018	Email sent 3/19/2018	Needs to take 4 hr. training course
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 3/20/2018	Left voicemail 3/19/2018	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Switched to Std. Oveturned 4/2/2018	Email sent 3/19/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Active Carry Permit. Overturned 11/7/2018	Email sent 03/14/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa / f-u email sent 11/1/18
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Questions answered 3/16/18 Overturned 11/1/18	Called 03/20/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Instructor/question	Instructor recd.	Spoke with applicant 3/20/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 3/29/2018	emailed sent 3/19/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 3/23/2018	Emailed 03/17/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 3/22/2018	Email sent and left voicemail 3/21/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 3/21/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa / f-u email sent 11/1/18
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 4/2/2018	Email sent 03/21/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 3/22/2018	Email sent 3/22/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 07/10/2018 (Changed to Permit Exempt)	Email sent 3/22/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa // has pending HG app. stated he will wait for outcome before getting reprinted ROA
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Instructor sign off. Overturned 4/3/2018	Email sent 3/22/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Instructor signed off. Overturned 6/6/2018	Email sent 3/22/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 3/26/2018	Email sent 3/22/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence	Applicant requested to withdraw application, active military	Email sent 03/23/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 03/23/2018	Email sent 03/23/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 4/4/2018	Email sent 3/23/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Askins, Gerald	Training	applicant reapplied for HQL Standard	Emailed 03/17/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 3/28/2018	Email sent 03/21/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Recd. email from instructor. Overturned 3/26/2018	Spoke with applicant 3/26/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 3/26/2018	Email sent 3/26/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 05/17/2018	Email sent 03/21/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 05/17/2018	Email sent 03/27/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 3/27/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa / f-u email sent 11/1/18
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Instructor sign off. Overturned 3/29/2018	Email sent 03/28/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DNR recd. Overturned 3/30/2018	Email sent 3/28/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 3/28/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa / f-u email sent 11/1/18
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 03/29/2018	Email sent 03/29/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	MVA	Overturned 11/7/2018	Email sent 3/22/2018	3/26/2018 checked not rec d 4/3/2018 - dsa / f-u email sent 11/1/18 dsa
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 4/4/2018	Email sent 03/29/2018	checked not rec d 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 4/5/2018	Email sent 03/29/2018	checked not rec d 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Instructor		Spoke with applicant 3/29/2018	checked not rec d 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence	Overturned 03/31/2018	Email sent on 03/29/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	overturned 4/2/2018	Email sent 3/27/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 3/30/2018	Email sent 3/26/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 03/26/2018	checked not recd/sent email to Tiffaney @ DNR 4/3/201
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 03/23/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan / Training		Email sent 03/26/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Askins, Gerald	Training	DNR recd. Overturned 7/13/2018	Email sent 03/26/2018	checked not recd/sent email to Tiffaney @ DNR 4/3/201
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 03/27/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Askins, Gerald	Training	DD214 recd. Overturned 4/3/2018	Emailed 03/31/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 03/31/2018	Emailed 03/31/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 04/03/2018	Email sent 03/27/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	HQL training cert recd. Overturned 4/3/2018	Email sent 03/27/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Instructor sign off. Overturned 4/17/2018	Email sent 03/28/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	applicant submitted a Permit Exempt appl	Email sent 03/28/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 03/26/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 4/30/3018	Email sent 03/28/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	overturned 4/2/2018	Email sent 03/28/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 4/6/2018	Email sent 4/2/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 4/3/2018	Email sent 4/2/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 4/2/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 4/9/2018	Email sent 4/2/2018	checked not recd 4/3/2018 - dsa
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 04/03/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 10/25/2018	Email sent 04/03/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 4/9/2018	Email sent 04/03/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 04/04/2018	Email sent 4/4/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Approved for standard app on 9/6/2018	Email sent 04/04/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	overturned 4/10/2018	Email sent 3/29/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 4/11/2018	Email/VM sent 4/3/2018	3/29/2018
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Question confirmed. Overturned 4/25/2018	Email/VMsent 3/29/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 4/10/2018	Email sent 4/3/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 4/5/2018	Email sent 4/4/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 5/2/2018	Email sent 4/4/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 4/5/2018	Email sent 4/4/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 04/10/2018	Email sent 4/5/2018	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 4/9/2018	Email sent 4/5/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Question answered. Overturned 4/6/2018	Email sent 4/6/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training/Livescan	Overturned 11/13/2019	Email sent 4/6/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 4/9/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor	Overturned 5/31/2018	Email sent 04/10/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	License type changed to Permit Exempt. Overturned	Email sent 4/10/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 4/11/2018	Email sent 4/10/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 4/16/2018	Email sent 04/11/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 04/10/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 6/10/2019	Email sent 4/11/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 4/12/2018	Email sent 4/11/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	recvd Training overturned 8/7/2018	Email sent 4/9/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Instructor, Question	Overturned 6/4/2018	Email sent 04/13/2018	Question answered, applicant still has to take 4 hour trai
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence, Question	Overturned 4/13/2018	Email sent 04/13/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 04/11/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 4/26/2018	Email sent 04/16/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 04/17/2018	Email sent 04/16/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 4/20/2018	Email sent 4/16/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 04/13/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 4/17/2018	Email sent 4/16/2018	Advised to call her after 2pm
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 4/16/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 4/16/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 4/18/2018	Email sent 4/12/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor, Questions	Overturned 04/17/2018	Email sent 04/17/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor, Livescan, Questions	Overturned 6/4/2018	Email sent 4/17/2018	Training received and questions resolved. Waiting for liv
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 4/18/2018	Email sent 4/17/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 4/18/2018	Email sent 4/17/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 5/31/2018	Email sent 04/18/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 04/19/2018	Email sent 04/18/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overurned 4/23/2018	Email sent 4/14/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 4/23/2018	Email sent 4/14/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Instructor sign off recd. Overturned 4/23/2018	Email sent 4/18/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 6/21/2018	Email sent 4/18/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 6/21/2018	Email sent 4/18/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question #19/Proof of Citizenship		Email sent 4/18/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Alien	Alien # recd/Cleared by ICE. Overturned 4/19/2018	Email sent 4/18/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 4/23/2018	Left voicemail 3/19/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 5/31/2018	Left voicemail 3/19/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 4/19/2018	Left voicemail 3/19/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	DNR card recd. Overturned 7/12/2018	Email sent 04/15/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Residency	Lease recd. Overturned 5/14/2018	Email sent 04/09/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 4/24/2018	Spoke with applicant 4/20/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 5/2/2018	Email sent 4/23/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 5/31/2018	Email sent 4/18/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 04/26/2018	Email sent 04/18/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 5/31/2018	Email sent 04/24/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions/Training	Overturned 4/24/2018	Email sent 04/24/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 7/31/18	Left voicemail 3/24/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Medical Canibis confirmed by appliant full disapproval	Called 04/24/2018 left message	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 8/1/18	Called and advised on 04/24/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Emailed 04/20/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 4/24/2018	Called 4/24 left message	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Instructor signed off. Overturned 4/25/2018	Email sent 4/24/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 4/25/2018	Email sent 4/24/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Instructor called. Overturned 5/3/2018	Email sent 4/24/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2019	Email sent 4/24/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Instructor recd. Overturned 8/2/2018	Emailed 04/23/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Training cert recd. Overturned 5/7/2018	Email sent 4/24/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	DNR recd. overturned 5/4/2018	Email sent 04/26/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 04/27/18, changed to permit exempt	Email sent 04/26/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 5/2/2018	Email sent 4/26/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 5/2/2018	Email sent 4/26/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence	Overturned 5/9/2018	Email sent 4/26/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Advised by phone 4/26/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/14/2018	Email sent 04/27/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 4/30/2018	emailed 4/27/2018/attempt call	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Denied	Left voice message	messge 4/27/2018
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	overturned 5/4/2018	Emailed 4/25/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 4/30/2018	Email sent 04/27/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 05/03/2018	Email sent 04/30/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 5/1/2018	Email sent 4/30/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 5/3/2018	Email sent 04/30/2018	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Training cert recd. Overturned 5/23/2018	Email sent 04/30/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 5/4/2018	Email sent 4/27/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Question Answered. Overturned 6/12/2018	Called 5/2/2018 left message	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 5/11/2018	Called 5/2/2018 left message	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 5/2/2018	Email sent 5/2/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 5/2/2018	Email sent 5/2/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 5/3/2018	Called 05/03/2018 left message	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Called 05/03/2018 left message	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Instructor verified. Overturned 5/15/2018	Email sent 5/3/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 5/17/2018	Called 05/03/2018 left message	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 04/30/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Training Cert recd. Overturned 5/8/2018	Email sent 04/30/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 05/04/2018	Email sent 05/04/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 05/09/2018	Email sent 05/04/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 05/04/2018	Email sent 05/04/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/18/2018	Email sent 05/04/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residency	Overturned 05/07/2018	Email sent 05/04/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 06/25/2018	Email sent 05/02/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Proof of Residency	Overturned 10/02/2019	Email sent	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 7/6/2018	Email sent 05/04/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 5/10/2018	Spoke with appliant and advised	05/04/2018
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 12/13/2019	Called 05/07/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Questions	Overturned 5/9/2018	Email sent 5/7/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	HQL class confirmed. Overturned 5/15/2018	Email sent 5/8/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions		Email sent 05/08/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 05/05/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 5/10/2018	Email sent 05/05/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Training, Livescan		Email sent 05/05/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Proof of Residency		Email called 05/08/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 05/05/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 5/8/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor/Questions	Instructor/Questions recd. Overturned 5/10/18	Email sent 05/09/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 05/09/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency		Email sent 05/09/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 5/9/2018	Email sent 5/9/2018	Applicant stated he will email a legible copy of DD214.
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 5/9/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 5/31/2018	Email undeliverable. 5807 left voicemail on 5/8/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Training Cert recd. Overturned 6/8/2018	Email sent 5/9/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 7/6/2018	Email sent 5/9/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DNR recd. Overturned 5/10/2018	Email sent 5/9/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residency		Email sent 5/9/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	submitted a Standard application	Email sent 5/10/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 05/21/2018	Email sent 05/10/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 5/24/2018	Email sent 05/10/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Instructor sign off. Overturned 5/11/2018		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 5/15/2018	Email sent 5/14/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 5/16/2018	Email sent 5/14/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DD214 recd. Overturned 5/15/2018	Email sent 5/14/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Notified by phone by 5807	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Notified by phone by 5807	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 5/31/2018	Notified by phone by 5807	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 5/09/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Proof of Residency		Email sent 04/23/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 05/22/2018	Email sent 05/15/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent on 5/15/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 5/31/2018	Email sent 05/14/2018	
	Monk, Jared	Instructor		Email sent on 5/16/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Instructor completed. Overturned 5/23/2018	Email sent 5/16/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 5/18/2018	Email sent 5/11/by 6973	Applicant will email DNR card
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 6/21/2018	Notified by phone	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Questions answered. Overturned 6/26/2018	Email sent 5/17/2018	checked not recd 6/22/18 dsa
	Ricardo Amoroso	No W/C Permit on File	Withdrawn	Notifed by phone	Left voicemail
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Question answered. Overturned 6/20/2018	Email sent 05/17/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 05/17/2018	checked not recd 6/22/18 dsa
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/12/2018	Email sent 05/17/2018	checked not recd 6/22/18 dsa
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	overturned 5/18/2018	Email sent 5/17/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 05/29/2018	Email sent 5/18/18	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 05/31/2018	Email sent on 5/18/18	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency	Overturned 5-18-18	Email sent on 5/18/18	
	Askins, Gerald	Proof of Residency		Email sent 05/09/2018	checked not recd 6/22/18 dsa
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 5/31/2018	Email sent 05/18/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 5/24/2018	Email sent 05/18/2018	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 06/07/2018	Spoke with applicant on 5/18/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 6/4/2018	Spoke with applicant on 5/21/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 5/22/2018	Spoke with applicant on 5/21/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 07/10/2018 (Changed to Permit Exempt)	Spoke with applicant on 5/21/2018	on 5/21/2018 checked not recd 6/22/18 dsa
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 6/22/2018	Spoke with applicant 5/16/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Proof of Residency		Called and left message 05/21/2018	checked not recd 6/22/18 dsa
	Askins, Gerald	Proof of Residency	Proof of Residency recd. Overturned 6/22/2018	Email sent 05/17/2018	
	Diane Armstrong	Training		Contacted by phone on 5/16/2018 by OSC	checked not recd 6/22/18 dsa
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 5/31/2018	Spoke with applicant on 5/22/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 6/1/2018	Spoke with applicant on 5/22/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Livescan		Email sent 5/16/2018	checked not recd 6/22/18 dsa
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DD214 recd. Overturned 6/6/2018	Email sent 5/23/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Questions answered. Overturned 6/25/2018	Called and left message 05/23/2018	checked not recd 6/22/18 dsa
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Spoke with applicant 5/21/2018	checked not recd 6/22/18 dsa
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 5/30/2018	Emailed sent 5/22/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 5/30/2018	Appliant emailed 05/19/2018	checked not recd 6/22/18 dsa
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 6/29/2018	Called applicant on 05/25/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 5/30/2018	Email sent 05/28/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 5/30/2018	Email sent 05/28/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Proof of Residency	MD OLN recd. Overturned 6/20/2018	Email sent 05/14/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Instructor signed off. overturned 6/22/2018	Spoke with applicant 5/29/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 05/18/2018	checked not recd 6/22/18 dsa
	Askins, Gerald	Training	overturned 6/18/2018	Email sent 05/18/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 06/28/2018	Email sent 05/30/2018	checked not recd 6/22/18 dsa
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor/Questions	Overturned 06/04/2018	Email sent 05/30/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Questions	Overturned 06/01/2018	Email sent 05/30/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Livescan		Email sent 5/30/2018	checked not recd 6/22/18 dsa
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 6/22/2018	Email sent 5/30/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Response Recd. Overturned 6/20/2018	Email sent 5/21/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 06/07/2018	Email sent 05/31/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 05/31/2018	Email sent 05/31/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Proof of Residency		Email sent 05/15/2018	checked not recd 6/22/18 dsa
	Ricardo Amoroso	Under 21 until 7/3/2018	Overturned 07/10/2018	Email sent 5/19/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Instructor signed off. Overturned 6/22/18	Email sent 05/19/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Pending Wear and Carry Application		Notified by phone 5/31/2018	checked not approved 6/22/18 dsa
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	application withdrawn	Email sent 05/19/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 09/05/2018	Email sent 05/21/2018	checked not recd 6/22/18 dsa
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 6/4/2018	Email sent 5/31/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 5/31/2018	checked not recd 6/22/18 dsa
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 06/01/2018	Email sent 5/31/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 07/10/2018	Email sent 5/31/2018	checked not recd 6/22/18 dsa
	Askins, Gerald	Proof of Residency	Overturned 06/11/2018	Email sent 05/23/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	carry permit verfied. overturned 6/22/18	Email sent 5/31/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residency		Spoke with applicant 6/1/2018	checked not recd 6/22/18 dsa
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned on 6/7/18	Email sent 06/04/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned on 6/4/18	Email sent on 6/4/18	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	livescan recd. overturned 6/22/2018	Email sent 6/4/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Permit pending	Overturned , switched to permit exempt	Notified by phone by 6973	checked not recd 6/22/18 dsa
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned on 6/6/2018	Email sent	6/5/2018
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned on 6/5/2018	Email sent 6/5/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 6/5/2018	checked not recd 6/22/18 dsa
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Withdrawn	Called applicant on 06/05/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residency		Email sent 5/25/2018	checked not recd 6/22/18 dsa
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 6/12/2018	Email sent 6/5/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 06/07/2018	Email sent 6/5/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Citizenship / AR Number	Verified and Overturned 6/6/2018	Left voicemail 6/6/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 06/22/2018	Email sent on 6/6/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 6/8/2018	Email sent 6/6/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Instructor recd. Overturned 6/22/2018	Email sent 5/29/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Instructor recd. Overturned 6/20/2018	Email sent 5/29/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	DNR card recd. Overturned 6/11/2018	Email sent 6/7/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	overturned 6/8/2018	Notified by phone on 6/7/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overtrned 6/20/2018	Notified by phone 6/8/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Instructor signed off. overturned 6/22/2018	Notified by phone 6/4/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 05/31/2018	checked not recd 6/22/18 dsa
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent on 6/12/18	checked not recd 6/22/18 dsa
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Instructor		Email sent on 6/12/18	checked not recd 6/22/18 dsa
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overtuned 6/12/2018	Left voice message 6/12/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 7/18/2018	Left voice message 6/12/2018	sent Tiffaney @ DNR an email 6/22/18 dsa
	Askins, Gerald	Training	overturned 6/20/2018	Email sent 06/04/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Changed License type /Overturned 7/9/2018	Left voice message 6/12/2018	checked not recd 6/22/18 dsa
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 6/20/2018	Notified by phone by 6973	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 6/20/2018	Notified by phone 6/12/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 06/12/2018	checked not recd 6/22/18 dsa
	Askins, Gerald	Proof of Residency	Proof of Residency recd. Overturned 6/25/18	Email sent 06/04/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	overturned 6/18/2018	Email sent 6/12/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Instructor	Instructor/Livescan recd. overturned 6/26/18	Email sent 06/18/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 06/20/2018	Email sent 06/18/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Trianing		Email sent 06/06/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 06/06/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 11/16/18, changed to permit exempt	Email sent 06/18/2018	checked not recd 6/22/18 dsa
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Instructor signed off. Overturned 6/22/2018	Email sent 06/18/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Instructor signed off. Overturned 6/22/2018	Email sent 06/18/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 06/20/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 06/20/2018	checked not recd 6/22/18 dsa
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 6/20/2018	checked not recd 6/22/18 dsa
	Askins, Gerald	Proof of Residency	Proof of Residency recd. Overturned 6/29/18	Email sent 06/20/2018	checked not recd 6/22/18 dsa
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	overturned 6/22/2018	Email sent 6/20/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Instructor called. Overturned 6/21/2018	left voice message 6/20/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	livescan verfied. overturned 6/22/2018	Spoke with applicant 6/20/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	training recd. overturned 7/17/2018	Spoke with applicant 6/21/2018	checked not recd 7/11/2018
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 6/21/2018	Email sent 6/21/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Notified by email by 6973	checked not recd 7/11/2018 & 7/25/2018
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 08/23/2018	Notified by 6973	checked not recd 7/11/2018 & 7/25/2018
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Disapproved	left voice message by 6967	
	Monk, Jared	Questions/Training	Overturned 10/1/18	Email sent on 6/22/18	checked not recd 7/25/2018
	Monk, Jared	Livescan/Training		Email sent on 6/22/18	checked not recd 7/11/2018 & 7/25/2018
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Questions	Overturned 06/27/2018	Email sent 06/22/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 6/25/2018	Notified by email 6820	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 6/26/2018	Notified by 6820	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 7/9/2018	Notified by 6820	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 6/25/2018	Notified by 6820	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 6/25/2018	Notified by 6820	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 6/26/2018	Left voice message on 6/25/18 @ 1133	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Questions answered. Overturned 7/13/2018	Email sent by 6973 on 6/20/2018	
	Jared Monk	Proof of Residency	Overturned 07/24/2018	Email sent on 6/26/18	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 08/10/2018	Email sent by 6973 on 6/21/2018	checked not recd 7/11/2018 & 7/25/2018
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 07/10/2018	Email sent on 6/26/18	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Emial sent 06/21/2018	checked not recd 7/25/2018
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 01/10/2019	Email sent 06/21/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 07/06/2018	Email sent 06/27/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Livescan	Livescan recd.	left voice message on 6/20/18	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 7/11/2018	Email sent 06/27/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Denied Prohibited	Email sent 06/28/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency	Illegal Alien - full denial	Email sent 06/28/2018	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 8/8/18	Email sent on 6/28/18	
	Jared Monk	Questions/Residency		Email sent on 6/29/18	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions/MVA		Notified by 6820	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Notified by 6820	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	overturned 7/2/2018	Notified by 6820	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	overturned 7/2/2018	Email sent on 6/29/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	overturned 7/10/2018	Email sent 07/02/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 7/12/2018	Notified by 6820	checked not recd 7/11/2018
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 7/9/2018	Notified by 6820	
	Askins, Gerald	Proof of Residency	Overturned 7/24/2018	Email sent on 06/26/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 08/15/2018	Email sent on 07/02/2018	checked not recd 7/11/2018 & 7/25/2018
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Instructor recd. Overturned 8/15/2018	Email sent on 07/03/2018	checked not recd 7/11/2018 & 7/25/2018
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 7/9/2018	Notified by 6820	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 7/10/2018	Notified by 6820	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 7/11/2018	Notified by 6820	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residency		Notified by 6820	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency		Email sent on 07/03/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 08/10/2018	Notified by 6820	checked not recd 7/11/2018 & 7/25/2018
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 7/9/2018	Notified by 6820	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 7/5/2018	Email sent 06/29/2018, called 07/03/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residency	Proof of Residency recd. Overturned 7/9/2018	Notified by 6820	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 7/6/2018	Email sent 07/04/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 7/5/2018	Email sent 07/04/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 07/09/2018	Email sent 07/04/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency	Overturned 07/07/2018	Email sent 07/07/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 07/09/2018	Email sent 07/07/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor/Questions	Overturned 07/09/2018	Email sent 07/07/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 07/09/2018	Email sent 07/07/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor/Questions	Overturned 07/12/2018	Email sent 07/07/2018	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 07/09/2018	Email sent 07/07/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 07/09/2018	Email sent 07/07/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 8/20/2018	Email sent 6/27/2018	checked not recd 7/11/2018 & 7/25/2018
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/9/18	Email sent on 7/9/18	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 7/9/18	Email sent on 7/9/18	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 8/27/2018	Notified by 6820	checked not recd 7/11/2018 & 7/25/2018
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/16/2018	Email sent on 7/9/18	checked not recd 7/11/2018
	Jared Monk	Proof of Residency	Overturned 7/10/18	Email sent on 7/9/18	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 7/9/18	Email sent on 7/9/18	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 7/10/18	Email sent on 7/9/18	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/16/2018	Email sent on 7/9/18	
	Jared Monk	Questions/Instructor	Instructor recd.	Email sent on 7/9/18	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 7/10/18	Email sent on 7/10/18	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/11/18	Email sent on 7/9/18	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residency	Overturned 7/11/2018	Notified by 6820	Voice message left 7/11/2018
	Monique Mitchell	proof of permit	Overturned 7/23/2018	Notified by 6820	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 7/17/2018	Notfied by 6820	
	Jared Monk	Questions/Livescan	Overturned 7/17/2018	Email sent 7/10/18	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residency	Overturned 7/11/2018	Notified by 6820 /voice message left 7/11/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 7/11/2018	left voice message 7/11/2018	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 09/05/2018	Email sent 7/10/18	checked not recd 7/25/2018
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DD214 recd. Overturned 8/13/2018	Email sent on 7/2/2018 by 6973	checked not recd 7/25/2018
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Training confirmed through MAFSS. Overturned 8/14/2018	Email sent 07/06/2018	checked not recd 7/25/2018
	Askins, Gerald	Training	DNR recd. Overturned 7/6/2018	Email sent 07/06/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 07/13/2018	Email sent 07/13/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 7/17/2018	Notified by 6820	spoke with applicant
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 7/16/2018	Notified by 6820	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 7/9/2019	Notified by 6820	checked not recd 7/25/2018
	Monique Mitchell	Proof if Residency	Withdrawn	Notified by 6820	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 7/25/2018	Notified by 6820	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 7/17/2018	Notified by 6820	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 07/25/2018	Email sent by 6973 on 7/11/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Approved for Standard on 3/2/20	Notified by 6973 on 7/11/2018	checked not recd 7/25/2018
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 7/25/2018	left voice message 7/17/18	Called and left message on 07/25/2018
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 7/18/2018	Email sent 7/16/18	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned	Email sent by 6973 on 7/12/2018	checked not recd 7/25/2018
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Citizenship	Instructor/Citizenship recd. Overturned 8/3/18	Email sent by 6973 on 7/12/2018	checked not recd 7/25/2018
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Notified by 6973 on 7/12/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Marijuana Question	Overturned 7/21/2018	Notified by 6973 on 7/13/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 08/10/2018	Notified by 6973 on 7/13/2018	checked not recd 7/25/2018
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Cert recd. Overturned 7/19/2018	Notified by 6973 on 7/13/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned and changed to permit exempt	Notified by 6973 on 7/13/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 07/18/2018	Email sent on 07/18/2018	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 7/20/18	Email sent on 7/18/18	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 7/19/18	Email sent on 7/18/18	
	Jared Monk	Training	Training Confirmed. Overturned	Email sent on 7/18/18	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 07/25/2018	Email sent 7/16/18	
	Jared Monk	Livescan/Training	Livescan recd/Training Confirmed. Overturned	Email sent 7/16/18	
	Jared Monk	Training/Questions	Overturned 8/15/18	Email sent 7/17/18	
	Jared Monk	Training/Questions/Livescan	Livescan recd/Training Confirmed/Question answered 8/1/18 Overturned	Email sent 7/17/18	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 07/23/2018	Email sent 7/18/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 07/25/2018	Email sent by 6973 on 7/16/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 07/25/2018	Email sent by 6973 on 7/16/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 07/19/2018	Email sent on 07/19/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 07/25/2018	Email sent on 07/19/2018	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 08/10/2018	Email sent 7/18/18	checked not recd 7/25/2018
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/23/2018	Email sent 7/18/19	
	Jared Monk	Livescan/Questions	Overturned 08/10/2018	Email sent 7/18/19	checked not recd 7/25/2018
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 07/20/2018	Email sent on 07/19/2018	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 07/25/2018	Email sent 7/18/18	
	Jeremy Burns	Question/Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 07/25/2018	Email sent 07/20/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 07/24/2018	Email sent 07/20/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan recd.	Notified 6820	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 07/23/2018	Emailed sent 07/20/2018	
	Jared Monk	Livescan/Training	Livescan/Training recd. Overturned 7/24/2018	Email sent 7/17/18	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 7/25/2018	Email sent by 6973 on 7/18/2018	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 10/10/2018	Email sent by 6391 on 7/19/18	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/25/2018	Email sent by 6391 on 7/19/18	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 7/23/2018	Email sent on 07/23/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned	Email sent on 07/23/2018	checked not recd 7/25/2018

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan recd.	Notfied by 6820	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 7/27/2018	Email sent by 6973 on 7/19/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 8/2/2018	Email sent by 6973 on 7/19/2018	checked not recd 7/25/2018
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/26/2018	Email sent by 6391 on 7/23/18	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/27/2018	Email sent by 6391 on 7/23/18	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/27/2018	Email sent by 6391 on 7/23/18	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 7/30/2018	Email sent by 6391 on 7/23/18	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/30/2018	Email sent by 6391 on 7/24/18	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 07/27/2018	Email sent 07/25/2018	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 08/10/2018	Email sent by 6391 on 7/24/18	
	Jared Monk	Livescan/Training	Overturned 8/21/2018	Email sent by 6391 on 7/23/18	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 7/30/2018	Email sent and voicemail left	
	Monique Mitchell	Permit pending		Notified by 6820	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Jared Monk	Questions	Oveturned 7/30/2018	Notified by 4711 on 7/27/18 voicemail left	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 7/28/18	Email sent 07/27/2018	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 7/27/18	Notified by 4711 on 7/27/18 voicemail left	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 08/08/2018	Email sent on 07/27/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 7/27/2018	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Jared Monk	Questions/Instructor	Overturned 7/30/2018	Email sent by 6391 on 7/26/18	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 8/22/2018	Email sent on 7/27/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 08/10/2018	Email sent by 6973	
	Jared Monk	Instructor/Questions	Instructor/Questions recd. Overturned 8/1/18	Email sent by 6333	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	overturned 8/29/2018	Email sent by 6973	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/permit	Overturned 8/10/18	Email sent by 6820	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/1/18	Email sent by 4711 on 7/30/18	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Instructor recd. Overturned 8/3/2018	Email sent by 4711 on 7/30/18	
	Jared Monk	Under 21		Email sent by 4711 on 7/30/18	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/2/18	Email sent by 4711 on 7/31/18	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 7/31/18	Voicemail left by 4711 on 7/31/18	
	Jared Monk	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 8/2/18	Email sent by 6401 on 7/30/18	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 7/31/18	Voicemail left by 4711 on 7/31/18	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 8/22/2018	Email sent by 6967	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 08/09/2018	Email sent by 6391 on 7/30/18	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 8/1/18	Voicemail left by 4711 on 8/1/18	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 8/7/2018	Notified by 6820	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 8/2/2018	Voicemail left by 4711 on 8/1/18	
	Jared Monk	Questions		Voicemail left by 4711 on 8/2/18	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 08/02/2018		
	Askins, Gerald	Residency		Email sent on 07/11/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Instructor recd. Overturned 8/22/2018	Email sent on 07/11/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 08/07/18	Email sent on 07/27/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 9/17/2018	Email sent 07/27/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor / Questions	Overturned 08/10/2018	Email sent 07/27/2018	Instructor signed off 8/7/18
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan/Questions		Emailed sent 07/27/2018	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 08/13/2018	Emailed sent 07/27/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 08/07/2018	Emailed sent 07/27/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 9/7/2018	email sent 7/31/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Intructor	Overturned 08/08/2018	Email sent 08/03/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 9/12/2018	Emailed sent 08/03/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/19/2018	Email sent 07/27/2018	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 08/24/2018	Email sent on 8/7/18	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Denied	Notified by 6820	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 8/10/2018	Notified by 6820	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overtrned 8/10/2018	Notified by 6820	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 9/7/2018	Email sent by 6401 on 8/2/18	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Question answered. Overturned 8/17/18	Voicemail left by 4711 8/7/18	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Question answered. Overturned 8/14/2018	Voicemail left by 4711 on 8/8/18	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 08/08/2018	Email sent 08/08/2018	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 08/09/2018	Email sent by 4711 on 8/8/18	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 08/20/2018	Email sent on 8/9/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2018	Email sent 08/06/2018	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor / Livescan		Email sent 08/07/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	DD214 recd. Overturned 9/6/2018	Bad eamail, called and left vioce message 08/10/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2018	Email sent 8/8/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2018		
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Questions answered. Overturned 9/10/2018	Email sent 08/09/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Question answered. Overturned 9/11/2018	Email sent 08/09/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Instructor recd. Overturned 8/27/2018	Email sent 08/09/2018	
	ASkins, Gerald	Training	Gun info recd. Overturned 8/14/2018	Email sent 08/09/2018	
	ASkins, Gerald	Training	Instructor recd. Overturned 9/12/2018	Email sent 08/10/2018	
	Monk, Jared	Training	DD214 received, overturned 8/14/18	Email sent on 8/13/18	
	Monk, Jared	Training		Email sent on 8/6/18 by 6391	checked not recd 10/25/2018

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Instructor signed off 8/14/2018	Email sent 8/8/2018	
	Diane Armstrong	Training	Training Cert recd. Overturned 8/22/2018	Called & S/W applicant on 8/14/2018 by 6333	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 09/05/2018	Email sent 08/14/2018	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 8/17/2018	Email sent on 8/8/18 by 6391	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 8/15/18	Email and phone call on 8/8/18 by 6391	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	overturned 8/14/2018	Email and phone call on 8/14/18	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Instructor/Questions	Overturned 8/17/2018	Email sent 8/14/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livecan/Question	Overturned 9/17/2018	Email sent 8/13/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/17/2018	Email sent	by 6820
	Monique Mitchell	Permit pending		Email sent by 6820	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 9/11/2018	Email sent on 08/15/2018	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 9/7/2018	Email sent on 8/15/18 by 4711	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 8/20/2018	Voicemail left on 8/15/18 by 4711	
	Jared Monk	Training	DNR card received, Overturned 8/17/18	Email sent on 8/15/18 by 4711	
	Jared Monk	Training/Proof of Residency		Email sent on 8/10/18 by 6391	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 8/16/18	Voicemail left on 8/15/18 by 4711	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 8/28/2018	Email sent 08/16/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 08/17/2018	Email sent 08/16/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training, Livescan, Question	License type changed to Standard, approved 12/11/18	Email sent 08/16/2018	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 10/5/2018	Email sent by 6391 on 8/15/18	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Questions	Overturned 8/27/2018	Email sent	by 6820 on 8/15/2018
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/23/2018	Email sent by SM on 8/13/18	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/27/2018	Email sent by SM on 8/13/18	
	Jared Monk	Livescan/Alien/INS		Email sent by SM on 8/13/18	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 4/4/2019	Email sent by 6391 on 8/16/18	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 8/22/18	Voicemail left on 8/21/18 by 4711	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 8/22/18	Email sent on 8/22/18 by 4711	
	Jared Monk	Training	DHMH Failed - dsa	Email sent on 8/22/18 by 4711	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/24/2018	Email sent 8/20/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Cert recd. Overturned 8/28/2018	Email sent 08/15/2018	
	Jared Monk	Training		Email sent on 8/23/18 by 4711	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 8/23/2018	Email sent 8/20/2018 by 6820	by 6820
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 8/30/18	Email and voicemail on 8/23/18	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan/Instructor	Livescan/Instructor recd. Overturned 9/10/2018	Emailed sent 08/15/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Question	Overturned 9/19/2018	Emailed sent 08/20/2018	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 8/27/18	Email sent on 8/24/18 by 4711	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 9/17/2018	Email sent 08/16/2018	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 8/24/18	Email sent on 8/24/18 by 4711	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan / Training		Email sent 07/17/2018	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 9/11/2018	Emailed 08/20/2018, called 08/26/2018	
	Monk, Jared	Livescan	Overturned 08/30/2018	Email sent on 8/28/18 by 4711	
	Monk, Jared	Livescan	Overturned 08/29/2018	Email sent on 8/28/18 by 4711	
	Monk, Jared	Livescan	Overturned 08/29/2018	Email sent on 8/28/18 by 4711	
	Monk, Jared	Livescan	Overturned 10/12/2018	Email sent on 8/28/18 by 4711	
	Monk, Jared	Questions	Overturned 8/28/18	Email sent on 8/28/18 by 4711	
	Monk, Jared	Questions	Disapproved for Medical Marijuana	Email sent on 8/28/18 by 4711	
	Monique Mitchell	pending handgun permit	Overturned 9/21/2018	spoke with applicant	8/28/2018
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/29/2018	spoke with applicant	8/28/2018
	Askins, Gerald	Questions/Instructor		Email sent 08/21/2018	
	Monk, Jared	Training	Overturned 8/30/18	Email sent on 8/28/18 by 4711	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/30/2018	Email sent 8/29/2018	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Jeremy Burns	Training/ Questions	Overturned 09/05/2018	Email sent 08/30/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 9/4/2018	Email sent 8/27/2018 by 6820	
	Jared Monk	Livescan/Questions	Overturned 9/6/18	Email sent on 8/30/18 by 4711	
	Jared Monk	Training/Questions	Overturned 9/13/18	Email sent on 8/30/18 by 4711	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent on 08/22/2018	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor/Questions	Instructor/Questions recd. Overturned 9/10/18	Email sent 08/31/2018	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Answer received, Disapproved 2018H-437	Email sent on 8/31/18 by 4711	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of reseidence	Overturned 8/31/2018	spoke with applicant	8/31/2018
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Question	Overturned 9/25/2018	Email sent on 8/31/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 09/05/2018	Email sent on 8/31/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 08/24/2018	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Questions answered. Overturned 9/10/2018	Email sent 08/27/2018	
	Burns, Jeremy	Proof of residency	Overturned 10/24/2018	Email sent 09/04/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 10/25/2018	Email sent 08/24/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Question	Overturned 09/05/2018	Email sent 09/04/2018	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 9/18/18	Email sent on 9/4/18 by 4711	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 09/05/2018	Email sent on 9/4/2018	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 9/5/18	Email sent on 9/5/18 by 4711	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 9/6/18	Email sent on 9/5/18 by 4711	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Instructor recd. Overturned 9/6/2018	Email sent on 9/5/18 by 4711	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 9/10/2018	Email sent on 9/6/2018	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jared Monk	Training	Training received, overturned 9/7/18	Email sent on 9/7/18 by 4711	
	Jared Monk	Training		Email sent on 9/7/18 by 4711	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 03/26/2019	Email sent on 9/7/18 by 4711	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 9/27/2018	Email sent 09/07/2018	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 10/9/18 Changed license type to standard	Email sent on 9/7/18 by 4711	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Training Cert rcd. Overturned 10/18/2018	Email sent 09/07/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions / Training	Questions/Training recd. Overturned 9/10/2018	Emailed sent on 08/28/2018	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 9/18/18	Email sent on 9/10/18 by 4711	
	Askins, Gerald	Proof of Residency	Overturned 9/27/2018	Email sent 07/17/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Proof of Residency	Overturned 6/5/2019	Email sent 07/17/2018	
	Monk, Jared	Training	DNR recvd, overturned 10/1/2018	Email sent on 9/10/18 by 4711	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Livescan recd overturned 9/19/2018	Email sent on 9/7/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Livescan	Instructor and Livescan recd overturned 9/13/2018	Email sent on 9/5/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 9/121/2018	Notified by 6967	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	overturned 9/13/2018	Email sent on 9/7/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 9/21/2018	Email sent by 6973 on 9/10/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Training Cert recd. Overturned 9/18/2018	Notified by 6973	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 9/20/2018	Notified by 6973 on 9/10/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 12/14/2018	Notified by 6973 on 9/10/2018	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training/Questions	Applied for Standard 5/13/2020	Email sent by 6973 on 9/10/2018	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 9/12/2018	Email sent on 9/12/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 9/12/2018	Email sent on 9/12/2018	
	Jared Monk	Livescan		Email sent on 9/12/18 by 4711	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 9/17/18	Email sent on 9/12/18 by 4711	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned, changed to wear and carry	Email sent on 09/13/2018	Pending Wear/Carry App
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan, Instructor, Questions	Overturned 09/26/2018	Email sent on 09/13/2018	Instructor complete on 9/22/18
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 09/13/2018	Email sent on 09/13/2018	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 9/14/18	Email sent on 9/13/18 by 4711	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 9/14/2018	Email sent on 09/13/2018	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 9/14/18	Email sent on 9/13/18 by 4711	
	Askins, Gerald	Residency	Overturned 4/15/2019	Email sent 07/23/2018 by 6333	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 9/26/2018	Email sent on 9/14/18 by 4711	
	Askins, Gerald	Residency	Military transfer orders recd. Overturned 9/25/2018	Email sent 07/23/2018 by 6333	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 11/7/2018	Notified by 6967	checked no recd 10/25/2018
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/25/2018	Spoke with applicant on 9/14/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Residency		Email	
	Jared Monk	Training, Livescan, Questions		Email sent on 9/14/18 by 4711	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	overturned 9/17/2018	Email sent	by 6820
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 9/24/2018	Email sent on 9/7/2018	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 01/18/2019	Email sent on 9/17/18 by 4711	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	overturned 09/18/2018	Email sent on 09/17/2018	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent on 09/17/2018	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 10/25/2018	Email sent on 9/17/18 by 4711	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 9/27/2018	Email sent on 9/18/18 by 4711	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	overturned 09/18/2018	Email sent on 09/18/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/19/2018	Email sent on 09/18/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Residency		Email sent by 6333 on 08/13/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 9/19/2018	Email sent by 6973 on 9/12/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Marijuana Question		Email sent by 6973 on 9/12/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent by 6973 on 9/14/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 9/20/2018	Email sent by 6820	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 9/24/2018	Email sent by 6820	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 9/26/2018	Email sent on 09/19/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 09/24/2018	Email sent on 09/19/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 09/27/2018	Email sent on 09/19/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Residency	Lease agreement recd. Overturned 9/25/2018	Email sent by 6820 on 09/14/2018	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 9/26/2018	Email sent on 9/19/18 by 4711	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	DD214 recd. Overturned 10/24/2018	Email sent by 6973 on 912/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	DNR recvd Overturned 10/1/2018	Email sent on 09/19/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 09/25/2018	Email sent on 09/20/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Question		Email sent on 09/20/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 09/20/2018	Email sent on 09/20/2018	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 02/19/2019		
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 9/20/2018	spoke with applicant on 9/20/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 10/22/2018	Email sent by 6973 on 9/17/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 09/21/2018	Notified by 6967	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 09/21/2018	Email sent on 09/21/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/01/2018	Email sent 09/24/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	livescan	Overturned 9/26/2018	Email sent 9/24/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	proof of residence	Overturned 9/26/2018	Email sent 9/24/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned Changed to Training Exempt 03/04/2019	spoke with applicant on 9/20/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 9/25/2018	Spoke with applicant on 9/24/2018	checked not recd 10/25/2018

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Askins, Gerald	Residency	Application withdrawn	Email sent on 08/21/2018 by 6333	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Livescan verified 10/2/2018	Email sent on 09/24/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Residency	orders attached. overturned 9/27/2018	Email sent on 08/27/2018 by 6333	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/1/2018	Email sent on 09/24/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Instructor sent email. Overturned 9/25/2018	Email sent on 09/25/2018	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Questions		Email sent by 6973 on 9/18/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 10/18/2018	Email sent by 6973 on 9/20/2018	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 09/26/2018	Email sent on 09/26/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 09/26/2018	Email sent on 09/26/2018	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 10/18/2018	Email sent on 9/26/18 by 4711	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent on 9/27/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Switched to Standard. Overturned 9/27/2018	Email sent on 9/27/2018	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 10/2/2018	Email sent on 9/27/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residency/Question		Email sent on 9/27/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Question		Email sent on 9/28/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 9/28/2018	Email sent on 9/28/2018	
	Jared Monk	Livescan		Email sent on 9/28/18 by 4711	
	Jared Monk	Proof of residency/Question	Overturned 1/31/2019		checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Askins, Gerald	Residency	BGE bill attached. Overturned 10/24/2018	Email sent on 08/15/2018 by 6333	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 3/1/2019	Email sent on 10/1/18 by 4711	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 10/3/2018	Email sent by 6973 on 9/24/2018	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Training		Email sent by 6973 on 9/24/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/15/2018	Notified by 6967	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 10/31/2018	Email sent by 6973 on 9/26/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Question	Overturned 10/9/2018	Email sent by 6973 on 9/27/2018	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 10/2/2018	Email sent by 6973 on 9/26/2018 and voicemail left on 10/2/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 10/18/2018	Email sent by 6973 on 9/27/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 10/8/2018	Email sent by 6973 on 9/27/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 10/8/2018	Email sent by 6973 on 10/1/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 11/15/2018	Email sent by 6973 on 9/28/2018	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 10/04/2018	Voicemail left on 10/3/18 by 4711	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Monique Mitchell	information questions		Voicemail left on 10/3/18 by 6967	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 10/25/2018	Email sent on 10/4/18 by 4711	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 10/29/2018	Email sent by 6973 on 10/1/2018	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 10/11/18	Email sent on 10/4/18 by 4711	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 10/10/2018	Email sent by 6973 on 10/2/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 10/8/2018	Email sent by 6973 on 10/2/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 10/18/2018	Email sent by 6973 on 10/2/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 10/18/2018	Email sent by 6973 on 10/2/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 10/8/2018	Email sent by 6973 on 10/2/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 11/29/2018	Email sent by 6973 on 10/3/2018	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 10/25/2018	Email sent by 6391 on 10/1/18	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Jared Monk	Livescan/Training	submiting an HQL permit exempt		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 11/1/2018	Email sent on 10/08/2018	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	ASkins, Gerald	Residency	submitted a new appl with MD OLN	Email sent on 09/11/2018 by 6333	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/09/2018	Email sent on 10/08/2018	
	ASkins, Gerald	Residency		Email sent on 09/11/2018 by 6333	
	Askins, Gerald	Residency		Eamil sent on 09/12/2018	
	ASkins, Gerald	Residency	Utility bill recd. Overturned 10/9/2018	Email sent on 09/17/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Residency		Email sent on 09/17/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/10/2018	Email sent on 10/08/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 10/18/2018	Email sent on 10/4/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training/Questions	Overturned 8/1/2019	Email sent 10/5/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 1/25/2019	Email sent 10/5/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Residency		Email sent 09/28/2018 by 6333	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Askins, Gerald	Residency	mtge stmt recd. Overturned 10/12/2018	Email sent 10/02/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Instructor confirmed. Overturned 10/10/2018	Email sent 10/10/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Citizenship	Overturned 10/26/2018	Notified by phone on 10/4/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 10/23/2018	Email sent 10/9/2018	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 10/12/18	Email sent on 10/12/18 by 4711	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 10/12/18	Email sent on 10/12/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Residency	Orders recd. Overturned 10/15/2018	Email sent on 09/24/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 10/18/2018	Email sent 10/10/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 10/12/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Livescan recd. Overturned 10/23/2018	Email sent on 10/13/2018	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 12/6/18	Email sent on 10/9/18	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 12/6/18	Email sent on 10/15/18 by 4711	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent on 10/16/2018	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Denied	Notified by 6820	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 10/17/2018	Email sent on 10/9/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned HQL Issued 02/01/2019	Email sent 10/10/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 10/19/2018	Email sent 10/9/2018	Pending Wear/Carry App.

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 10/18/2018	Email sent 10/11/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 10/30/2018	Email sent 10/17/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 10/25/2018	Email sent 10/18/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan, Instructor	Overturned 10/22/2018	Email sent 10/18/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan, Instructor	Overturned 10/22/2018	Email sent 10/18/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan, Instructor	Overturned 10/22/2018	Email sent 10/18/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 10/22/2018	Email sent 10/18/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 10/19/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/22/2018	Voice message left 10/18/2018	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/22/2018	Spoke to applicant 10/18/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 10/24/2018	Email sent on 10/19/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/22/2018	Email sent on 10/19/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 10/16/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 11/8/2018	Email sent on 10/09/2018 by 6869	checked not recd 10/25/2018
	Askins, Gerald	Residency		Email sent 10/10/2018 by 6333	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 12/11/2018	Email sent on 10/11/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 10/22/2018	Email sent on 10/22/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/25/2018	Email sent on 10/22/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/22/2018	Email sent on 10/22/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 10/23/2018	Email sent 10/22/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 10/22/2018	Email sent 10/22/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 10/24/2018	Email sent 10/22/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 10/24/2018	Email sent 10/22/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 10/25/2018	Email sent 10/22/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 11/8/2018	Email sent 10/23/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 10/24/2018	Email sent 10/23/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 11/16/2018	Email sent 10/15/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 12/27/2018	Email sent 10/15/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 10/25/2018	Email sent 10/23/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 10/24/2018	Email sent 10/23/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Residency	Overturned 11/26/2018	Email sent on 10/16/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 10/23/2018	Notified by phone on 10/23/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 10/25/2018	Email sent 10/23/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 11/7/2018	Email sent 10/17/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 10/30/2018	Email sent on 10/24/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 2/12/2019	Email sent 10/17/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Residency	MD OLN recd. Overturned 11/15/2018	Email sent on	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Changed to Standard/Overturned 10/30/2018	Email sent on 10/24/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/12/2018	Email sent on 10/24/2018	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		Email sent on 10/4/2018 & 10/11/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/8/2018	Email sent 10/25/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 10/22/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 10/19/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 11/30/2018	Email sent 10/22/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/9/2018	Email sent 10/26/2018	
	ASkins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 11/8/2018	Email sent on 10/22/2018 by 6869	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 10/31/2018	Email sent 10/30/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Changed to Training Exempt, Overturned 11/08/2018	Email sent 10/31/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 3/25/2019	Email sent 10/31/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/1/2018	Email sent 11/1/18	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/2/2018	Email sent 11/1/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/08/2018	Email sent 11/1/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 11/8/2018	Email sent 10/26/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 11/26/2018	Email sent 10/29/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 11/2/2018	Email sent 10/29/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 02/14/2019	Email sent 11/2/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/08/2018	Email sent 11/02/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Oaverturned 11/5/2018	Email sent 11/3/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/5/2018	Email sent 11/3/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instuctor	Overturned 11/2/2018	Email sent and called 10/31/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 11/5/2018	Spoke to applicant 11/2/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Permit		email sent 10/31/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Residency	Overturned 11/26/2018	Email sent 10/23/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 11/15/2018	Email sent 10/30/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 11/7/2018	Email sent 10/31/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 10/31/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 11/8/2018	Email sent 10/31/2018	Pending Wear/Carry application
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 11/28/2018	Eamil sent on 10/24/2018	
	ASkins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 11/8/2018	Email sent on 10/29/2018	
	ASkins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 1/17/2019	Email sent on 11/01/2018	
	ASkins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 11/20/2018	Email sent 11/01/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 12/14/2018	Email sent 11/07/2018	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 11/9/18	Email sent 11/7/18 by 4711	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Livescan		Email sent 11/2/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 11/09/2018	Email sent 11/08/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 11/27/2018	Email sent 11/08/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 11/28/2018	Email sent 10/30/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 11/13/18	Voice message left 11/07/2018	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 11/9/18	Email sent 11/8/18 by 4711	
	Jared Monk	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 1/30/2019	Email sent 11/8/18 by 4711	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 11/16/18	Email sent 11/8/18 by 4711	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 11/15/2018	Email sent by 6973 on 10/31/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 11/08/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/30/2018	Email sent 11/08/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 3/5/2019	Notified by phone on 11/1/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 11/9/2018	Email sent 11/1/2018 by 6973	Awaiting disposition on Wear/Carry Application
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 11/1/2018 by 6973	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 11/15/2018	Email sent 11/1/2018 by 6973	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overtrned 11/20/2018	Email sent 11/8/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 11/19/2018	Notified 11/9/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 11/14/2018	Email sent on 11/5/2018 by 6973	
	Jeremy Burns	Wear and Carry revoked		Email sent on 11/12/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 1/4/2019	Email sent on 11/12/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/12/2018	Email sent on 11/12/2018	
	ASkins, Gerald	Instructor	overturned 3/26/2019	Email sent 11/01/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/13/2018	Email sent 11/12/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan, Question	Overturned 11/13/2018	Email sent on 11/12/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Instuctor	Overturned 11/16/2018	Email sent on 11/05/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor / Questions	Overturned 11/15/2018	Email sent on 11/05/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 11/16/2018	Email sent 11/8/2018	
	ASkins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 12/17/2018	Email sent 11/08/2018	
	ASkins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 5/14/2019	Email sent	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/16/2018	Email sent on 11/13/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/19/2018	email sent 11/13/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/27/2018	voice message 11/13/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 11/15/2018	voice message 11/13/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 12/12/2018	Notified by phone 11/13/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training/Questions	Overturned 12/6/2018	Email sent 11/15/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 12/19/2018	Email sent 11/15/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 11/27/2018	Email sent on 11/09/2018	
	ASkins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 11/30/2018	Email sent on 11/13/2018	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 12/11/2018	Email sent on 11/16/18 by 4711	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 11/19/18	Email sent on 11/16/18 by 4711	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 11/19/18	Email sent on 11/19/18 by 4711	
	Jared Monk	Questions/Training/ Proof of Residency		Email sent on 11/19/18 by 4711	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/30/18	Email sent 11/19/2018	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 11/19/18	Email sent on 11/19/18 by 4711	
	Jared Monk	Training		Email sent on 11/19/18 by 4711	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 11/21/2018	Email sent on 11/16/18 by 6391	
	Monique Mitchell	Permit	Overturned 9/9/2019	spoke with applicant 11/19/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/19/2018	Email sent 11/19/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/19/2018	Email sent 11/19/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 11/20/2018	Email sent 11/16/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 11/20/2018	Email sent 11/19/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Training		Email sent 11/16/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 11/20/2018	Email sent 11/16/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 11/23/2018	Email sent 11/16/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 11/22/2018	Email sent 11/20/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 11/21/2018	Email sent 11/19/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 11/30/2018	Email sent 11/19/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 1/3/2019	Email sent 11/19/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 11/28/2018	Email sent 11/21/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 11/28/2018	Email sent 11/21/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residency	overturned 11/21/2018	Email sent 11/19/2018	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 11/28/18	Email sent 11/21/18 by 4711	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 11/28/18	Email sent 11/21/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/27/2018	Email sent 11/22/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 02/14/2019	Email sent 11/22/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 11/29/2018	Email sent 11/22/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/27/2018	Email sent 11/23/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/27/2018	Email sent 11/23/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/27/2018	Email sent 11/23/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 11/30/2018	Email sent 11/15/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 1/9/2019	Email sent 11/15/2018	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/30/2018	Email sent 11/23/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/27/2018	Email sent 11/23/2018	
	ASkins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 11/27/2018	Email sent 11/06/2018	
	ASkins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 12/6/2018	Email sent 11/20/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 11/30/2018	Email sent 11/20/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 11/30/2018	Email sent 11/20/2018	
	Jared Monk	Training		Email sent 11/26/18 by 4711	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	overturned 11/26/2018	Spoke with applicant 11/26/2018	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 1/7/19	Email sent 11/26/18 by 4711	
	Jared Monk	Training		Email sent 11/26/18 by 4711	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 12/6/18	Email sent 11/20/18 by 6391	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 11/27/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 4/16/2019	Email sent 11/27/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residency	Overturned 11/29/2018	Spoke with applicant 11/21/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 11/29/2018	Email sent 11/28/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 11/29/2018	Email sent 11/28/2018	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 11/30/18	Email sent 11/28/18 by 4711	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 11/30/18	Email sent 11/28/18 by 4711	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/12/2018	Email sent 11/29/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/30/2018	Email sent 11/26/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 12/3/2018	Email sent 11/26/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/30/2018	Email sent 11/26/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	overturned 12/3/2018	Email sent 11/26/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	overturned 12/3/2018	Email sent 11/26/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 12/3/2018	Email sent 11/26/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/12/2018	Email sent 11/30/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 11/26/2018	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 12/3/18	Email sent 12/3/18 by 4711	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/4/2018	Spoke with applicant 12/3/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Under 21 years of age		Email sent on 11/27/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 12/4/2018	Email sent 11/27/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 12/04/2018	Email sent 12/3/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/6/2018	Email sent 12/3/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 1/17/2019	Email sent 11/29/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 11/28/2018	Pending Wear/Carry Application
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 12/17/2018	Email sent 11/28/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 12/04/2018	Email sent 12/04/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/11/2018	Email sent 12/04/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/12/2018	email sent 12/04/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 02/05/2019	Email sent 12/04/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Lvescan	Overturned 12/4/2018	spoke with applicant 12/4/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 12/4/2018	Email sent 12/4/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 12/6/2018	Email sent 11/28/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 12/06/2018	Email sent 12/04/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 02/14/2019	Email sent 12/04/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/5/2018	Email sent 12/05/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 1/22/2019	Email sent 11/29/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 1/11/2019	Email sent 11/29/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/06/2018	Email sent 12/05/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 12/11/2018	Email sent 11/28/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/12/2018	Email sent 12/06/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor, Proof of Residence	Withdrawn	Email sent 12/06/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/12/2018	Email sent 12/6/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/17/2018	Email sent 12/6/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	livescan	Overturned 12/6/2018	Email sent 12/6/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/11/2018	Email sent 12/6/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/12/2018	Email sent 12/06/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/12/2018	Email sent 12/06/2018	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Disapproved 12/12/18	Email sent 12/3/18 by 6391	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 12/28/2018	Email sent 12/3/18 by 6391	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residency		Email sent 12/07/2018	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 12/7/18	Email sent 12/7/18 by 4711	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/10/2018	Spoke with applicant 12/7/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Permit	Overturned 3/27/2019	Spoke with applicant 12/7/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 6/7/2019	Email sent 12/7/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 12/7/2018	Email sent 12/7/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/17/2018	Email sent 12/11/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 1/23/2019	Email sent 12/03/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 1/2/2019	Email sent 10/03/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2018	Email sent 12/7/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2018	Email sent 12/7/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2018	Email sent 12/7/2018	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2018	Email sent 12/7/0201	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2018	Email sent 12/47/2018	12/7/2018
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2018	Emall sent 12/7/2018	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 12/20/18	Email sent 12/13/18 by 4711	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 12/13/18	Email sent 12/13/18 by 4711	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/18	Email sent 12/7/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Spoke with applicant 12/13/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Full Denial	Email sent 12/13/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 1/4/2019	Email sent 12/13/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/03/2018	Email sent 12/13/2018	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 12/20/18	Email sent 12/14/18 by 4711	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor, Question	Overturned 12/17/2018	Email sent 12/14/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 01/02/2019	Email sent 12/14/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 2/6/2019	Email sent 12/14/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 4/11/2019	Email sent 12/14/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor, Livescan	Overturned 01/09/2019	Email sent 12/14/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor, Livescan	Overturned 01/22/2019	Email sent 12/14/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 1/4/2019	Email sent 12/12/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livesacan	Overturned 12/21/2018	Email sent 12/13/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Triaining		Applicant called 12/13/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 12/17/2018	Email sent 12/11/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 11/14/2019	Email sent 12/11/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 12/13/2018	
	Jared Monk	Training, Livescan		Email sent 12/11/18 by 6391	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/19/2018	Email sent 12/18/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/19/2018	Spoke with applicant 12/18/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions		Emailed applicant 12/18/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 12/26/2018	Emailed applicant 12/18/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Full Denial	Emailed applicant 12/18/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Full Denial	Email sent 12/11/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 03/18/2019	Email sent 12/13/2018	
	Jared Monk	Training		Email sent 12/19/18 by 4711	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 12/27/2018	Email sent 12/14/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 12/21/2018	spoke with applicant 12/18/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor, Livescan	Overturned 12/20/2018	Email sent 12/19/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 2/11/2019	Email sent 12/13/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 1/30/2019	Email sent 12/17/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/23/2018	Email sent 12/20/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 01/02/2019	Email sent 12/20/2018	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 12/24/2018	Email sent 12/20/18 by 4711	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 12/20/18	Email sent 12/20/18 by 4711	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 12/20/18	Email sent 12/18/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor`	Overturned 12/21/2018	Email sent 12/18/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	overturned 12/20/2018	Email sent 12/18/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 12/21/2018	Email sent 12/18/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 12/21/2018	Email sent 12/18/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	MVA	Overturned 12/21/2018	Email sent 12/18/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/21/2018	Email sent 12/21/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 3/5/2019	Email sent 12/14/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 12/24/2018	Email sent 12/13/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 1/2/2018	spoke with applicant	12/21/2018
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 1/3/2019	spoke with applicant 12/21/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 12/26/2018	email sent 12/21/2018	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 12/26/2018	Email sent 12/21/18 by 4711	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 04/08/2019	Email sent 12/23/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/27/2018	Email sent 12/23/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 01/08/2019	Email sent 12/23/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/23/2018	Email sent 12/23/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/27/2018	Email sent 12/24/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/28/2018	Email sent 12/24/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 01/02/2019	Email sent 12/24/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/27/2018	Email sent 12/24/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 01/10/2019	Email sent 12/24/2018	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 12/28/2018	Email sent 12/26/18 by 4711	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 12/27/2018	Email sent 12/26/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 2/1/2019	Email sent 12/21/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 12/28/2018	Email sent 12/21/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 12/28/2018	Email sent 12/21/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residency	Overturned 12/27/2018	Email sent 12/21/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 01/02/2019	Email sent 12/27/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 12/18/2018	
	Jared Monk	Training		Email sent 12/189/18 by 6391	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 2/12/2019	Email sent 12/27/2018	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 1/21/2019	Email sent 12/20/2018	
	Jared Monk	Training/Questions	Overturned 1/9/19	Email sent 12/28/18 by 4711	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 6/18/2019	Email sent 12/20/18 by 6391	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 12/26/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 01/08/2019	Applicant called on 12/28/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 12/29/2018	Email sent 12/26/2018	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 1/7/19	Email sent 1/2/19 by 4711	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 01/03/2019	Email sent 1/2/19 by 4711	
	Jared Monk	Training		Email sent 1/2/19 by 4711	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 1/4/2019	Email sent 12/28/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 1/3/2019	Applicant called on 1/3/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions		Applicant called on 1/2/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 1/7/2019	Email sent 12/27/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 1/10/2019	spoke with applicant 1/3/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 1/4/2019	Spoke with applicant 1/3/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of residency		Email sent 1/2/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 1/4/2019	Email sent on 1/2/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 1/7/2019	Email sent 1/3/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 1/4/2019	Email sent 1/3/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 1/4/2019	Email sent 1/3/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 1/4/2019	Email sent 1/3/2019	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 01/24/2019	Email sent 1/4/19 by 4711	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 1/4/19	Email sent 1/4/19 by 4711	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 12/28/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 2/22/2019	Email sent 12/28/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan, Instructor	Overturned 01/09/2019	Email sent 01/07/2019	
	Jared Monk	Training		Email sent 1/7/19 by 4711	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 1/9/2019	Notified by 6967 on 1/7/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 1/14/2019	Email sent 1/4/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residency	Overturned 1/8/2019	Spoke with applicant 1/7/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 1/9/2019	Email sent 01/08/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 2/6/2019	Email sent 1/7/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 1/14/2019	Email sent 1/7/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 1/14/2019	Email sent 1/7/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 01/10/2019	Email sent 1/8/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 3/4/2019	Email sent 1/8/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 1/8/2019	
	Jared Monk	Livescan, Proof of Residency		Email sent 1/7/19 by 6391	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 4/8/2019	Email sent 1/7/19 by 6391	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 1/10/19	Email sent 1/8/19 by 6391	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 2/6/2019	Email sent 01/10/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 1/11/2019	Email sent 1/10/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 1/14/2019	Email sent 1/7/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training/Question	Overturned 1/18/2019	Email sent 1/7/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 1/16/2019	Email sent 1/10/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 01/17/2019	Email sent 01/10/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 1/11/2019	Email sent 1/10/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 1/14/2019	Email sent 1/10/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 1/14/2019	Email sent 1/10/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 1/11/2019	Email sent 1/10/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 1/11/2019	Email sent 1/10/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 1/11/2019	Email sent 1/10/2019	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 1/15/19	Email sent 1/11/19 by 4711	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 6/18/2019	Email sent 1/11/19 by 6391	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 1/15/2019	Email sent 1/11/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor, Livescan	Overturned 6/11/2020	Email sent 1/12/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 01/19/2019	Email sent 1/12/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 01/23/2019	Email sent 1/12/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 01/24/2019	Email sent 1/12/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 01/19/2019	Email sent 1/12/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Changed license type to Permit Exempt 1/21/2019	Email sent 1/12/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Applicant approved for Permit Exempt 1/4/19	Email sent 01/14/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 6/18/2019	Email sent 01/14/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 1/24/2019	Email sent on 01/11/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 1/18/2019	Email sent on 01/15/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 1/15/2019	Email sent 1/15/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 1/15/2019	Email sent 1/9/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 6/3/2019	Email sent 1/15/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 1/18/2019	Email sent 1/10/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 01/19/2019	Email sent 01/15/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 1/16/2019	Email sent 01/14/2019	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 1/16/2019	Email sent 1/14/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 1/21/2019	Email sent 1/14/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 01/16/2019	Email sent 1/14/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 01/16/2019	Email sent 1/16/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 1/24/2019	Email sent 1/16/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	overturned 1/22/2019	Notified on 1/16/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 1/18/2019	Notified on 1/16/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 02/05/2019	Email sent on 1/16/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	overturned 1/18/2019	Notified on 1/16/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residency	Overturned 1/17/2019	Email sent 1/17/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residency	Overturned 01/18/2019	Email sent 01/17/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residency	Overturned 01/18/2019	Email sent 01/17/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 1/24/2019	Email sent 01/14/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Questions/Live scan/ Instructor	Overturned 03/16/2019	Email sent 01/15/2019	Livescan and Instructor complete 3/16/19
	ASkins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 01/14/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 04/01/2020	Email sent 01/18/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 01/18/2019	Email sent 01/18/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 01/23/2019	Email sent 01/18/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 01/19/2019	Email sent 01/18/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Questions	Overturned 1/22/2019	Email sent 1/17/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residency	Overturned 01/22/2019	Email sent 01/19/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 02/01/2019	Email sent 01/19/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Permit Exempt App approved	Email sent 01/19/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 02/13/2019	Email sent 01/19/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Reidency, Questions	Overturned 01/22/2019	Email sent 01/15/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 2/27/2019	Email sent 01/16/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 02/14/2019	Email sent 01/18/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 02/14/2019	Email sent 01/18/2019	
	ASkins, Gerald	Livescan, Training		Email sent 01/18/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 1/21/2019	Email sent 1/21/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 01/24/2019	Email sent 1/15/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 02/14/2019	Email sent 01/18/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor, Livescan	Overturned 2/28/2019	Email sent 01/22/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor, Livescan	Overturned 2/28/2019	Email sent 01/22/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	MVA		Notified by 6967 on 1/22/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 01/25/2019	Email sent on 01/23/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 01/29/2018	Email sent on 01/23/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 1/23/2019	Notified by 6967 on 1/23/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 1/28/2019	Email sent 1/23/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 01/24/2019	Email sent 01/24/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Live Scan	Overturned 3/20/2019	Email sent 01/17/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Instructor	Overturned 2/4/2019	Email sent 01/22/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of residency		Emal sent 11/15/2018	
	Jack Harmel	Question	Overturned 02/13/2019	Email sent 01/22/2019-voicemail message left	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 01/29/2019	Email sent 01/25/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Livescan, Instructor	Overturned 2/4/2019	Email sent 01/23/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of residency		Email sent 11/19/2018	
	Monique Mitchell	Livesacan/Instrucor	Overturned 2/19/2019	Notified by 6967 on 1/25/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Firearms Info (New Resident)		Email sent 1/24/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 1/25/2019	Notified by 6967 on 1/25/2019	
	Jack Harmel	instructor	Overturned 1/28/2019	Email sent 01/23/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Question	Overturned 3/12/2019	Email sent 01/23/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 2/6/2019	Email sent 01/25/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of residency		Email sent 01/14/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 01/24/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 01/25/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Eamil sent 01/24/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 3/8/2019	Email sent 01/24/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 2/6/2019	Email sent 01/25/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 2/1/2019	Email sent 1/24/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 2/6/2019	Email sent 1/23/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 2/1/2019	Email sent 1/24/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	submitted a Permit Exempt application	Email sent 1/23/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of residency		Email sent 11/30/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residency	Overturned 5/23/2019	Notified on 1/28/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of residency	Overturned 2/1/2019 (obtained MD OLN)	Email sent 1/2/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of residency		Email sent 1/2/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of residency	Overturned 3/5/2019	Email sent 1/15/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 1/29/2019	Email sent 1/24/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Instructor	Overturned 2/6/2019	Email sent 1/24/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 01/30/2019	Email sent 01/30/2019	
	Jack Harmel	live Scan		Email sent 01/	01/24/2019

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 02/05/2019	Email sent 01/30/2019	01/25/2019
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 03/11/2019	Email sent 01/30/2019	01/26/2019
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 02/01/2019	Email sent 01/31/2019	01/27/2019
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship	Overturned 2/4/2019	Notifed on 2/1/2019	01/28/2019
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residency	Overturned 02/01/2019	Email sent on 2/1/2019	01/29/2019
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 02/01/2019	Notified on 2/1/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 02/01/2019	Email sent 02/01/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 2/4/2019	Email sent 1/28/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 2/6/2019	Email sent 2/1/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 2/11/2019	Email sent 1/29/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Notified on 2/4/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Question	Yes to Medical Marijuana - full denial processed	Email sent on 2/4/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 02/12/2019	Email sent 1/28/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of residency	Overturned 2/7/2019	Email sent and notified by phone on 2/4/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor, Livescan	Overturned 2/5/2019	Email sent 1/29/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 2/5/2019	Email sent 02/05/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 2/6/2019	Email sent 02/05/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 02/05/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 03/16/2019	Eamil sent 01/28/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training, Livescan		Email sent 01/28/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 02/08/2019	Email sent 02/05/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 02/07/2019	Email sent 2/5/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 3/15/2019	Email sent 01/29/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 2/6/2019	Notified on 2/6/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 2/8/2019	Email sent 01/31/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 2/6/2019	Notified on 2/6/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 2/6/2019	Email sent 02/06/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Instructor/ Citizenship	Overturned 02/14/2019	Email sent 02/06/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 02/06/2019	Email sent on 1/31/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 2/12/2019	Notified on 2/6/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 2/7/2019	Notified on 2/6/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Question	Overturned 03/16/2019	email sent on 2/2/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 2/7/2019	Email sent 1/31/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residency	Overturned 2/7/2019	Email sent 2/1/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 2/8/2019	Email sent on 02/06/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 2/12/2019	Notified on 2/1/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 2/7/2019	Notified on 2/7/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 02/14/2019	Email sent on 02/07/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent on 2/6/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 2/14/2019	Email sent on 2/4/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training, Question	Overturned 02/11/2019	Email sent 02/08/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 2/12/2019	Notified on 2/8/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan, Training		Email sent 02/01/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 02/01/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 02/11/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 03/07/2019	Email sent 02/11/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Denied	Notified on 2/8/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 2/14/2019	Notified on 2/8/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 02/11/2019	Email sent 02/11/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 02/13/2019	Email sent 2/5/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 2/14/2019		
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan, Training		Email sent 02/05/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 02/27/2019	Email sent 02/11/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Residency, Question	Overturned 02/12/2019	Email sent 02/12/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 2/12/2019	Email sent 2/11/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 2/14/2019	Email sent 2/5/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Proof of Residency		Email sent 12/21/2018	
	Askins, Gerald	Proof of Residency		Email sent 01/02/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 2/14/2019	Notified on 2/12/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 03/18/2019	Email sent on 2/6/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 03/16/2019	Email sent on 2/5/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 4/4/2019	Email sent on 2/5/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 03/16/2019	Email sent 2/6/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 2/14/2019	Email sent 2/13/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 02/27/2019	Email sent 02/13/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 2/20/2019	Email sent 02/13/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Denied	Notifed on 2/13/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship/proof of residence	Overturned 2/19/2019	Email sent 2/13/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 3/12/2019	Notified on 2/13/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	questions	Overturned 02/13/2019	Notfied on 2/13/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship/proof of residence	Overturned 2/14/2019	Notified n 2/13/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 3/22/2019	Email sent 02/06/2019	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 02/06/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 02/21/2019	Spoke to applicant on 02/14/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 02/15/2019	Email sent 02/14/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 8/26/2019	Email sent 02/06/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 4/16/2019	Email sent 02/06/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 03/04/2019	Email sent 02/06/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 02/06/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 03/16/2019	Email sent 02/07/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	proof of Residency / Training	Overturned 2/15/2019	Email sent 02/06/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 2/19/2019	Email sent 02/15/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 02/20/2019	Email sent 02/15/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Permit	Overturned 2/25/2019	Notified on 2/4/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 4/3/2019	Email sent 2/15/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 2/19/2019	Email sent 2/15/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Questions	Overturned 2/19/2019	Notified on 2/11/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 3/14/2019	Email sent 2/8/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Spoke to applicant on 02/19/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 02/20/2019	Email sent on 02/19/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 02/21/2019	Email sent 02/20/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Permit Exempt - not in lotus	Application Withdrawn (federal law enforcement)	Email sent 02/20/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 3/1/2019	Email sent 02/12/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 02/20/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 3/16/2019	Email sent 02/12/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Livescan	Overturned 2/22/2019	email sent 02/20/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 3/19/2019	Email sent 02/13/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Livescan	Overturned 02/21/2019	email sent 02/20/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 4/1/2019	Email sent 02/13/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 3/1/2019	Email sent 02/13/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livscan		Email sent 02/13/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Citizenship	Denied	Notified on 2/22/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 03/08/2019	Email sent 2/15/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Notified on 2/22/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 03/16/2019	Notifed on 2/22/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Notiifed on 2/25/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Residency, Question		Email sent 02/15/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 3/14/2019	Email sent on 2/16/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 02/27/2019	Email sent 02/14/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 2/26/2019	Email sent 02/14/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 2/27/2019	Email sent 2/19/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 3/4/2019	Email sent on 2/19/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 5/20/2019	Email sent on 2/19/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 7/25/2019	Email sent on 2/19/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 3/25/2019	Email sent on 2/19/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 3/18/2019	Email sent on 2/21/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 3/14/2019	Email sent on 2/21/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence		Email sent on 2/26/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Questions	Overturned 02/27/2019	email sent 2/17/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence		Email sent 2/15/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 2/19/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	overturned 6/7/2019	Email sent on 2/21/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 03/01/2019	Email sent on 2/21/209	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 3/25/2019	Email sent on 2/21/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 02/28/2019	Email sent on 02/27/2018	
	Jack Harmel	Training	Overturned 04/25/2019	email sent 2/28/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Quesions	Overturned 09/19/2019	email sent 2/21/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Training	Overturned 09/18/2019	email sent 2/21/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan		email sent 3/1/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Instructor	Overturned 3/21/2019	email sent 3/1/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 03/16/2019	Email sent 02/26/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 02/26/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 3/18/2019	Email sent 2/26/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 3/5/2019	Email sent 2/26/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 3/6/2019	Email sent 03/02/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan, Questions	Overturned 03/20/2019	Email sent 03/02/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Carry Permit approved/withdrawn	Called applicant on 03/04/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Called applicant on 03/04/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	llVESCAN	Overturned 3/4/2019	Email sent on 2//25/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 3/6/2019	Email sent 03/04/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Permit	withdrawn 3/5/2019	Email sent on 3/4/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Questions	Overturned 03/16/2019	email sent 2/22/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Questions	Overturned 03/16/2019	Email sent 2/22/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 3/5/2019	Email sent 2/28/2019	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jeremy Burns	Livescan, Instructor		Email sent 03/04/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 3/5/2019	Email sent on 2/26/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 3/11/2019	Email sent on 2/26/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 3/6/2019	Email sent 3/4/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 3/5/2019	Eamil sent 02/28/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Eamil sent 02/28/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence	Overturned 04/11/2019	Email sent 03/05/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 3/5/2019	Email sent 3/5/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 3/6/2019	Email sent on 2/27/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 03/14/2019	Email sent on 2/27/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Permit Exempt - not in lotus	Withdrawn 03/05/2019	Email sent on 03/05/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 3/6/2019	Email sent on 03/05/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 9/24/2019	Called applicant on 03/05/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 03/06/2019	Email sent 03/05/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 03/06/2019	Email sent on 03/05/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 3/5/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 3/12/2019	Email sent on 2/28/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 3/7/2019	Email sent 3/5/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 3/5/2019	Email sent 3/5/2019 and voicemail 3/5/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 03/16/2019	Email sent 3/5/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 3/5/2019	Left voicemail 3/5/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 4/8/2019	Email sent on 3/1/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 3/6/2019	Email sent on 3/4/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Denied	Email sent on 3/4/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 03/16/2019	Email sent on 3/5/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 03/14/2019	Email sent 03/06/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 03/14/2019	Email sent 03/06/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Questions	Overturned 3/12/2019	Email sent 3/6/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 3/12/2019	Email sent 3/6/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 03/07/2019	Email sent 3/5/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 03/07/2019	Email sent 3/6/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 4/1/2019	Email sent 03/01/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 03/11/2019	Email sent 03/01/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 03/07/2019	Email sent 03/07/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 03/07/2019	Email sent 3/7/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 03/07/2019	Email sent 3/6/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions / Training	Overturned 03/18/2019	Email sent 03/04/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 5/28/2019	Email sent 03/012019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 3/26/2019	Email sent 03/04/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 3/11/2019	Email sent 3/7/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 3/11/2019	Email sent 3/7/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 3/8/2019	Email sent 3/7/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 3/8/2019	Email sent 3/5/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 03/08/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 3/14/2019	Email sent on 3/6/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 3/12/2019	Email sent on 3/6/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 3/14/2019	Email sent on 3/7/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	instructor	Overturned 3/12/2019	Email sent on 3/7/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 3/12/2019		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 7/25/2019	Email sent 3/8/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		EmaIL SENT 03/06/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 03/11/2019	Email sent 03/11/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 03/12/2019	Email sent 03/11/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 3/11/2019	Email sent on 3/7/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 03/11/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 03/25/2019	Email sent 03/11/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 5/9/2019	Email sent 3/8/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 03/11/2019	Email sent 03/11/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 3/12/2019	Email sent 3/9/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 03/18/2019	Email sent 03/12/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence	Overturned 03/18/2019	Email sent 03/12/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 03/12/2019	Email sent 03/12/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 3/12/2019	Email sent 3/9/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 03/12/2019	Email sent 03/12/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 7/22/2019	Email sent 3/12/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 3/18/2019	Email sent 3/12/2019	Left voicemail 3/12/2019
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 03/15/2019	Email sent on 3/11/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Ovrturned 3/25/2019	Email sent on 3/11/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 3/25/2019	Email sent on 3/12/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 3/13/2019	Email sent 3/13/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 3/16/2019	Email sent 3/13/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 3/21/2019	Email sent 3/13/2019	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 3/13/2019	Email sent 3/13/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 3/16/2019	Email sent 3/13/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 03/13/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 03/22/2019	Email sent 03/13/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 03/14/2019	Spoke with applicant on 3/14/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 03/18/2019	Email sent 03/14/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 3/21/2019	Email sent 3/14/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	Overturned 4/5/2019	Email sent 3/15/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 03/15/2019	Email sent 03/15/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 03/15/2019	Email sent 03/15/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Withdrawn - approved for standard	Eamil sent 03/13/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 3/19/2019	Email sent 3/14/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Questions	Overturned 3/15/2019	Email sent 3/14/2019	Left voicemail 3/15/2019
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	Overturned 3/20/2019	Email Sent 3/15/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 03/27/2019	Email sent 03/15/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 4/4/2019	Email sent 03/16/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 03/19/2019	Eamil sent 03/14/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 03/18/2019	Email sent 03/14/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 4/11/2019	Email sent 03/14/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan /Questions		Email sent 03/15/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 3/19/2019	Email sent on 3/15/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 3/19/2019	Email sent on 3/15/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	overturned 3/18/2019	Email sent on 3/18/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 3/18/2019	Email sent on 3/18/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training / Questions	Overturned 05/21/2019	Email sent 03/15/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Eamil sent 03/18/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 03/15/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 03/19/2019	Email sent 03/18/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 03/22/2019	Email sent 3/18/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 3/18/2019	Email sent 3/18/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 4/12/2019	Email sent 3/18/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 4/9/2019	Email sent 3/18/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 03/18/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 03/19/2019	Email sent 3/18/2018	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof Of Residence	Overturned 03/19/2019	Email sent 03/19/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Questions	Overturned 03/26/2019	Email sent 03/19/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 4/17/2019	Email sent on 3/18/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 3/19/2019	Email ent on 3/18/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Proof of residence	Overturned 09/19/2019	email sent 2/7/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent on 3/18/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 3/20/2019	Email sent on 3/18/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent on 3/18/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 04/01/2019	Email sent 3/18/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 03/30/2019	Email sent 3/18/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 3/19/2019	Email sent 3/19/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 3/22/2019	Email sent 3/19/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 3/21/2019	Email sent 3/18/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 3/25/2019	Email sent 3/19/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 3/20/2019	Email sent on 3/19/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 3/20/2019	Email sent on 3/19/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training/Question	Overturned 4/8/2019	Email sent on 3/19/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Proof of residence	Overturned on 4/25/2019	Email sent on 3/19/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 03/20/2019	Email sent 03/20/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 5/28/2019	Email sent on 3/19/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 3/22/2019	Email sent on 3/19/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 03/30/2019	Email sent 3/19/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 3/21/2019	Email sent 3/19/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Firearm documents	Overturned 09/18/2019	Email sent 3/20/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 3/22/2019	Email sent on 3/19/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 4/16/2019	Email sent 03/20/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 03/20/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 3/27/2019	Email sent 3/20/2019	
	Michael Smith	Livscan	Overturned 3/20/2019	Email sent 3/20/2019	
	Michael Smith	Questions	Overturned 3/20/2019	Phone call made on 3/20/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 3/25/2019	Email sent on 03/20/2019	
	Michael Smith	Training		Email sent on 3/20/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 03/21/2019	Email sent 03/20/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 03/21/2019	Email sent 03/20/2019	
	Michael Smith	Training	Overturned 04/02/2019	Email sent on 3/20/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 3/21/2019	Email sent 03/19/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 3/27/2019	Email sent 03/20/2019	
	Michael Smith	Questions & Training	Overturned 3/21/2019	Email sent on 03/20/2019	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Michael Smith	Livescan	Overturned 3/21/2019	Email sent on 3/20/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 3/22/2019	Email sent 3/21/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 3/22/2019	Email sent 03/21/2019	
	Michael Smith	Training	Overturned 3/21/2019	Email sent on 3/21/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 05/28/2019	Email sent 3/21/2019	
	Michael Smith	Questions		Email sent on 3/21/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 03/23/2019	Email sent 03/19/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 03/29/2019	Email sent 3/20/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 4/9/2019	Email sent 3/20/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Questions		Email sent 3/20/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 03/23/2019	Email sent 3/20/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training/Question	Changed to HQL Standard	Email sent 3/20/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 3/20/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor/Questions	Overturned 03/26/2019	Email sent 03/22/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 1/24/2020	Email sent on 3/19/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 3/25/2019	Email sent on 3/19/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor, Question	Overturned 3/22/2019	Email sent on 3/20/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 03/28/2019	Email sent on 3/20/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	overturned 3/22/2019	Email sent on 3/20/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	overturned 3/22/2019	Email sent on 3/20/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	overturned 3/25/2019	Email sent 03/22/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	overturned 03/25/2019	Email sent 03/22/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 3/25/2019	Email sent 3/22/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 3/25/2019	Email sent 3/22/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 4/22/2019	Email sent 3/23/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 7/30/2019	Email sent 03/23/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned on 4/16/2019	Email sent 03/21/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overtunred 03/24/2019	Email sent 03/21/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 03/21/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 4/19/2019	Email sent 03/21/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training / Questions	Overturned 03/29/2019	Email sent 03/22/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 03/22/2019	Email sent 02/22/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Questions	Overturned on 4/16/2019	Email sent 3/21/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 3/26/2019	Email sent on 3/20/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 3/26/2019	Email sent on 3/21/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 3/26/2019	Email sent on 3/21/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Denied	Email sent on 3/21/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question/Physicians Documentation		Email sent on 3/22/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 3/27/2019	Email sent 3/22/2019 and voicemail 3/25/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Livescan	overturned on 4/16/2019	Email sent on 3/22/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 3/27/2019	Email sent 3/23/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/livescan	Overturned 4/4/2019	Email sent on 3/22/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 3/27/2019	Email sent 3/25/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 3/29/2019	Email sent 03/22/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 6/13/2019	Email esent 03/22/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence		Email sent on 3/15/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 03/30/2019	Email sent 3/25/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 05/07/2019	Email sent 03/27/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 03/30/2019	Email sent 03/27/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 5/10/2019	Email sent 3/25/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned on 4/1/2019	Email sent on 3/25/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 3/28/2019	Email sent 3/26/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 3/28/2019	Email sent 3/27/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 3/29/2019	Email sent 03/27/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 03/27/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 4/1/2019	Email sent 3/27/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 03/30/2019	Email sent 3/27/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 03/30/2019	Email sent 03/28/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 03/27/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Denied 4/9/2019	Email sent 3/26/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 5/9/2019	Email sent 03/28/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 4/1/2019	Email sent 03/28/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 4/2/2019	Email sent on 3/27/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor, Question	Overturned 04/02/2019	Email sent 03/29/2019	Question answered
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 3/29/2019	Email sent 03/28/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 3/29/2019	Email sent 03/29/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Citizenship	Overturned 3/30/2019	Email sent 03/30/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 04/01/2019	Email sent 03/30/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan, Instructor		Email sent 03/30/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan, Instructor	Overturned 7/25/2019	Email sent 03/30/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training, Question	Overturned 4/1/2019	Email sent 04/01/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 04/02/2019	Email sent 04/01/2019	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 4/8/2019	Email sent 3/28/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 04/01/2019	Email sent 04/01/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training, Question	Overturned 04/01/2019	Email sent 04/01/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 4/2/2019	Email sent on 3/28/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 04/01/2019	Email sent 04/01/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 4/1/2019	Email sent on 4/1/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 4/1/2019	Email sent 3/30/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Probation	Overturned 04/08/2019	Left message on 04/01/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 4/15/2019	Email sent 3/30/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Switched to Std & Overturned 4/11/2019	Email sent 3/30/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 4/01/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Questions	Overturned 4/2/2019	Email sent 3/28/2019 & called 4/1/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residence	Overturned 04/08/2019	Email sent on 04/01/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 4/2/2019	Email sent 3/29/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 4/2/2019	Email send 04/01/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor, Question	Overturned 04/02/2019	Email sent 04/02/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 4/4/2019	Emailsent on 4/1/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 4/2/2019	Email sent on 4/1/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent on 4/1/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Questions	overturned 5/16/2019	Email sent on 4/1/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 04/03/2019	Email sent 04/02/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 4/25/2019	Email sent 04/01/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 04/04/2019	Email sent 04/02/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 2/12/2020	Email sent 04/02/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 2/19/2020	Email sent 4/1/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 4/2/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 4/3/2019	Email sent 4/2/2019	
	Skipped	Skipped			
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 04/18/2019	Email sent 04/02/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 04/02/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 04/02/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training / Questions		Email sent 04/02/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 06/21/2019	Email sent 04/03/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Question		Email sent 4/1/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 04/23/2019	Email sent 04/03/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 04/03/2019	Email sent 04/03/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 5/6/2019	Email sent 4/3/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 4/4/2019	Email sent 4/3/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training / Livescan	Overturned 9/19/2019	Email sent 04/03/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 4/9/2019	Email sent 4/3/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Questions	Overturned 4/4/2019	Email sent 4/3/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 4/8/2019	Email sent on 4/1/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor, Question	Overturned 04/08/2019	Email sent on 4/4/2019	Question answered on 4/4/2019
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 4/4/2019	Email sent 4/4/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 4/4/2019	Email sent 4/4/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 4/10/2019	Email sent 4/4/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 04/23/2019	Email sent 4/4/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned on 4/4/2019	Email sent on 4/1/2019 /voice message left 4/4/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Applicant Denied	Email sent 4/3/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan / Questions	Overturned 04/23/2019	Email sent 04/02/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 04/03/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 04/23/2019	Email sent 04/04/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 04/08/2019	Email sent 4/4/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent on 04/03/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent on 4/4/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan, Instructor	Overturned 04/23/2019	Email sent on 04/05/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor		Email sent on 4/4/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 04/08/2019	Email sent 04/05/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 04/23/2019	Email sent 04/05/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 04/05/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 04/08/2019	Email sent 04/05/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 04/08/2019	Email sent 4/4/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 04/05/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions & Training		Applicant called 04/05/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 04/08/2019	Email sent 4/5/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 04/08/2019	Email sent 4/5/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 5/14/2019	Email sent 4/5/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 4/10/2019	Email sent 4/5/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Questions	Overturned 5/23/2019	Email sent 4/5/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 4/5/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 4/5/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 5/2/2019	Email sent 4/5/2019	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 04/09/2019	Email sent 4/5/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	overtened 4/16/2019	Email sent 4/5/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 4/8/2019	Email sent 4/5/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 04/08/2019	Email sent 4/5/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 04/08/2019	Email sent 4/8/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 04/04/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 04/09/2019	Email sent 04/08/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 04/09/2019	Email sent 04/08/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 04/05/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 4/16/2019	Email sent 4/8/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 4/16/2019	Email sent 4/8/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 5/15/2019	Email sent 04/06/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 04/05/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 04/24/2019	Email sent 04/06/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 04/10/2019	Email sent 04/08/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 04/06/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor, Question		Email sent 04/08/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 04/12/2019	Email sent 04/09/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Proof of residence	Overturned 09/18/2019	email sent 4/09/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livecsan	Overturned 04/17/2019	Email sent 04/09/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Instructor/livescan		Called applicant 4/9/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Citizenship	Denied	Emailed applicant on 4/9/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 4/16/2019	Emailed applicant on 4/9/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Emailed applicant on 4/9/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 4/10/2019	Emailed applicant on 4/9/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 05/23/2019	Email sent 04/10/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 4/16/2019	Email sent 4/9/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Proof of residence	Overturned 5/30/2019	enail sent 03/16/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Pending trial disposition/closed 7-22	Overturned 09/18/2019	called applicant 4/10/19	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 04/11/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 04/12/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Proof of residence	Overturned 4/23/2019	email sent 03/27/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 04/08/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 04/22/2019	Email sent 04/15/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 04/15/2019	Email sent 04/15/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 04/15/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 04/15/2019	Email sent 04/15/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor / Livescan		Email sent 04/11/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Residency		Email sent 04/11/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 04/12/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 04/16/2019	Email sent 04/15/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 04/15/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan / Training		Email sent 04/10/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Residency / Livescan	Overturned on 4/16/2019	Email sent 04/15/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship	Overturned on 4/16/2019	Email sent on 4/15/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 04/16/2019	Email sent 04/16/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of residence		Called applicant 4/16/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 4/18/2019	Emailed applicant on 4/16/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 4/18/2019	Emailed applicant on 4/16/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 5/13/2019	Email sent 4/17/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 4/17/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan / Residency	full denial	Email sent 04/15/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 04/15/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 4/22/2019	Email sent 4/17/2019	Left voicemail 4/17/2019
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 4/18/2019	Email sent 4/16/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor / Questions		Email sent 04/15/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor / Questions	Overturned 10/31/2019	Email sent 04/15/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor / Questions	Overturned 5/31/2019	Email sent 04/15/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 04/25/2019	
	ASkins, Gerald	Training / Questions		Email sent 04/15/2019	
	ASkins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 04/15/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Switched to Standard and Overturned	Email sent 4/17/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 04/18/2019	Email sent 4/16/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 04/18/2019	Email sent 04/18/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 4/17/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Proof of residence		email sent 04/06/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Proof of residence	overturned 7/9/2019 - obtained MD OLN	email sent 4/06/2019	
	ASkins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 4/25/2018	Email sent 04/15/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 4/17/2019	Spoke with applicant 4/18/2019
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 4/18/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 4/22/2019	Email sent 4/18/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 4/22/2019	Email sent 4/18/2019	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 8/8/2019	Email sent 4/18/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned on 4/19/2019	Email sent 4/18/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned on 5/3/2019	Email sent 04/16/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Quetions	Overturned on 4/19/2019	Email sent 04/17/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 4/18/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 4/19/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 4/22/2019	Left voicemail 4/19/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		email sent 4/18/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 4/22/2019	Eamil sent 04/19/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 6/10/2020	Email, sent 04/19/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 4/30/2019	Email, sent 04/19/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned on 5/14/2019	Email sent on 4/18/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 5/14/2019	Email sent on 4/18/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 4/22/2019	Email sent on 4/18/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 4/22/2019	Email sent on 4/18/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 4/22/2019	Email sent on 4/18/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Proof of residence	Overturned 9/18/2019	email sent 4/22/2109	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 4/24/2019	email sent 4/18/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Questions	Overturned 4/24/2019	Email sent 4/18/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 5/28/2019	Email sent 4/19/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Questions	Overturned 5/28/2019	Email sent 4/20/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 4/23/2019	Email sent 4/22/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 5/14/2019	Email sent on 04/22/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question/ Hunting License	Overturned 03/19/2020	Email sent 04/23/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	Overturned 4/29/2019	Email sent 04/23/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Training	Overturned 4/30/2019	Email sent 4/23/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 5/14/2019	Email sent 4/19/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	instructor	Overturned 4/24/2019	Email sent 4/19/219	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 5/28/2019	Email sent 4/22/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 8/8/2019	Email sent 04/19/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 4/26/2019	Email sent 4/23/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 5/31/2010	Email sent 4/23/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence		Email sent 4/23/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Switched to Standard and Overturned 5/2/2019	Email sent 4/23/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 4/25/2019	Email sent 4/23/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 4/29/2019	Email sent 04/24/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 5/10/2019	Email sent 04/24/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 4/23/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 4/23/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 04/25/2019	Email sent 4/24/2019	
	Michael Smith	Questions		Email sent 4/24/2019	
	Michael Smith	Questions	Overturned 04/24/2019	Email sent 4/24/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 4/30/2019	Email sent 4/22/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 4/30/2019	Email sent 4/23/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Questions	Full Denial	Email sent 4/23/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 6/3/2019	Email sent 4/23/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 4/25/2019	Email sent 4/24/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Full Denial	Email sent 4/22/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 4/25/2019	Email sent 4/23/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 5/10/2019	Email sent 4/24/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 5/10/2019	Email sent 4/24/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 5/10/2019	Email sent 4/23/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 5/10/2019	Email sent 4/24/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Full Denial	Email sent 4/25/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 04/22/2019	
	Burns, Jeremy	Livescan	Overturned 04/27/2019	Email sent 04/25/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 5/10/2019	Email sent 4/24/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 5/9/2019	Email sent 4/24/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 5/10/2019	Email sent 4/24/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 5/10/2019	Email sent 4/24/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 5/10/2019	Email sent 4/24/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 04/27/2019	Email sent 4/23/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 4/26/2019	Email sent 4/24/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship	Overturned 5/10/2019	Email sent 4/24/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 04/29/2019	Email sent 4/25/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 4/29/2019	Email sent 4/25/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 07/31/2019	Email sent 4/24/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 04/22/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 04/23/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 5/14/2019	Email sent 04/23/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 04/23/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 04/23/2019	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 04/30/2019	Email sent04/27/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/16/2019	Email sent 04/27/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/10/2019	Email sent 04/27/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 04/29/2019	Email sent 04/27/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan, Instructor	Overturned 5/10/2019	Email sent 04/29/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Proof of residence	Overturned 8/13/2019	Email sent 04/18/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Proof of residence	Overturned 12/12/2019	Email sent 04/18/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Proof of residence	Overturned 8/22/2019	email sent 04/11/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 5/6/2019	Eamil sent 04/25/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 12/16/2019	Email sent 04/25/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 05/01/2019	Email sent 04/30/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/6/2019	Email sent 04/30/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan, Instructor	Overturned 5/1/2019	Email sent 04/30/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 7/2/2019	Email sent 04/30/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/6/2019	Email sent 04/30/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 4/30/2019	Email sent 4/30/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions		Email sent 4/29/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 5/6/2019	Email sent 4/29/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 5/6/2019	Email sent 4/29/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livecsan	Overturned 5/1/2019	Email sent 4/30/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 04/30/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 05/06/2019	Email sent 05/01/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Oveerturned 5/14/2019	Email sent 04/30/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 5/10/2019	Email send 05/01/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan, Training		Email, sent 04/30/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 6/11/2019	Email sent 04/30/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 5/6/2019	Email sent 4/30/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 5/1/2019	Email sent 4/30/2019	Left voicemail 5/1/2019
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 5/6/2019	Email sent 4/30/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan - HGP Application Pending	Overturned 5/16/2019	Email sent 4/30/2019	
	ASkins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 5/15/2019	Email sent 04/30/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 5/10/2019	Email sent 04/30/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 04/30/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 05/14/2019	Email sent 05/03/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 5/14/2019	Email sent 05/03/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 5/6/2019	Email sent 05/03/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 05/06/2019	Email sent 05/03/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 05/06/2019	Email sent 5/1/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Changed to Permit Exempt	Email sent 5/2/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 5/10/2019	Email sent 5/1/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 5/6/2019	Email sent 5/1/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 6/7/2019	Email sent 5/1/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 5/6/2019	Email sent 5/1/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overtunred 5/6/2019	Email sent 5/1/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 5/14/2019	Email 5/2/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 05/01/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 05/01/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 5/10/2019	Email sent 05/02/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan / Questions	Overturned 6/3/2019	Email sent 05/02/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 05/08/2019	Email sent 05/06/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Proof of residence	Overturned 5/28/2019	email sent 04/22/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 05/22/2019	Email sent 05/06/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 5/3/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 5/14/2019	Email sent 05/06/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 05/01/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training, Residency	Overturned 5/31/2019	Email sent 05/01/2019	
	aSkins, Gerald	lIVESCAN		eMAIL SENT 05/02/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 5/8/2019	Email sent 5/6/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions		Email sent 5/6/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions		Email sent 5/6/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 05/28/2019	Email sent 5/6/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 5/8/2019	Email sent 5/6/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 5/10/2019	Email sent 5/6/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 5/10/2019	Email sent 5/6/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 05/08/2019	Email sent 05/07/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 05/08/2019	Email sent 05/07/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 5/14/2019	Email sent 5/6/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 5/8/2019	Email sent 05/06/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Permit		Email sent5/6/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 5/10/2019	Email sent 05/07/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 05/07/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 1/16/2020	Email sent 05/072019	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 5/8/2019	Email sent 5/7/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 5/29/2019	Email sent 05/07/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 6/4/2019	Email sent 05/06/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 5/8/2019	Email sent 5/7/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 5/10/2019	Email sent 5/7/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 5/10/2019	Email sent 5/7/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 05/14/2019	Email sent 5/7/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 05/08/2019	Email sent 5/7/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 5/10/2019	Email sent 5/7/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 5/10/2019	Email sent 5/6/2019	
	Jack Harmel	proof of residence	Withdrawm 10/11/2019	email sent 5/5/2019	
	Jack Harmel	No firearm information	Overturned 10/11/2019	email sent 04/29/2019	
	Jack Harmel	No firearm information	Full Denial (prohibited)	email sent 04/29/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/10/2019	email sent 05/08/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 05/08/2019	Email sent 05/08/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 5/13/2019	Email sent 5/9/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 5/10/2019	Email sent 5/9/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 5/10/2019	Email sent 5/9/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 5/10/2019	Email sent 5/9/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 5/14/2019	Email sent 5/8/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 6/25/2019	Email sent 5/8/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 5/10/2019	Email sent 5/8/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 05/10/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 5/13/2019	Email sent 5/9/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	proof of residence	not a maryland resident	Email sent 5/9/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 5/14/2019	Email sent 5/9/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livscan	Overturned 6/25/2019	Email sent 05/07/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Residency		Email sent 05/07/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship	Full Denial (Not legally in US)	Email sent 5/8/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 6/4/2019	Email sent 5/8/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 1/23/2020	Email sent 5/8/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 6/8/2019	Email sent 5/8/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	proof of residence		Email sent 5/9/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 5/16/2019	Email sent 5/9/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 5/15/2019	Email sent 5/9/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship	Overturned 05/14/2019	Email sent 5/10/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 6/3/2019	Email sent 5/10/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	proof of residence	Overturned 5/20/2019	Email sent 5/10/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan / Training		Email sent 05/08/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 6/25/2019	Email sent 5/10/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 5/14/2019	Email sent 5/10/2019	
	Jack Harmel	proof of residence	Overturned 6/3/2019	email sent 5/7/2019	
	Jack Harmel	proof of residence	withdraw applied for wrong application	email sent 5/8/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 5/15/2019	Email sent 5/10/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 6/13/2019	Email sent 5/10/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 6/19/2019	Email sent 5/11/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 8/7/2019	Email sent 05/09/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/24/2019	Email sent 05/15/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 6/25/2019	Email sent 05/15/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 05/29/2019	Email sent 05/15/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions		Email sent 5/13/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 05/10/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 5/21/2019	Email 5/11/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 05/09/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	Overturned 5/20/2019	Email sent 5/16/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 5/22/2019	Email sent 5/13/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 6/4/2019	Email sent 5/14/2019	
	Jack Harmel	proof of residence	Overturneed 12/31/2019	email sent 5/10/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor / Questions	Overturned 6/11/2019	Email sent 05/10/2019	
	Jack Harmel	proof of residence	Withdrawn 10/11/2019	email sent 05/16/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/livescan	Overturned 6/25/2019	Email sent 5/14/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 6/25/2019	Email sent 5/14/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	denied	Email sent 5/14/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 5/23/2019	Email sent 5/14/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 5/28/2019	Email sent 05/13/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 6/25/2019	Email sent 5/13/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 5/22/2019	Email sent 5/15/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 5/22/2019	Email sent 5/15/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 5/21/2019	Email sent 5/15/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 5/24/2019	Email sent 5/15/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Denied	Email sent 5/20/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 7/15/2019	Email sent 5/13/2019	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 05/14/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 6/10/2019	Email sent 5/13/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 05/13/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 8/5/2019	Email sent 05/14/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 6/5/2019	Email sent 5/15/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 6/5/2019	Email sent 5/15/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	proof of residence	Overturned 5/22/2019	Email sent 5/16/2019	
	ASkins, Gerald	Training	Submitted Standard application	email sent 05/16/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 5/23/2019	Email sent 5/16/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 5/23/2019	Email sent 5/16/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		email sent 05/16/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 05/24/2019	Email sent 05/23/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 06/25/2019	Email sent 5/16/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 05/17/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 5/28/2019	Email sent 5/21/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 2/28/2020	Email sent 5/21/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 5/28/2019	Email sent 5/20/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 5/20/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 5/20/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Livescan	withdrawn 6/3/2019	Email sent 5/20/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence	Overturned 5/28/2019	Email sent 5/21/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence		Email sent 5/22/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 05/28/2019	Email sent 05/24/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 6/17/2019	Email sent 05/24/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 05/29/2019	Email sent 05/28/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 05/29/2019	Email sent 05/28/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 7/18/2019	Email sent 5/22/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Proof of residence		email sent 5/28/2019	
	Jack Harmel	gun information		email sent 5/28/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 6/17/2019	Email sent 5/25/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 05/29/2019	Email sent 5/25/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 05/29/2019	Email sent 5/28/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 6/18/2019	Email sent 5/23/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Instructor		Email sent 5/23/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 6/6/2019	Email sent 05/29/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 6/3/2019	Email sent 5/22/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 8/23/2019	Email sent 5/22/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 5/29/2019	Email sent 5/22/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 5/29/2019	Email sent 5/22/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 6/4/2019	Email sent 5/22/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 05/29/2019	Email sent 05/29/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 05/29/2019	Email sent 5/23/2019	
	Jack Harmel	firearm documents		email sent 5/29/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instuctor	Overturned 6/11/2019	Email sent 05/25/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Residency		Email sent 05/25/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 05/29/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 05/30/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 06/04/2019	Email sent 05/30/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 06/06/2019	Email sent 05/30/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Full Denial	Email sent 05/28/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 05/30/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 6/5/2019	Email sent 05/29/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Proof of residence		Email sent 5/29/2019	5/30/2019
	Jack Harmel	firearm documents		Email sent 5/30/3019	5/30/2019
	Jack Harmel	Proof of residence		Email sent 5/30/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Proof of residence		email sent 5/30/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 6/5/2019	Email sent 5/30/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 6/3/2019	Email sent 05/29/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 7/2/2019	Email sent 5/31/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 7/10/2019	Email sent 05/31/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Questions	Overturned 5/31/2019	Email sent 5/31/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 6/8/2019	Email sent 5/31/2019	
	Jack Harmel	firearm documents		Email sent 5/31/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 7/16/2019	Email sent 5/31/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	overturned 6/13/2019	Email sent 5/31/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 6/25/2019	Email sent 5/31/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Proof of residence	Overturned 09/03/2019	Email sent 5/31/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Instructor	Overturned 6/3/2019	Email sent 5/31/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Instructor/Livescan	Applicant submitting a Permit Exempt appl	Email sent 5/31/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Instructor	Overturned 6/5/2019	Email sent 5/31/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Instructor	Overturned 6/3/2019	Email sent 5/31/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Instructor	Overturned 6/5/2019	Email sent 5/31/2019	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Question		Email sent 5/31/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 6/4/2019	Email sent 5/31/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 6/5/2019	Email sent 5/31/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Firearm Information	Overturned 7/1/2019	email sent 5/31/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 6/7/2019	Email sent 6/3/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 06/03/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 6/13/2019	Email sent 5/31/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 6/5/2019	Email sent 06/03/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 6/5/2019	Email sent 05/31/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions		Email sent 5/31/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned	Email sent 06/04/2019	
	Jack Harmel	firearm documents		Email sent 06/03/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Proof of residence		Email sent 06/03/2019	
	Jack Harmel	firearm documents		Email sent 06/03/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 6/5/2019	Email sent 6/4/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 06/04/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 06/06/2019	Email sent 06/04/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 06/05/2019	Email sent 06/04/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 6/5/2019	Email sent 06/03/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overtuned 6/5/2019	Email sent 06/03/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 6/10/2019	Email sent 6/4/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 6/10/2019	Email sent 6/3/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 6/5/2019	Email sent 6/4/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question/Instructor	Overturned 06/06/2019	Email sent 06/05/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 6/10/2019	Email sent 6/4/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question/Instructor	Overturned 6/6/2019	Email sent 06/05/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 06/05/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 8/5/2019	Email sent 06/05/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 06/11/2019	Email sent 06/05/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 06/13/2019	Email sent 06/06/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 6/18/2019	Email sent 06/06/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 10/10/2019	Email sent 6/4/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overtrned 6/8/2019	Email sent 6/5/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 6/13/2019	Email sent 6/5/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 6/7/2019	Email sent 6/6/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 6/13/2019	Email sent 6/6/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 6/10/2019	Email sent 6/6/2019	
	Jack Harmel	firearm documents		Email sent 6/7/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Proof of residence		Email sent 6/7/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 6/10/2019	Email sent 6/8/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 6/10/2019	Email sent 6/8/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 7/10/2019	Email sent 06/05/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions, Training		Email sent 06/05/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 6/20/2019	Email sent 06/05/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 6/11/2019	Email sent 06/07/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 6/24/2019	Email sent 06 07/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 7/30/2019	Email sent 06/07/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 06/07/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 6/10/2019	Email sent 6/7/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 6/10/2019	Email sent 6/7/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 7/24/2019	Email sent 6/7/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 6/10/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Proof of residence		Email sent 6/10/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Proof of residence		Email sent 6/10/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Proof of residence		Email sent 6/10/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence	Overturned 7/11/2019	Email sent 6/10/2019	
	Jack Harmel	firearm documents		Email sent 6/11/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 06/10/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 06/13/2019	Email sent 06/12/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 06/13/2019	Email sent 06/12/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 6/13/2019	Email sent 6/12/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 6/10/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 6/14/2019	Email sent 6/10/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 6/28/2019	Email sent 6/13/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 7/11/2019	Email sent 6/12/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 6/12/2019	
	Jack Harmel	firearm documents		Email sent 6/13/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 06/17/2019	Email sent 6/12/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 9/18/2019	Email sent 06/13/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 6/17/2019	Email sent 06/13/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 9/18/2019	Email sent 6/11/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 9/18/2019	Email sent 6/12/2019	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 9/18/2019	Email sent 6/12/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/21/2019	Email sent 6/13/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 6/20/2019	Email sent 06/14/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 6/24/2019	Email sent 6/13/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Livescan	Denied	Email sent 6/12/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Proof of residence		Email sent 6/17/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 6/18/2019	Email sent 6/14/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship	Overturned 7/30/2019	Email sent/VM 6/17/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Proof of residence		Email sent 6/17/2019	
	Jack Harmel	firearm documents		Email sent 6/17/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Training	Overturned 6/19/2019	Email sent 6/17/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	LiveScan	Overturned 6/17/2019	Email sent 6/17/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Proof of residence		Email sent 6/17/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Proof of residence		Email sent 6/17/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 7/10/2019	Email sent 06/12/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions		Email sent 06/18/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 6/25/2019	Email sent 6/14/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Questions	Overturned 6/19/2019	Email sent 6/18/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Training	Overturned 7/3/2019	Email sent 6/18/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Ice Responce		Sent 06/14/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor / Livescan	Overturned 8/1/2019	Email sent 06/14/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor / Livescan	Overturned 8/1/2019	Email sent 06/14/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	LiveScan	Overturned 6/19/2019	Eamil sent 6/18/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 6/25/2019	Email sent 6/17/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 06/21/2019	Email sent 6/17/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 06/20/2019	Email sent 6/19/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Proof of residence		Email sent 6/19/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 6/20/2019	Email sent 6/19/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 06/20/2019	Email sent 06/20/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 6/20/2019	Pending Wear/Carry Application
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 6/20/2019	Email sent 6/20/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 6/20/2019	Email sent 6/20/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 7/15/2019	Email sent 6/21/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 6/26/2019	Email sent 6/20/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Withdrawn -retired military 6/25/2019	Email sent 6/20/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 07/03/2019	Email sent 6/21/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 07/01/2019	Email sent 06/21/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 06/21/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 8/26/2019	Email sent 6/20/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 8/26/2019	Email sent 6/20/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Proof of residence		Email sent 6/24/2019	
	Jack Harmel	firearm documents	Overturned 7/2/2019	Email sent 6/24/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 6/26/2019	Email sent 6/20/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 6/26/2019	Email sent 6/20/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 06/20/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Proof of residence		Email sent 06/26/2019	
	Jack Harmel	Proof of residence	Overturned 7/1/2019	Email sent 06/26/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 07/15/2019	Email sent 6/26/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 07/01/2019	Email sent 6/25/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned, Changed to Training Exempt	Email sent 6/24/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	Overturned 7/1/2019	Email sent 6/26/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Question	Overturned 7/31/2019	Email sent 6/26/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of residence	Overturned 7/2/2019	Email sent 6/26/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 6/28/2019	Email sent 6/25/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 9/18/2019	Email sent 06/24/2019	
	ASkins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 06/24/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions		Email sent 6/26/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 07/01/2019	Email sent 6/26/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 7/24/2019	Email sent 6/21/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 06/25/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 6/25/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 7/1/2019	Email sent 6/25/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Ovrturned 7/1/2019	Email sent 6/26/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 7/2/2019	Email sent 6/26/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship		Email sent 6/26/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 7/3/2019	Email sent 6/26/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 7/1/2019	Email sent 6/26/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 07/24/2019	Email sent 06/26/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 06/26/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 7/8/2019	Email sent 06/28/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 7/3/2019	Email sent 06/27/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Full Denial	Email sent 06/27/2019	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 7/15/2019	Email sent 6/27/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 7/3/2019	Email sent 6/27/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Residency		Email sent 06/28/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 07/24/2019	Email sent 06/28/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 06/28/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 7/15/2019	Email sent 07/02/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor, citizenship	Overturned 7/8/2019	Email seny 7/2/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question		Email sent 07/03/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 07/04/2019	Email sent 07/03/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence		Email sent 7/1/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question, Instructor		Email sent 07/03/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 07/04/2019	Email sent 07/03/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor, Livescan	Overturned 10/18/2019	Email sent 07/04/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question, Proof of Residence	Overturned 07/29/2019	Email sent 07/04/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training, Questions		Email sent 7/5/2019	
	ASkins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 07/09/2019	Email sent 07/02/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 07/02/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email send 06/29/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 7/8/2019	Email sent 7/2/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 07/10/2019	Email sent 7/3/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 7/15/2019	Email sent 7/2/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 7/2/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/23/2019	Email sent 7/3/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 7/11/2019	Email sent 7/2/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 07/03/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	firearm documents		Email sent 7/2/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 07/24/2019	Email sent 07/08/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 07/24/2019	Email sent 07/08/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 7/15/2019	Email sent 7/9/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence	Overturned 7/15/2019	Email sent 7/9/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence/ Gun information		Email sent 7/9/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence		Email sent 7/9/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training/Question	Overturned 12/09/2019, Changed to Standard	Email sent 7/3/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 7/8/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 7/31/2019	Email sent 7/8/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Notified 7/10/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 7/15/2019	Email sent 7/9/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 7/12/2019	Email sent 7/9/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 07/24/2019	Email sent 7/9/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Questions	Overturned 7/22/2019	Email sent 7/10/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 7/12/2019	Email sent 7/10/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Instructor	Overturned 7/11/2019	Email sent 7/11/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overtuned 07/24/2019	Email sent 07/08/2019	
	.	.	Overturned 7/15/2019	Email sent 7/9/2019	
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Overturned 07/24/2019	Email sent 7/16/19	
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Overturned 07/16/2019		
	Michael Smith	Instructor	Overturned 7/16/2019	Email sent	7/11/2019
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 7/15/2019	Email sent 7/10/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 08/06/2019	Email sent 7/10/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	resubmitted a new appl in 2020	Email sent 07/12/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Liescan / Questions		Email sent 07/12/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 9/18/2019	Email sent 07/12/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 8/9/2019	Email sent 07/12/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence		Email sent 07/9/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 07/15/2019	Email sent 07/12/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 7/13/2019	Email sent 7/12/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 7/13/2019	Email sent 7/12/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 7/16/2019	Email sent 7/12/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 7/16/2019	Email sent 7/12/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 7/18/2019	Email sent 7/12/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship	Overturned 07/15/2019	Email sent 7/12/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 07/15/2019	Email sent 7/12/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 07/15/2019	Email sent 7/12/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 7/12/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 07/16/2019	Email sent 7/12/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 07/14/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Traing	Overturned 7/22/2019	Email sent 07/15/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 7/30/2019	Email sent 07/12/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/26/2019	Email sent 7/15/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Question	Overturned 8/1/2019	Email sent 7/15/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residence		Email sent 07/16/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 07/22/2019	Email sent 07/16/2019	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 07/14/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 8/8/2019	Email sent 07/14/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 07/18/2019	Email sent 7/14/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Question	Overturned 07/17/2019	Email sent 7/16/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 8/13/2019	Email sent 7/15/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 07/17/2019	Email sent 7/15/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 8/12/2019	Email sent 07/14/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 07/18/2019	Email sent 7/15/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 7/18/2019	Email sent 7/16/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 7/17/2019	Email sent 7/16/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/21/2019	Email sent 7/16/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 7/22/2019	Email sent 7/15/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 7/22/2019	Email sent 7/17/2019	
	ASkins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 07/17/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information		Email sent 07/10/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan, Questions	Overturned 9/25/2019	Email sent 07/17/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 07/18/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Residency		Email sent 07/18/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information		Email sent 07/18/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information	Overturned 7/30/2019	Email sent 07/18/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 07/24/2019	Email sent 07/18/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor/Citizenship	Overturned	Email sent 07/18/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 7/23/2019	Email sent 7/17/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 7/17/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned	Email sent 7/19/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned	Email sent 7/19/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Residency	Overturned	Email sent 7/19/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned	Email sent 7/19/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Citizenship	Overturned		
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 7/17/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 7/23/2019	Email sent 7/17/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 7/22/2019	Email sent 7/17/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 7/22/2019	Email sent 7/17/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 7/24/2019	Email sent 7/17/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Questions	Overturned 7/24/2019	Email sent 7/17/2019	
	ASkins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 7/23/2019	Email sent 7/17/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/1/2019	Email sent 7/18/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 07/23/2019	Email sent 7/19/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions		Email sent 7/19/2019	
	Jack harmel	Proof of residence		Email sent 7/22/2019	
	Jack harmel	Proof of residence		Email sent 7/22/2019	
	Jack harmel	Proof of residence		Email sent 7/22/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 07/23/2019	Email sent 7/19/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 07/23/2019	Email sent 7/18/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 7/25/2019	Email sent 7/18/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 7/23/2019	Email sent 7/18/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Livescan		Email sent 7/18/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 8/21/2019	Email sent 7/19/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 7/24/2019	Email sent 7/23/2019	
	Jack harmel	Proof of residence		Email sent 07/24/2019	
	Jack harmel	Proof of residence		Email sent 07/24/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions		Email sent 7/23/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 07/25/2019	Email sent 07/25/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 8/13/2019	Email sent 7/24/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information		Email sent 7/26/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 07/24/2019	
	ASkins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 8/15/2019	Email sent 07/25/2019	
	ASkins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 07/26/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 07/28/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 0726/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 07/26/2019	
	ASkins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 7/30/2019	Email sent 07/25/2019	
	ASkins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 7/30/2019	Email sent 07/25/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residence		Email sent 07/29/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	firearm information		Email sent 07/24/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Denied	Email sent 07/29/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question/Instructor	Overturned 07/29/2019	Email sent 07/29/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 07/29/2019	Email sent 07/29/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 07/31/2019	Email sent 7/29/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 7/31/2019	Email sent 7/26/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/1/2019	Email sent 7/25/2019	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/1/2019	Email sent 7/25/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 7/31/2019	Email sent 7/25/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/2/2019	Email sent 7/26/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 7/31/2019	Email sent 7/30/2019	7/26/2019
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 7/26/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	firearm information	Overturned 7/31/2019	Email sent 7/30/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 07/22/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Denied	Email sent 7/26/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 5/7/2020	Email sent 7/30/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Question	Overturned 8/23/2019	Email sent 7/30/2019	Left voicemail 7/31/2019
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 8/10/2019	Email sent 7/29/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/17/2019	Email sent 7/31/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 9/2/2019		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 7/31/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Residency		Email sent 7/31/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 8/7/2019	Email sent 8/1/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 8/6/2019	Email sent 8/1/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 8/12/2019	Email sent 8/2/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/5/2019	Email sent 8/2/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 08/12/2019	Email sent 8/2/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned	Email sent 08/02/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/5/2019	Email sent 08/02/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 8/1/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 8/9/2019	Email sent 8/1/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	overturned 8/6/2019	Email sent 8/1/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 08/06/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned	Email sent 08/06/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 08/06/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 8/6/2019	Email sent 08/05/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 11/21/2019		
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Livescan		Email sent 8/5/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 9/16/2019	Email sent 07/23/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 08/05/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 08/17/2019	Email sent 8/5/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned	Email sent 07/25/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	overturned 8/19/2019	Email sent 08/05/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 11/27/2019	Email sent 8/6/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 9/11/2019	Email sent 8/5/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions		Email sent 8/5/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	overturned 8/8/2019	Email sent 8/5/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	overturned 8/20/2019	Email sent 8/6/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Questions	Overturned 12/29/2020	Email sent 8/5/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 8/9/2019		
	Jack harmel	firearm information		Email Sent 08/07/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	switched to Standard	Email sent 08/06/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 8/9/2019	Email sent 08/06/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 8/8/2019	Email sent 08/06/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 8/7/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 8/19/2019	Email sent 8/7/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 8/13/2019	Email sent 8/7/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 8/12/2019	Email sent 8/7/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 8/9/2019	Email sent 8/7/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 8/7/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 11/25/2019	Email sent 8/7/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information	Withdrawn/Wrong app completed 10/28/19	Email sent 8/8/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information		email sent 8/8/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 8/12/2019	Email sent 8/7/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/3/2019	Email sent 8/8/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overtunred 2/26/2020	Email sent 08/07/2019	
	ASkins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 08/08/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 8/8/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor		Email sent 8/8/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 9/6/2019	Email sent 8/8/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 8/12/2019	Email sent 8/8/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 08/17/2019	Email sent 08/09/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 08/17/2019	Email sent 08/12/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 08/17/2019	Email sent 08/12/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2019	Email sent 8/12/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/16/2019	Email sent 08/12/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 8/12/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 8/17/2019	Email sent 08/12/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	firearm information	Overturned 8/13/2019	Email sent 8/12/2019	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Monique Mitchell	firearm information		Email sent 8/12/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	firearm information	Overturned 8/13/2019	Contacted 8/12/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	firearm information		Email sent 8/12/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence	Overturned 8/14/2019	Email sent 8/13/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2019	Email sent on 8/9/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2019	Email sent 8/13/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/03/2019	Email sent 08/13/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 9/16/2019	Email sent 8/13/20109	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 08/14/2019	Email sent 08/13/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 9/12/2019	Email sent 8/12/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence	Overturned 8/19/2019	Email sent 8/12/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 08/15/2019	Email sent 08/14/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 08/17/2019	Email sent 08/14/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	firearm information	Overturned 8/23/2019	Email sent 8/14/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence	Overturned 8/19/2019	Email sent 8/14/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 1/10/2020	Email sent 8/13/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 8/15/2019	Email sent 08/13/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 8/21/2019	Email sent 08/15/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 8/27/2019	Email sent 8/14/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 08/16/2019	Email sent 08/15/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 9/3/2019	Email sent 8/14/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information	Overturned 08/15/2019	Email sent 8/15/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 08/22/2019	Email sent 8/14/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information		Email sent 08/15/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 08/16/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	submitted a Permit exempt application	Email sent 8/15/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 08/16/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 10/11/2019	Email sent 08/16/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 08/26/2019	Email sent 08/16/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 8/19/2019	Email sent 08/16/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Alien Response	Overturned 8/20/2019	Inquiry made 08/16/2019 by DND	
	Askins, Gerald	Traing / Questions	Overturned 8/19/2019	Email sent 08/17/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Residency	Overturned 10/21/2019	Email sent 08/16/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 11/18/2019	Email sent 08/16/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan, Question	Overturned 8/23/2019	Email sent 08/16/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 8/21/2019	Email sent 08/17/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 8/19/2019	Email sent 08/17/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Approved for Permit Exempt 4/9/2020	Email sent 08/19/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/22/2019	Email sent 8/17/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship	Overturned 8/20/2019	Email sent 8/17/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/21/2019	Email sent 8/17/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information		Email sent 08/19/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 8/21/2019	Email sent 8/17/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/22/2019	Email sent 8/18/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question		Email sent 08/18/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 08/20/2019	Email sent 08/18/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 9/18/2019	Email sent 8/17/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 8/22/2019	Email sent 8/17/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 8/23/2019	Email sent 08/20/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/21/2019	Email sent 8/17/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 9/11/2019	Email sent 8/19/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/22/2019	Email sent 8/19/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 8/18/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 9/11/2019	Email sent 8/18/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/21/2019	Email sent 8/20/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/21/2019	Email sent 8/20/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/22/2019	Email sent 8/20/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 08/23/2019	Email sent 08/19/2019	
	ASkins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 08/23/2019	Email sent 08/19/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 9/9/2019	Email sent 08/20/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 8/30/2019	Email sent 08/20/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 9/11/2019	Email sent 8/20/2019	
	Jack harmel	Proof of residence	Overturned 9/4/2019	Email sent 08/22/2019	
	Jack harmel	Proof of residence		Email sent on 08/22/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 9/13/2019	Email sent 08/22/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Question	Overturned 8/23/2019	Email sent 08/21/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 8/23/2019	Email sent 08/21/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 09/13/2019	Email sent 08/21/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan / Training		Email sent 08/21/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 08/23/2019	Email sent 08/22/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 8/20/ 2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 08/27/2019	Email sent 08/23/2019	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 8/21/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/26/2019	Email sent 8/20/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 8/23/2019	Email sent 8/21/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information		Email sent 08/22/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/28/2019	Email sent 08/23/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 8/27/2019	Email sent 8/22/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 09/13/2019	Email sent 08/23/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 9/9/2019	Email sent 08/23/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 8/26/2019	Email sent 8/22/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 9/16/2019	Email sent 8/22/2019	Left voicemail 8/23/2019
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/26/2019	Email sent 8/21/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 8/27/2019	Email sent 08/23/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 1/10/2020	Email sent 08/26/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 08/26/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 8/29/2019	Email sent	8/23/2019
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 8/27/2019	Email sent 8/23/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/26/2019	Email sent 8/23/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 9/10/2019	Email sent 8/23/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 8/26/2019	Email sent 08/26/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information		Email sent 08/26/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information		Email sent 08/26/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship		Email sent 8/25/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/29/2019	Email sent 8/25/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/27/2019	Email sent 8/26/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship	Overturned 8/27/2019	Email sent 8/26/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 8/26/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 08/29/2019	Email sent 08/28/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overurned 9/5/2019	Email sent 08/26/2019	
	ASkins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 08/26/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 08/29/2019	Email sent 08/29/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 09/02/2019	Email sent 08/29/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 8/26/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 8/26/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 9/5/2019	Email sent 8/26/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information	Withdrawn 9/11/2019	Email sent 8/28/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information	Overturned 09/03/2019	Email sent 8/28/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Questions		Email sent 8/28/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 8/28/2019	
	Jack harmel	Proof of residence		Email sent 08/29/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information		Email sent 08/29/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 9/9/2019	Eamail sent 08/28/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 9/12/2019	Email sent 08/28/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 08/28/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 08/29/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan / Qustions		Email sent 08/29/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 08/30/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 09/04/2019	Email sent 09/02/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 09/02/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 09/02/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 09/13/2019	Email sent 09/02/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 08/29/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Denied	Email sent 09/02/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 9/11/2019	Email sent 09/02/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 1/30/3030	Email sent 08/30/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 09/04/2019	Email sent 09/02/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 09/04/2019	Email sent 09/02/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor/Question	Overturned 09/09/2019	Email sent 09/02/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 08/29/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 08/29/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 09/01/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Full Denial/Confirmed Medical Marijuana	Email sent 08/30/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information		Email sent 09/03/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information		Email sent 09/03/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan/Instructor		Email sent 09/01/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 9/5/2019	Email sent 08/31/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information		Email Sent 09/03/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 9/9/2019	Email sent 9/3/2019	
	ASkins, Gerald	Livescan	Oveerturned 9/18/2019	Email sent 08/31/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 09/12/2019	Email sent 08/31/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information	Overturned 09/04/2019	Email sent 09/03/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 12/2/2019	Email sent 8/31/2019	HGP Application Pending
	Jack harmel	Proof of residence		Email sent 9/4/2019	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 9/5/2019	Email sent 09/04/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 9/9/2019	Email sent 09/05/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 09/09/2019	Email sent 09/05/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 9/16/2019	Email sent 9/5/2019	Left voicemail 9/5/2019
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 10/21/2019 (changed to standard)	Email sent 09/06/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 09/06/2019	Email sent 09/06/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 09/09/2019	Email sent 09/06/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training, Question	Overturned to Standard 09/09/2019	Email sent 09/06/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 9/18/2019	Email sent 09/05/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 09/09/2019	Email sent 09/06/2019	
	ASkins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 9/11/2019	Email sent 09/05/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Denied	Email sent 09/05/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information		Email sent 09/06/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 09/10/2019	Email sent 09/09/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 9/11/2019	Email sent on 09/09/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 9/11/2019	Email sent on 09/09/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 9/10/2019	Email sent 9/6/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 09/09/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 9/10/2019	Email sent 9/6/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 9/11/2019	Email sent 9/9/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 9/11/2019	Email sent 9/9/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Permit	Overturned 09/24/2019	Applicant notified by 6967	
	Jack harmel	Instructor		Email sent 09/10/2019	
	Jack harmel	Instructor	Overturned 09/10/2019	Email sent 09/10/2019	
	Jack harmel	Instructor	Overturned 9/17/2019	Email sent 09/10/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 9/17/2019	Email sent 9/10/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence	Overturned 9/13/2019	Email sent 9/9/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 9/18/2019	Email sent 9/9/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 10/8/2019	Email sent 09/06/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 09/13/2019	Email sent 09/12/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship/Questions	Denied	Email sent 9/10/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/6/2019	Email sent 9/10/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information		Email sent 9/12/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 09/09/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information	Overturned 9/24/2019	Email sent 09/12/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information	Gun info recd 9/20/2019	Email sent 09/12/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 9/16/2019	Email sent 9/10/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Question	Overturned 9/18/2019	Email sent 9/12/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 9/27/2019	Email sent 9/11/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 9/16/2019	Email sent 9/11/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 9/18/2019	Email sent 9/12/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 10/18/2019	Email sent 9/12/2019	
	Jack harmel	Proof of residence		Email sent 09/13/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information	Full Denial	Email sent 09/13/2019	
	Jack harmel	Proof of residence			
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 09/24/2019	Email sent 09/11/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 09/30/2019	Email sent 09/12/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 9/16/2019	Email sent 09/12/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 9/24/2019	Email sent 09/12/2019	
	ASkins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 09/11/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information	Overturned 09/16/2019	Email sent 09/16/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 09/20/2019	Email sent 9/13/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Full Denial	Email sent 9/13/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information	Overturned 09/18/2019	Spoke with applicant 9/16/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 9/20/2019	Email sent 09/10/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	application switched to standard	Emailsent 9/13/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/9/2019	Email sent 9/13/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 9/30/2019	Email sent 9/15/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 10/9/2019	Email sent 9/15/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 09/24/2019	Email sent 09/17/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 10/01/2019	Email sent 09/17/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 09/17/2019	Email sent 09/17/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 09/17/2019	Email sent 09/17/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 9/26/2019	Email sent 09/16/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 09/24/2019	Email sent 09/16/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 09/18/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 09/24/2019	Email sent 09/18/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/29/2019	Email sent 09/19/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 9/24/2019	Email sent 09/19/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 10/18/2019	Email sent 09/16/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/9/2019	Email sent 09/20/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Spoke with applicant 9/20/2019	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 9/23/2019	Email sent 9/18/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 10/9/2019	Email sent 9/18/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 9/25/2019	Email sent 09/20/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 09/24/2019	Email sent 09/20/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 09/24/2019	Email sent 09/19/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Medical Marijuana	Overturned 09/24/2019	Email sent 09/21/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 10/3/2019	Email sent 09/20/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 9/27/2019	Email sent 09/20/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 09/20/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 9/25/2019	Email sent 09/20/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 10/2/2019	Email sent 09/20/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship	overturned 9/24/2019	Email sent 9/23/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information		Email sent 9/23/2019	
	Jack harmel	Proof of residence		Email sent 9/23/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information	Withdrawn 01/30/2020	Email sent 9/23/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information		Emal sent 9/23/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 9/30/2019	Email sent 9/24/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 10/1/2019	Email sent 9/22/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 9/27/2019	Email sent 9/21/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 10/1/2019	Email sent 9/21/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 10/22/2019	Email sent 9/24/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned	Email sent 9/25/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned	Email sent 9/25/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 10/01/2019	Email sent 9/25/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 9/26/2019	Email sent 09/25/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 9/27/2019	Email sent 9/25/2019	Spoke with applicant 9/25/2019
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 9/27/2019	Email sent 9/22/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 9/26/2019	Email sent 9/24/2019	
	Jack harmel	Proof of residence		Email sent 9/26/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 9/27/2019	Email sent 9/26/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 9/30/2019	Email sent 9/25/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned /23/2020	Email sent 9/25/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 10/3/2019	Email sent 9/24/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 9/30/2019	Email sent 9/25/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 10/1/2019	Email sent 9/25/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 9/30/2019	Email sent 9/27/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 9/27/2019	Email sent 9/27/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 10/3/2019	Email sent 9/26/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 11/6/2019	Email sent 9/27/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 10/8/2019	Email sent 9/26/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Full denial	Email sent 9/25/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 10/3/2019	Email sent 9/26/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 11/6/2019	Email sent 9/25/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/2/2019	Email sent 9/26/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 10/01/2019	Email sent 09/27/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence	Overturned 10/1/2019	Email sent 9/27/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 9/26/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/1/2019	Email sent 9/26/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 10/7/2019	Email sent 9/26/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 9/26/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 9/26/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 9/26/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturn 10/15/2019	Email sent 9/26/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Instructor		Email sent 9/27/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information		Email sent 9/30/2019	
	Jack harmel	Proof of residence	Withdrawn application 10/03/2019	Email sent 9/30/2019	
	Jack harmel	Proof of residence/firearm info	Withdrawn application 10/01/2019	Email sent 9/30/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Medical Marijuana		Applicant called 9/26/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 10/2/2019	Email sent 9/27/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor/Questions	Overturned 10/2/2019	Email sent 09/30/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 10/1/2019		
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 09/30/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 10/2/2019	Email sent 09/27/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 10/7/2019	Email sent 09/27/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 10/1/2019	Email sent 09/30/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship	Overturned 10/2/2019	Email sent 9/27/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/4/2019	Email sent 9/27/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Citizenship	Overturned 10/8/2019	Email sent 9/30/2019	
	Jack harmel	Proof of Residence		Email sent 09/30/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information	Overturned 10/4/2019	Email sent 10/01/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions/Training	Overturned 11/21/2019	Email sent 09/30/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 10/2/2019	Email sent 10/01/2019	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/3/2019	Email sent 9/30/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/2/2019	Email sent 9/30/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/4/2019	Email sent 9/30/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/9/2019	Email sent 9/30/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 10/3/2019	Email sent 10/1/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 10/7/2019	Email sent 10/1/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 10/7/2019	Email sent 10/2/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 10/01/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 10/9/2019	Email sent 10/2/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 10/03/2019	Email sent 10/03/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information	Overturned 10/04/2019	Email sent 10/3/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 10/07/2019	Email sent 10/03/2019	
	Jack harmel	proof of residence	Overturned 10/03/2019	Email sent 10/03/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information		Email sent 10/03/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information	Overturned 10/4/2019	Email sent 10/03/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 10/11/2019	Email sent 10/3/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship	Overturned 10/08/2019	Email sent 10/2/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residence	Overturned 10/04/2019	Email sent 10/04/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 2/20/2020	Email sent 10/01/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/9/2019	Email sent 10/1/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 10/01/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 11/27/2019	Email sent 10/01/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information		Email sent 10/4/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 10/9/2019	Email sent 10/02/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 10/16/2019	Email sent 10/03/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 10/15/2019	Email sent 10/03/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/10/2019	Email sent 10/07/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence	Overturned 10/9/2019	Email sent 10/4/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 10/9/2019	Email sent 10/4/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 10/07/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	overturned 10/9/2019	Email sent 10/4/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	overturned 10/9/2019	Email sent 10/7/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions/Alien INS		Email sent 10/07/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/9/2019	Emailsent 10/7/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions/ Alien INS		Email sent 10/04/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 1/7/2020	Email sent 10/05/2019	
	Jack harmel	proof of residence		Email sent 10/8/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information		Email sent 10/8/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 10/11/2019	Email sent 10/09/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 10/09/2019	Email sent 10/09/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Ovrturned 10/29/2019	Email sent 10/09/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 1/8/2020	Email sent 10/09/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 10/15/2019	Email sent 10/8/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Questions	Overturned 10/10/2019	Email sent 10/9/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Training/Question		Email sent 10/5/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 10/05/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 5/5/2020	Email sent 10/05/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/13/2019	Email sent 10/8/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 12/4/2019	Email sent 10/8/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 10/29/2019	Email sent 10/9/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 10/21/2019	Email sent 10/10/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/15/2019	Email sent 10/9/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/13/2019	Email sent 10/9/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 11/6/2019	Email sent 10/9/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Residency	Overturned 11/25/2019	Email sent 10/09/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/6/2019	Email sent 10/9/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor/Questions		Email sent 10/10/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor / Questions	Overturned 10/15/2019	Email sent 10/06/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 10/06/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/3/2019	Email sent 10/6/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 10/11/2019	Email sent 10/9/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 10/15/2019	Email sent 10/10/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 10/10/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned	Email sent 10/10/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Question	Overturned 11/12/2019	Email sent 10/10/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 10/23/2019	Email sent 10/10/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Residency	Overturned 10/17/2019	Email sent 10/09/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 10/15/2019	Email sent 10/14/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 10/16/2019	Email sent 10/10/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information	Overturned 10/14/2019	Email sent 10/11/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information		Email sent 10/14/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information		Email sent 10/14/2019	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jack harmel	firearm information	Overturned 10/28/2019	Email sent 10/14/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 10/15/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 10/17/2019	Email sent 10/10/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 12/13/2019	Email sent 10/10/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 10/10/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship	Overturned 10/16/2019	Email sent 10/11/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 10/15/2019	Email sent 10/10/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 10/11/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 10/16/2019	Email sent 10/11/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 11/6/2019	Email sent 10/11/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 10/25/2019	Email sent 10/11/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 10/31/2019	Email sent 10/11/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions/Livescan	Overturned 10/25/2019	Email sent 10/15/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Medical Marijuana		Email sent 10/11/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 10/16/2019	Email sent 10/11/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 10/16/2019	Email sent 10/11/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 10/22/2019	Email sent 10/9/2019	
	Jack harmel	Firearm information		Email sent 10/09/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 10/9/2019	
	Jack harmel	Firearm information		Email sent 10/09/2019	
	Jack harmel	Firearm information	Overturned 10/23/2019	Email sent 10/09/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/17/2019	Email sent 10/16/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Training		Email sent 10/16/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 11/2/2019	Email sent 10/16/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Firearm information		Email sent 10/16/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Handgun permit		Contacted 10/16/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Contacted 10/16/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 2/14/2020	Email sent 10/16/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	TRaining		Email sent 10/16/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 10/24/2019	Email sent 10/16/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence		Email sent 10/17/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Gun info	Overturned 10/17/2019	Email sent	10/17/2019
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/21/2019	Email sent 10/17/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 11/6/2016		
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 10/23/2019	Email sent 10/17/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 10/22/2019	Email sent 10/17/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 10/22/2019	Email sent 10/16/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 11/6/2019	Email sent 10/16/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 10/21/2019	Email sent 10/16/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 10/18/2019	Email sent 10/18/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training,Question	Overturned 11/18/2019	Email sent 10/18/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 10/18/2019	Email sent 10/18/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/23/2019	Email sent 10/18/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Questions		Email sent 10/16/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 10/29/2019	Email sent 10/16/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 10/29/2019		
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 10/29/2019	Email sent 10/18/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 10/23/2019	Email sent 10/18/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 11/05/2019	Email sent 10/17/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 12/4/2019	Email sent 10/17/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 12/09/2019	Email sent 10/21/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 02/04/2020	Voicemail left 10/17/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan/Instructor	Ovrturned 10/24/2019		
	Jack harmel	Proof of residence	Overturned 10/21/2019	Email sent 10/19/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residence, Instructor	Overturned 10/22/2019	Email sent 10/21/2019	
	Jack harmel	Proof of residence			
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 11/22/2019	Email sent 10/21/2019	
	Jack harmel	Firearm information	Overturned 5/6/2020	Email sent 10/21/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 10/17/2019	
	Jack harmel	Firearm information/proof of residence	Overturned 10/22/2019	Email sent 10/21/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 10/23/2019		
	Jack harmel	firearm information			
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions		Email sent 10/21/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions		Email sent 10/18/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 10/23/2019	Email sent 10/21/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 3/17/2020	Email sent 10/18/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 11/26/2019	Email sent 10/21/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor / Questions		Email sent 10/21/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 11/1/2019	Email sent 10/22/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 10/22/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 10/30/2019	Email sent 10/22/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 10/29/2019	Email sent 10/22/2019	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 11/14/2019	Email sent 10/21/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 10/28/2019	Email sent 10/21/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information	Overturned 10/24/2019		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 10/24/2019	Email sent 10/18/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 10/25/2019	Email sent 10/21/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 10/30/2019	Email sent 10/21/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Full denial	Email sent 10/22/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 1/13/2020	Email sent 10/23/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 11/27/2019	Email sent 10/21/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 10/24/2019	Email sent 10/24/2019	
	Jack harmel	Firearm information	Withdrawn 10/24/2019	Email sent 10/24/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/31/2019	Email sent 10/25/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 10/25/2019	Email sent 10/23/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 10/25/2019	email sent 10/23/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/25/2019	Email sent 10/24/2019	
	Jack harmel	Proof of residence		Email sent 10/25/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instuctor	Full denial	Email sent 10/24/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/30/2019	Email sent 10/24/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence	Withdrawn	Email sent 10/25/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 10/28/2019	Email sent 10/23/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 11/4/2019	Email sent	10/23/2019
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 11/8/2019	Email sent 10/23/2019	
	Smith, Michael	instructor	Overturned 10/29/219	Email sent 10/25/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 11/2/2019	Email sent 10/25/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 11/2/2019	Email sent 10/25/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 10/29/2019	Email sent 10/25/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/4/2019	Email sent 10/25/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 11/2/2019	Email sent 10/24/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 11/7/2019	Email sent 10/25/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/2/2019	Email sent 10/29/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 10/30/2019	Email sent 10/29/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 10/23/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 10/23/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 11/7/2019	Email sent 10/25/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	applying for Permit Exempt	Email sent 10/25/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 11/19/2019	Email sent 10/28/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/2/2019	Email sent 10/28/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 2/26/2020	Email sent 10/28/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/31/2019	Email sent 10/28/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 10/31/2019	Email sent 10/28/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/31/2019	Email sent 10/28/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/1/2019	Email sent 10/28/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Question	Full denial	Email sent 10/28/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/1/2019	Email sent 10/28/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 12/17/2019	Email sent 10/28/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 11/13/2019	Email sent 10/30/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training/Livescan	Overturned 11/13/2019	Emai sent 10/25/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 1/22/2020	Email sent 10/28/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/5/2019	Email sent 10/29/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 11/1/2019	Email sent10/29/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 11/1//2019	Email sent 10/30/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/12/2019	Email sent 10/29/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 12/9/2019	Contacted 10/31/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 11/15/2019	Email sent 10/30/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/12/2019	Email sent 10/31/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 6/11/2020	Email sent 10/29/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 11/1/2019	Email sent 10/30/2019	
	Jack harmel	Firearm information	Overturned 11/01/2019	Email sent 10/31/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/05/2019	Email sent 11/1/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/05/2019	Email sent 11/2/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/5/2019	Email sent 11/2/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 11/3/2019	Email sent 10/31/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 1/13/2020	Email sent 10/31/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 11/21/2019	Email sent 11/01/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/22/2019	Email sent 10/31/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturn 11/5/2019	Email sent 11/1/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 10/31/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/5/2019	Email sent 11/1/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 11/14/2019	Email sent 10/31/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 11/8/2019	Email sent 10/31/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	permit to carry		contacted 11/4/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 11/28/2019	Email sent 11/04/2019	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 11/21/2019	Email sent 11/1/2019	
	Jack harmel	proof of residency		Email sent 11/4/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 11/21/2019	Email sent 11/1/2019	
	Jack harmel	proof of residency	Overturned 11/04/2019	Email sent 11/4/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm info		Email sent 11/4/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 11/12/2019	Email sent 11/2/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 11/2/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/7/2019	Email sent 11/1/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 11/6/2019	Email sent 11/5/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions/Instructor		Email sent 11/1/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 11/6/2019	Email sent 11/1/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 12/2/2019	Email sent 11/1/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 11/21/2019	Email sent 11/3/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/12/2019	Email sent 11/6/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Oveturned 02/19/2020	Email sent 11/6/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 11/15/2019	Email sent 11/6/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm info		Email sent 11/6/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm info			
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 11/15/2019	Email sent 11/3/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information		Email sent 11/3/2019	11/6/2019
	Jack harmel	firearm information		Email sent 11/3/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 6/8/2020	Email sent 11/4/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/7/2019	Email sent 11/5/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions		Email sent 11/5/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/11/2019	Email sent 11/2/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 11/13/2019	Email sent 11/2/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 11/14/2019	Email sent 11/6/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 11/25/2019	Email sent 11/7/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/20/2019	Email sent 11/6/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 11/12/2019	Email sent 11/5/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 06/11/2020	Email sent 11/06/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Residency	Overturned 12/18/2019	Email sent 11/6/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 11/21/2019	Email sent 11/6/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 11/6/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 10/8/2020	Email sent 11/6/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 4/9/2020	Email sent 11/8/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 11/7/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 11/13/2019	Email sent 11/6/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/15/2019	Email sent 11/12/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/15/2019	Email sent 11/12/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/15/2019	Email sent 11/12/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Hunting License	Overturned 11/12/2019	Email sent 11/12/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/18/2019	Email sent 11/12/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 11/8/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 11/2019	Email sent 11/8/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/3/2019	Email sent 11/8/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 1/21/2020	Email sent 11/8/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/20/2019	Email sent 11/8/2009	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/20/2019	Email sent 11/8/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/21/2019	Email sent 11/8/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	instructor	Overturned 11/20/2019	Email sent 11/14/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 11/06/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 1/8/2020	Email sent 11/07/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Training		Email sent 11/08/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 11/27/2019	Email sent 11/12/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 12/4/2019	Email sent 11/14/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 12/02/2019	Email sent 11/7/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training/Question	Overturned 11/21/2019	Email sent 11/13/2019	Left voicemail 11/15/2019
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 11/21/2019	Email sent 11/8/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 11/20/2019	Email sent 11/13/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 12/2/2019	Email sent 11/13/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 12/16/2019	Email sent 11/13/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 12/9/2019	Email sent 11/8/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 12/02/2019	Email sent 11/12/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 11/12/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 12/18/2019	Email sent 11/12/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/02/2019	Email sent 11/18/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm information	Overturned 11/18/2019	Email sent 11/18/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 11/21/2019	Email sent 11/15/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 11/25/2019	Email sent 11/14/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 12/10/2019	Email sent 11/15/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 11/18/2019	Email sent 11/15/2019	Left voicemail 11/18/2019

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 11/21/2019	Email sent 11/15/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 11/27/2019	Email sent	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 12/3/2019	Email sent 11/14/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 12/9/2019	Email sent 11/14/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 11/18/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 11/21/2019	Email sent 11/18/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/21/2019	Email sent 11/19/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence	Overturned 08/04/2020	Email sent 11/19/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence	Overturned 11/21/2019	Email sent 11/19/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence		Email sent 11/19/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 11/21/2019	Email sent 11/14/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm info	Overturned 12/2/2019		
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 2/12/2020	Email sent 11/18/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 2/7/2020	Email sent 11/19/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Handgun permit pending	Overturned 12/3/2019	Email sent 11/19/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan		Email sent 11/20/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/22/2019	Email sent 11/15/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/9/2019	Email sent 11/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 11/21/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 11/25/2019	Email sent 11/21/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/04/2019	Email sent 11/21/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/3/2019	Email sent 11/21/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 11/18/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 11/21/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 11/22/2019	Email sent 11/22/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Citizenship Documents		Email sent 11/19/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 11/25/2019	Email sent 11/20/2019	Left voicemail 11/22/2019
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 12/12/2019	Email sent 11/20/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	firearm info	Overturned 11/25/2019	Email sent 11/25/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 11/26/2019	Email sent 11/25/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 11/26/2019	Email sent 11/25/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 11/27/2019	Email sent 11/21/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 11/27/2019	Email sent 11/21/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 11/25/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Questions	Overturned 11/26/2019	Email sent 11/25/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 12/10/2019	Email sent 11/21/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 11/26/2019	Email sent 11/21/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation		Email sent 11/25/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Question	Full Denial	Email sent 11/25/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 12/17/2019	Email sent 11/21/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 11/21/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Certificate of compliance	Overturned 12/02/2019	Email sent 11/26/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor/Question	Overturned 12/02/2019	Email sent 11/21/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 11/26/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/26/2019	Email sent 11/21/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 12/02/2019	Email sent 11/22/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 11/22/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 1/8/2020	Email sent 11/22/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 1/9/2020	Email sent 11/22/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 11/22/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 11/27/2019	Email sent 11/25/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 11/27/2019	Email sent 11/26/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 12/3/2019	Email sent 11/26/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 11/28/2019	Email sent 11/27/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 12/3/2019	Email sent 11/26/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residency		Email sent 11/27/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 12/16/2019	Email sent 11/27/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/3/2019	Email sent 11/27/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/3/2019	Email sent 11/27/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question		Email sent 11/27/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 12/2/2019	Email sent 11/27/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 12/2/2019	Email sent 11/27/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 11/29/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Question/Training	Overturned 12/30/2019	Email sent 11/26/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 12/2/2019	Email sent 11/26/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 12/3/2019	Email sent 11/29/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm info		Email sent 12/02/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions		Email sent 11/27/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 12/06/2019	Email sent 12/02/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor/Questions	Overturned 12/16/2019	Email sent 12/02/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 12/03/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 12/3/2019	Voicemail left 12/03/2019	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jeremy Burns	Livescan, Instructor	Overturned/ Changed to Permit Exempt	Email sent 12/03/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan, Instructor	Overturned 2/5/2020	Email sent 12/03/2019	
	Jack harmel	Firearm info		Email sent 12/03/2019	
	Jack harmel	proof of residency		Email sent 12/03/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 12/3/2019	Email sent 12/3/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 1/9/2020	Email sent 12/3/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 12/4/2019	Email sent 12/03/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 1/9/2020	Email sent 12/03/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 2/24/2020	Email sent 12/3/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 12/04/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 12/3/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 12/9/2019	Email sent 12/3/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Proof of residence	Overturned 12/18/2019	Email sent 12/3/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/09/2019	Email sent 12/04/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 12/3/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/9/2019	Email sent 12/04/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 2/24/2020	Email sent 12/03/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 12/04/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 12/9/2019	Email sent 12/03/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 12/4/2019	Email sent 12/03/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 2/27/2019	Email set 12/03/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor/Livescan		Email sent 12/04/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 12/4/2019	Email sent 12/04/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/13/2019	Email sent 12/03/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Question	Overturned 12/13/2019	Email sent 12/04/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/9/2019	Notified by phone 12/4/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 12/9/2019	Email sent 12/4/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 12/05/2019	Email sent 12/05/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 12/4/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 12/30/2019	Email sent 12/06/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 12/06/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 12/06/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Training		Email sent 12/06/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Training/Questions	Overturned 1/7/2020	Email sent 12/05/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Training		Email sent 12/05/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 1/23/2020	Email sent 12/09/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 12/11/2019	Email sent 12/5/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 12/9/2019	Email sent 12/5/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 12/9/2019	Email sent 12/05/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/10/2019	Email sent 12/5/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 12/9/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm info			
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 12/10/2019	Email sent 12/09/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Question	Overturned 06/29/2020	Email sent 12/06/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Question	Overturned 12/30/2019	Email sent 12/09/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 12/06/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Full denial	Email sent 12/6/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 12/10/2019	Email sent 12/6/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 1/6/2020	Email sent 12/09/2019	
	Jack harmel	proof of residence		Email sent 12/10/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 12/16/2019	Email sent 12/6/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 12/12/2019	Email sent 12/9/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 2/21/2020	Email sent 12/9/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/12/2019	Email sent 12/11/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 12/27/2019	Email sent 12/9/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 1/6/2020	Email sent 12/10/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 12/17/2019	Email sent 12/12/19	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 06/26/2020	Email sent 12/12/19	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 12/17/2019	Email sent 12/12/19	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/16/2019	Email sent 12/12/19	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 12/11/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 12/13/2019	Email sent 12/11/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm info			
	Jeremy Burns	Question		Email sent 12/13/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 12/16/2019	Email sent 12/12/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overtutned 12/16/2019	Email sent 12/12/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 1/24/2020	Email sent 12/11/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 12/21/2019	Email sent 12/13/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 12/30/2019	Email sent 12/13/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 12/19/2019	Email sent 12/12/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 12/18/2019	Email sent 12/13/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 12/16/2019	Email sent 12/13/2019	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence		Email sent 12/12/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 1/31/2020	Email sent 12/13/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 1/9/2020	Email sent 12/13/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Full Denial	Email sent 12/13/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 6/2/2020	Email sent 12/11/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 1/21/2020	Email sent 12/11/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 1/9/2020	Email sent 12/16/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 03/21/2020	Email sent 12/16/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Handgun permit pending		Spoke on 12/16/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm info	Overturned 12/17/2019	Email 12/16/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 2/19/2020	Email sent 12/12/2019	Left voicemail on 12/12/2019
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 1/23/2020	Email sent 12/12/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 12/30/2019	Left voicemail 12/17/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/24/2019	Email sent 12/17/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/24/2019	Email sent 12/17/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 12/19/2019	Email sent 12/17/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/24/2019	Email sent 12/18/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 12/23/2019	Email sent 12/18/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 1/8/2020	Email sent 12/19/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 1/7/2020	Email sent 12/16/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	overturned 1/8/2020	Email sent 12/16/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 1/8/2020	Email sent 12/20/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 1/6/2020	Email sent 12/18/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/27/2019	Email sent 12/20/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 12/20/2019	Email sent 12/20/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 12/23/2019	Email sent 12/17/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 1/6/2020	Email sent 12/18/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 1/31/2020	Email sent 12/19/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training/question	Overturned 1/23/2020	Email sent 12/19/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm info	Overturned 12/26/2019	Email sent 12/20/2019	
	Jack harmel	firearm info		Email sent 12/20/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 6/5/2020	Email sent 12/18/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 1/2/2020	Email sent 12/18/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 12/30/2019	Email sent 12/19/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Full Denial	Email sent 12/19/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 1/10/2020	Email sent 12/19/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training/Livescan	Overturned 1/2/2020	Email sent 12/19/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Changed license type	Email sent 12/20/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 12/23/2019	Email sent 12/18/2019	Left voicemail 12/23/2019
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 1/22/2020	Email sent 12/18/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 5/5/2020	Email sent 12/18/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 1/8/2020	Email sent 12/18/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 1/8/2020	Email sent 12/18/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 1/8/2020	Email sent 12/18/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 1/8/2020	Email sent 12/18/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 1/8/2020	Email sent 12/18/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 4/27/2020	Email sent 12/19/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 1/8/2010	Email sent 12/19/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 1/6/2020	Email sent 12/19/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 1/6/2020	Email sent 12/19/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/15/2020	Email sent 12/24/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 1/8/2020	Email sent 12/24/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 12/26/2019	Email sent 12/24/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/24/2019	Email sent 12/24/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 1/8/2020	Email sent 12/26/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 1/3/2020	Email sent 12/26/2019	
	Jack harmel	Firearm info	Overturned 1/9/2020	Email sent 12/26/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 12/30/2019	Email sent 12/26/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 01/09/2020	Email sent 12/27/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 1/6/2020	Email sent 12/27/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 1/13/2020	Email sent 12/26/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 1/16/2020	Email sent 12/26/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 2/5/2020	Email send 12/27/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 12/30/2019	Email sent 12/30/2019	
	Jack harmel	Firearm info	Overturned 1/9/2020	Email sent 12/26/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Needs Hunting License, Non Immigra.		Email sent 12/30/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 1/9/2020	Email sent 12/30/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Firearm info	Overturned 1/2/2020	Email sent 12/30/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/31/2019	Email sent 12/30/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/31/2019	Email sent 12/30/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation		Email sent 12/30/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation		Email sent 12/30/2019	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation	applicant applied in error/withdrawn	Email sent 12/30/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 1/10/2020	Email sent 12/30/2019	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 12/31/2019	Email sent 12/30/2019	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation	Overturned 1/3/2020	Email sent 12/30/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 1/8/2020	Email sent 12/30/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 1/8/2020	Email sent 12/30/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 12/31/2019	Email sent 12/30/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 2/10/2020	Email sent 12/30/2019	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 2/10/2020	Email sent 12/30/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 1/8/2020	Email sent 12/30/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Alien Information	Overturned 1/6/2020	Email sent 12/30/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Alien Information	Overturned 1/31/2020	Email sent 12/31/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence	Overturned 12/31/2019	Email sent 12/31/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Firearm info		Email sent 12/31/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residence	Overturned 1/7/2020	Email sent 12/31/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 1/8/2020	Email sent 12/31/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 12/31/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 1/2/2020	Email sent 12/30/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 3/10/2020	Email sent 12/30/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 1/10/2020	Email sent 12/20/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 1/3/2020	Email sent 12/31/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 1/16/2020	Email sent 12/31/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Questions	Overturned 3/5/2020	Email sent 12/31/2019	
	Jack harmel	Firearm info		Email sent 01/02/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 2/4/2020	Email sent 12/31/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Training	Overturned 10/15/2020	Email sent 12/31/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 2/27/2020		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Question	Overturned 2/11/2020	Email sent 1/2/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship	Overturned 1/10/2020	Email sent 1/2/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 1/30/2020	Email sent 12/31/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 1/9/2020	Email sent 12/31/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 2/5/2020	Email sent 12/31/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 1/7/2020	Email sent 12/31/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 1/6/2020	Email sent 1/3/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Full Denial	Email sent 1/3/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 01/07/2020	Email sent 01/03/2019	
	Smith, Michael	Proof of Residency	Overturned 2/15/2020	Email sent 01/03/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 1/30/2020	Email sent 1/3/22020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 1/6/2020	Email sent 1/06/2020	
	Jack harmel	Firearm info			
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 1/9/2020	Email sent 01/05/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 1/30/2020	Email sent 01/03/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 1/7/2020	Email sent 01/02/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 1/7/2020	Email sent 01/02/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 1/9/2020	Email sent 1/5/2019	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 2/11/2020	Email sent 1/5/2020	
	Laziuck, Brett	Instructor	Overturned 2/4/2020		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 1/8/2020	Email sent 1/7/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 1/8/2020	Email sent 1/7/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Proof of Residency	Overturned 2/28/2020	Email sent 1/7/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 1/8/2020	E,ail sent 1/7/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 11/20/2020	Email sent 01/06/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 1/15/2020	Email sent 01/06/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residency	Overturned 1/8/2020	Email sent 1/6/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Under 21 for 6 months	Overturned 10/15/2020	Telephone call 01/08/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 3/13/2020	Email sent 1/8/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 1/10/2020	Email sent 1/8/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 1/9/2020	Email sent 1/8/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm info		Email sent 1/9/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm info		Email sent 1/9/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm info	Overturned 1/13/2020	Email sent 1/9/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training	Overturned 1/28/2020	Email sent 1/9/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training	Overturned 1/13/2020	Email sent 1/9/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training		Email sent 1/9/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 1/14/2020	Email sent 01/08/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 3/16/2020	Email sent 01/08/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 1/22/2020	Email sent 01/09/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 1/9/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Question	Overturned 2/27/2020	Email sent 1/10/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email Sent 1/13/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 01/13/2020	Email sent 1/13/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of residency	Info Received 1/13/2020	Email sent 1/13/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Diane Armstrong	Proof of residency	Info Received 1/13/2020	Email sent 1/13/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 1/13/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong application	Email sent 1/13/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 1/13/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 01/14/2020	Email sent 1/13/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 2/4/2020	Email sent 1/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training/Question	Overturned 2/28/2020	Email sent 1/10/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 12/7/2020	Email sent 1/10/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 1/15/2020	Email sent 1/10/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 1/16/2020	Email sent 1/10/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	Info Received 1/14/2020	Email sent 1/14/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency/Firearm Info	Info Received 1/14/2020	Email sent 1/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 01/15/2020	Email sent 01/14/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 3/13/2020	Email sent 1/13/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 1/6/2020	Email sent 1/11/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	Info received 1/15/2020	Email sent 1/15/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/15/2020	Email sent 1/11/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 2/20/2020	Email sent 1/11/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 1/15/2020	Email sent 1/15/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 1/15/2020	Email sent 1/11/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 1/15/2020	Email sent 1/15/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/15/2020	Email sent 1/15/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 2/4/2020	Email sent 01/14/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 1/30/2020	Email sent 1/13/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 01/20/2020	Email sent 01/15/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 01/20/2020	Email sent 01/15/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 7/28/2020	Email sent 01/14/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 1/31/2020	Email sent 1/15/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 1/22/2020	Email sent 1/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 1/22/2020	Email sent 1/16/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 2/20/2020	Email sent 1/15/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 01/20/2020	Email sent 1/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 1/29/2020	Email sent 1/15/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Question	Overturned 1/27/2020	Email sent 1/15/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 1/22/2020	Email sent 1/15/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 6/16/2020	Email sent 1/15/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 1/30/2020	Email sent 1/16/2020	
	Monique mItchell	Question	Overturned 2/10/2020	Email sent 1/16/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residence	Overturned 2/10/2020	Email sent	1/9/2020
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 3/11/2020	Wmail sent 1/16/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 1/23/2020	Email sent 1/16/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 6/9/2020		
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 01/20/2020	Email sent 1/20/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 01/20/2020	Email sent 1/20/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	Info received 1/23/2020	Email sent 1/21/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	withdrawn applied for wrong application	Email sent 1/21/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	withdrawn applied for wrong application	Email sent 1/21/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 1/21/2020	Email sent 1/17/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 1/302020	Email sent 1/17/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 2/5/2020	Email sent 1/21/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Approved for standard application	Email sent 1/17/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 1/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 2/5/2020	Email sent 01/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 01/22/2020	Email sent 1/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor, Questions	Overturned 01/21/2020	Email sent 1/21/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 1/30/2020	Email sent 1/17/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 5/28/2020	Email sent 1/17/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 1/22/2020	Email sent 1/19/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	switched to standard appl	Email sent 1/19/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan, Proof of Residence	Application Withdrawn	Email sent 01/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 1/24/2020	Email sent 1/19/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 2/4/2020	Email sent 01/22/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 1/23/2020	Email sent 1/22/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question , Livescan, Instructor	Full Denial	Email sent 1/22/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan, Instructor	Overturned 1/24/2020	Email sent 1/22/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Citizenship	Overturned 1/23/2020	Email sent 1/22/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 01/28/2020	Email sent 01/22/2020	
	Monique Mithell	Proof of residence	Overturned 10/15/2020	Email sent 1/17/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 1/24/2020	Email sent 01/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 1/23/2020	Email sent 01/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 1/23/2020	Email sent 01/23/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 1/23/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Monique MItchell	Training	Overturned 2/7/2020	Email sent 1/21/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 1/21/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training documentation		Email sent 1/23/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question/Training	Overturned 2/11/2020	Email sent 1/21/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training documentation	Overturned 1/23/2020	Email sent 1/23/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Full denial	Email sent 1/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 2/12/2020	Email sent 1/22/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training documentation	Overturned 1/23/2020	Email sent 1/23/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 5/13/2020	Email sent 1/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 3/13/2020	Email sent 1/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 3/20/2020	Email sent 1/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 2/28/2020	Email sent 1/23/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 3/4/2020	Email sent 1/23/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residence	Overturned 1/23/2020	Email sent 1/23/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question		Email sent 1/23/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Citizenship		Email sent 1/23/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 1/24/2020	Email sent 1/23/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 1/24/2020	Email sent 1/23/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 1/24/2020	Email sent 1/23/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions	Overturned 1/29/2020	Email sent 1/23/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 2/3/2020	Email sent 1/23/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 2/4/2020	Email sent 1/23/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residency		Email sent 1/23/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 1/30/2020	Email sent 1/23/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 1/24/2020	Email sent 1/24/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Gun information		Email sent 1/17/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training documentation		Email sent 1/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 02/18/2020	Email sent 1/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 02/02/2020	Email sent 1/24/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residency		Email sent 1/24/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 1/27/2020	Email sent 1/24/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 2/24/2020	Email send 01/23/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 3/17/2020	Email sent 01/23/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 2/4/2020	Email sent 1/24/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 01/23/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 2/4/2020	Email sent 1/24/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor	Overturned 1/27/2020	Email sent 1/24/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 1/27/2020	Email sent 1/24/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 1/27/2020	Email sent 1/24/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training	Overturned 1/27/2020	Email sent 1/25/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training	Overturned 1/27/2020	Email sent 1/25/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Question	Overturned 1/27/2020	Email sent 1/25/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Instructor	Overturned 1/25/2020	Email sent 1/25/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	Overturned 1/27/2020	Email sent 1/25/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	Overturned 2/5/2020	Email sent 1/25/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 01/29/2020	Email sent 1/25/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 1/30/2020	Email sent 1/25/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	Overturned 6/24/2020	Email sent 1/25/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Question	Overturned 2/6/2020	Email sent 1/25/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	Overturned 2/4/2020	Email sent 1/25/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question/Alien Response	Overturned 1/27/2020	Email sent 1/25/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 2/5/2020	Email sent 1/26/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 2/18/2020	Email sent 1/26/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 2/21/2020	Email sent 1/25/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 2/4/2020	Email sent 1/24/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 2/4/2020	Email sent 1/27/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 1/27/2020	Email sent 1/25/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 1/30/2020	Email sent 1/25/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 2/4/2020	Email sent 1/25/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 2/10/2020	Email sent 1/25/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 2/4/2020	Email sent 1/25/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Info Recd 1/27/2020	Email sent 1/27/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 1/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question/Alien Response	Overturned 01/27/2020	Email sent 1/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question/Alien Response	Overturned 01/27/2020	Email sent 1/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 2/4/2020	Email sent 1/27/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 2/27/2020	Email sent 1/26/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question/ Alien Response	Overturned 10/15/2020	Email sent 1/27/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 2/20/2020	Email sent 1/26/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 2/24/2020	Email sent 1/27/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation		Email sent 1/27/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation	Overturned 1/27/2020	Email sent 1/27/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 1/28/2020	Email sent 1/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 01/31/2020	Email sent 01/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 1/29/2020	Email sent 01/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 02/06/2020	Email sent 01/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 1/29/2020	Email sent 01/28/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Score Sheet	Overturned 2/3/2020	Email sent 1/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 01/29/2020	Email sent 1/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 01/28/2020	Email sent 1/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 2/18/2020	Email sent 1/27/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 2/5/2020	Email sent 1/27/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 4/20/2020	Email sent 1/27/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 1/28/2020	Email sent 1/27/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 2/11/2020	Notified by phone 1/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 1/30/2020	Email sent 1/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 2/10/2020	Email sent 1/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/15/2020	Email sent 1/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 02/11/2020	Email sent 1/29/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 1/30/2020	Email sent 1/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 1/31/2020	Email sent 1/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan, Question	Overturned 1/31/2020	Email sent 1/29/2020	Question answered still needs livescan
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor	Overturned 2/5/2020	Email sent 1/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 01/29/2020	Email sent 1/29/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 02/03/2020	Email sent 1/29/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 2/4/2020	Email sent 1/29/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 1/30/2020	Email sent 1/29/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Proof of Residency	Overturned 3/19/2020	Email sent 1/29/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training	Overturned 2/4/2020	Email sent 1/29/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training	Overturned 2/6/2020	Email sent 1/29/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 2/4/2020	Email sent 1/29/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 2/20/2020	Email sent 1/30/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor	Overturned 2/6/2020	Email sent 1/30/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 1/30/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 2/4/2020	Email sent 1/30/2020	
	Monique MItchell	Training	Overturned 1/30/2020	Email sent 1/30/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 3/4/2020	Email sent 1/30/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Score Sheet	Overturned 2/3/2020	Email sent 1/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 2/13/2020	Email sent 1/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 2/13/2020	Email sent 1/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Hunting License	Overturned 02/06/2020	Email sent 1/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proff of residence	Overturned 01/31/2020	Email sent 01/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 2/7/2020	Email sent 1/29/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 2/7/2020	Email sent 1/29/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 9/22/2020	Email sent 1/29/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 2/17/2020	Email sent 1/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 2/18/2020	Email sent 1/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 2/7/2020	Email sent 1/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 1/31/2020	Email sent 1/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 1/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 3/10/2020	Email sent 1/30/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 2/27/2020	Email sent 1/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 02/02/2020	Email sent 1/31/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instuctor	Overturned 02/02/2020	Email sent 1/31/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residency	Overturned 02/02/2020	Email sent 1/31/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 2/5/2020	Email sent 1/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor, Livescan	Overturned 02/25/2020	Email sent 1/31/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor, Livescan	Overturned 2/11/2020	Email sent 1/31/2020	Livescan complete 2/11/20
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 2/3/2020	Email sent 1/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 2/11/2020	Email sent 1/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 2/4/2020	Email sent 1/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 2/3/2020	Email sent 1/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 4/27/2020	Email sent 1/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 2/4/2020	Email sent 1/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 2/4/2020	Email sent 1/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 3/20/2020	Email sent 1/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 2/4/2020	Email sent 1/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 2/5/2020	Email sent 1/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overurned 2/5/2020	Email sent 1/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 2/5/2020	Email sent 1/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 2/5/2020	Email sent 1/30/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training	Overturned 2/1/2020	Email sent 2/1/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training	Overturned 2/3/2020	Email sent 2/1/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training	Overturned 2/3/2020	Email sent 2/1/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Diane Armstrong	Livescan-printed for Handgun Permit	Overturned 2/18/2020	Email sent 2/1/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Instructor	Overturned 2/1/2020	Email sent 2/1/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Instructor	Overturned 2/3/2020	Email sent 2/1/2020	
	Monique MItchell	Livescan	Overturned 2/21/2020	Email sent 1/31/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 02/02/2020	Email sent 2/2/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 2/20/2020	Email sent 1/31/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 02/03/2020	Email sent 2/2/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 2/25/2020	Email sent 1/31/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 2/3/2020	Email sent 2/2/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 2/3/2020	Email sent 2/2/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 2/3/2020	Email sent 02/02/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 5/6/2020	Email sent 1/31/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 2/4/2020	Email sent 02/02/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 2/18/2020	Email sent 2/1/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan, Instructor	Overturned 2/4/2020	Email sent 02/02/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 2/5/2020	Email sent 02/02/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 2/5/2020	Email sent 02/02/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 2/14/2020	Email sent 02/02/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Question	Overturned 2/5/2020	Email sent 2/2/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 2/5/2020	Email sent 2/2/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 2/5/2020	Email sent 2/2/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 3/4/2020	Email sent 2/2/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training/Question	Overturned 2/4/2020	Email sent 2/1/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 2/27/2020	Email sent 2/1/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 2/18/2020	Email sent 2/1/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant applied for wrong license	Email sent 2/4/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 2/4/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 2/5/2020	Email sent 02/04/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 02/10/2020	Email sent 02/04/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 02/05/2020	Email sent 02/04/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	MD License	Overturned 02/05/2020	Email sent 02/04/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions		Email sent 02/04/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 2/10/2020	Email sent 2/4/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 2/7/2020	Email sent 02/05/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 02/11/2020	Email sent 02/05/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 5/27/2020	Email sent 2/4/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 2/9/2020	Email sent 2/4/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 2/10/2020	Email sent 2/4/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 2/9/2020	Email sent 2/4/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 8/6/2020	Email sent 2/4/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 2/27/2020	Email sent 02/04/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 2/27/2020	Email sent 02/05/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Alien #		Email sent 02/04/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 2/10/2020	Email sent 02/05/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 4/21/2020	Email sent 02/05/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions/Medical Marijuana	Overturned 2/7/2020	Email sent 02/05/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 2/6/2020	Email sent 02/06/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 02/07/2020	Email sent 02/06/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 3/5/2020	Email sent 02/06/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 3/9/2020	Email sent 2/5/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Quetsions	Overturned 2/7/2020	Email sent 2/5/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 02/13/2020	Email sent 02/05/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation	Overturned 2/6/2020	Email ent 02/05/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Question	Overturned 2/6/2020	Called Left Message 2/6/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 2/10/2020	Email sent 02/07/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	Info Recd 2/10/2020	Email sent 2/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 3/5/2020	Email sent 2/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 2/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 02/12/2020	Email sent 2/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Withdrawn, approved for permit exempt	Email sent 02/07/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 7/14/2020	Email sent 2/6/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 2/10/2020	Email sent 2/6/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 2/12/2020	Email sent 2/6/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation	Overturned 2/10/2020	Email sent 2/7/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training	Overturned 2/8/2020	Email sent 2/8/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training	Overturned 2/8/2020	Email sent 2/8/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training	Overturned 2/10/2020	Email sent 2/8/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training	Overturned 2/10/2020	Email sent 2/8/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training	Overturned 2/10/2020	Email sent 2/8/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Question	Overturned 2/10/2020	Email sent 2/8/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 2/27/2020	Email sent 2/9/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 2/11/2020	Email sent 02/09/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 2/9/2020	Email sent 02/09/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 02/09/2020	Email sent 02/09/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training, Question	Overturned 2/9/2020	Email sent 02/09/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 02/09/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question	Overturned 2/11/2020	Email sent 2/09/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question	Overturned 2/9/2020	Email sent 02/09/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 2/12/2020	Email sent 2/7/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 5/5/2020	Email sent 2/8/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 2/27/2020	Email sent 2/8/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 2/12/2020	Email sent 2/9/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	denied	Email sent 2/9/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	Overturned 2/12/2020	Email sent 2/10/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	Overturned 2/19/2020	Email sent 2/10/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overtunred 2/24/2020	Email sent 2/9/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 2/9/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 2/25/2020	Email sent 2/9/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 2/12/2020	Email sent 2/10/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 3/6/2020	Email sent 02/10/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 2/21/2020	Email sent 02/10/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 2/13/2020	Email sent 02/10/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 2/28/2020	Email sent 02/10/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Livescan		Email sent 2/10/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 2/21/2020 HCP approved	Email sent 2/10/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Questiions	overturned 2/27/2020	Email sent 2/10/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 2/10/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 2/13/2020	Email sent 2/10/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overurned 3/3/2020	Email sent 2/10/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Taining/Questions	Overturned 2/28/2020	Email sent 2/11/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 3/6/2020	Email sent 02/11/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 2/12/2020	Email sent 2/11/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 3/02/2020	Email sent 02/12/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 2/12/2020	Email sent 02/12/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 2/12/2020	Email sent 02/12/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Approved for permit exempt	Email sent 02/12/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 2/13/2020	Email sent 02/12/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 2/27/2020	Email sent 2/11/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 2/27/2020	Email sent 2/11/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 2/14/2020	Email sent 2/12/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 2/27/2020	Email sent 2/12/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 5/29/2020	Email sent 2/12/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong application type	Email sent 2/13/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 2/21/2020	Email sent 2/12/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 2/25/2020	Email sent 2/12/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 2/25/2020	Email sent 2/12/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 3/13/2020	Email sent 2/12/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Question	Overturned 2/18/2020	Email sent 2/12/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 2/13/2020	Email sent 2/12/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Changed to Permit Exempt	Email sent 02/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 10/15/2020	Email sent 2/12/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 10/15/2020	Email sent 2/12/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Question		Left voicemail 2/13/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 2/27/2020	Email sent 2/13/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor		Email sent 2/13/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 2/18/2020	Email sent 02/14/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 2/27/2020	Left voicemail 2/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 2/13/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 02/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor, Question	Overturned 02/18/2020	Email sent 02/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 02/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 7/15/2020	Email sent 02/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 02/17/2020	Email sent 02/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 02/18/2020	Email sent 02/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 02/16/2020	Training Received
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan, Training		Email sent 02/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 6/29/2020	Email sent 02/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 02/17/2020	Email sent 02/17/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 02/17/2020	Email sent 02/17/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 02/19/2020	Email sent 02/17/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 02/17/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor, Livescan	Overturned 06/09/2020	Email sent 02/17/2020	Instructor Signed Off
	Gerald Askins	Livescan		Email sent 02/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 2/27/2020	Email sent 2/15/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Gerald Askins	Instructor/Question	Overturned 2/21/2020	Email sent 02/15/2019	
	Gerald Askins	Instuctor	Overturned 2/21/2020	Email sent 20/16/2019	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/waiting for HCP	Overturned 9/11/2020	Email sent 2/15/2020	
	Gerald Askins	Questions	Overturned 2/21/2020	Email sent 02/26/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 2/21/2020	Email sent 2/17/2020	
	Gerald Askins	Instructor	Overturned 2/21/2020	Email sent 02/26/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 2/20/2020	Email sent 2/15/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	Info recd 2/18/2020	Email sent 2/18/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info & Proof of Residency	Infor reced 2/19/2020	Email sent 2/18/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong application	Email sent 2/18/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 2/20/2020	Email sent 2/15/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 02/18/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training, Livescan	Overturned 2/27/2020	Email sent 02/18/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 02/25/2020	Email sent 02/18/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 2/18/2020	Email sent 2/18/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 2/25/2020	Email sent 2/18/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 2/27/2020	Email sent 2/18/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 2/18/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 02/25/2020	Email sent 2/18/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 02/18/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 2/19/2020	Email sent 2/18/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 2/26/2020	Email sent 2/18/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 2/27/2020	Email sent 2/18/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 2/24/2020	Email sent 2/18/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 2/26/2020	Email sent 2/18/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan/Instructor	Approved for HQL Permit Exempt	Email sent 2/18/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 2/24/2020	Email sent 2/18/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 2/27/2020	Email sent 2/18/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 02/19/2020	Email sent 02/19/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 02/20/2020	Email sent 02/19/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 2/20/2020	Email sent 02/19/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 02/19/2020	Email sent 02/19/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 02/25/2020	Email sent 02/19/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 2/21/2020	Email sent 2/19/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan/ Instructor	Overturned 2/25/2020	Email sent 2/19/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 4/20/2020	Email sent 2/19/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 2/21/2020	Email sent 2/19/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Yes Medical Marijuana - Full Denial	Email sent 2/19/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 2/24/2020	Email sent 2/19/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 2/20/2020	Email sent 2/19/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions	Overturned 2/20/2020	Email sent 02/19/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 7/13/2020	Email sent 02/19/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 2/26/2020	Email sent 02/19/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 3/16/2020	Email sent 02/19/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 2/27/2020	Email sent 02/19/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 2/24/2020	Email sent 02/19/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 2/26/2020	Email sent 02/19/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 2/25/2020	Email sent 02/19/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Medical Marijuana	Overturned 3/3/2020	Email sent 02/19/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 2/25/2020	Email sent 02/20/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 2/25/2020	Email sent 2/19/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 3/10/2020	Email sent 2/19/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 2/25/2020	Email sent 2/19/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 2/20/2020	Left voicemail 2/20/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Firearm info	Overturned 2/25/2020	Email sent 2/20/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 6/4/2020	Email sent 2/19/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 3/6/2020	Email sent 2/20/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 2/21/2020	Left voicemail 2/20/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 2/21/2020	Email sent 2/20/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions/Training	Overturned 4/1/2020	Email sent 2/20/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 2/25/2020	Email sent 2/20/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 3/3/2020	Email sent 2/20/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 10/16/2020	Email sent 2/20/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 2/25/2020	Email sent 2/21/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions		Left voicemail 2/21/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training	Overturned 2/25/2020	Email sent 2/21/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training	Overturned 2/25/2020	Email sent 2/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 02/25/2020	Email sent 02/22/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 03/09/2020	Email sent 02/22/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 02/29/2020	Email sent 02/22/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions	Overturned 4/21/2020	Email sent on 2/23/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training	Overturned 2/25/2020	Email sent on 2/23/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Brett Laziuck	Questins/ Training	Overturned 3/2/2020	Email sent on 2/23/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions	Overturned 02/25/2020	Email sent 2/23/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence	Overturned 3/4/2020	Email sent	2/20/2020
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence		Email sent 2/20/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 2/28/2020	Email sent 2/23/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 3/20/2020	Email sent 2/23/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Changed to Permit Exempt	Email sent 2/24/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 2/28/2020	Email sent 2/24/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 3/19/2020	Email sent 2/23/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	withdrawn and approved for standard	Email sent 02/25/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	full denial	Email sent 2/24/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overtuened 3/17/2020	Email sent 2/24/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 3/2/2020	Email sent 2/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 2/26/2020	Email sent 02/24/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor	Overturned 2/26/2020	Email sent on 2/24/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 4/10/2020	Email sent 2/24/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	withdrawn, approved for permit exempt	Email sent 2/25/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	full denial		
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor	Oveturned 2/26/2020	Email sent 2/25/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation		Email sent 2/25/2020	
	Gerald Askins	Medical Marijuana		Email sent 2/25/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 2/28/2020	Email sent 2/25/2020	
	Gerald Askins	Questions	Overturned 3/9/2020	Email sent 2/25/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 2/27/2020	Email sent 2/25/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 2/26/2020	Left coicemail 2/26/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 2/26/2020	Email sent 2/26/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 3/13/2020	Email sent 02/26/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor	Overturned 2/27/2020	Email sent 2/26/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions	Overturned 2/28/2020		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 2/28/2020	Email sent 2/26/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 2/27/2020	Email sent 2/26/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 3/26/2020	Email sent 2/26/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 2/27/2020	Email sent 2/26/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 2/27/2020	Email sent 02/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 10/15/2020	Email sent 02/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 02/27/2020	Email sent 02/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Wear and carry needs reinstated	Overturned 2/28/2020	Email sent 02/27/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overrturned 3/4/2020	Email sent 2/26/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 2/28/2020	Email sent 2/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 2/29/2020	Email sent 02/27/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training	Overturned 03/04/2020	Email sent 02/27/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 2/28/2020	Emaiil sent 2/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 3/2/2020	Emaiil sent 2/28/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions	Overturned 6/5/2020	Email sent 2/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training/Under 21	Overturned 10/16/2020	Contacted by phone	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 2/28/2020	Email sent 2/28/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan/ Questions	Overturned 3/2/2020	Email sent 02/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 3/2/2020	Email sent 2/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan, Instructor		Email sent 2/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 03/02/2020	Email sent 02/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 04/01/2020	Email sent 02/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 7/23/2020	Email sent 02/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 03/11/2020	Email sent 02/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 4/27/2020	Email sent 02/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 03/02/2020	Email sent 02/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 03/02/2020	Email sent 02/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 03/02/2020	Email sent 02/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 03/02/2020	Email sent 02/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 03/1/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Question	Overturned 3/19/2020	Email sent 3/1/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	LIvescan/Question	Overturned 3/17/2020		
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 3/1/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	Info recd 3/4/2020	Email sent 3/1/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	livescan	Overturned 03/06/2020	Email sent 3/2/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 3/2/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 3/6/2020	Email sent 3/2/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 3/5/2020	Called LM & Email sent 3/2/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 3/4/2020	Email sent 3/2/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 3/2/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 3/2/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 3/3/2020	Email sent 3/2/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 3/27/2020	Email sent 3/2/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 3/3/2020	Email sent 3/3/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 3/5/2020	Email sent 3/3/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 3/3/2020	Email sent 3/3/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	llvescan	Overturned 3/6/2020	Email sent 3/3/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 4/3/2020	Email sent 3/3/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 3/19/2020	Email sent 3/3/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 03/10/2020	Email sent 03/03/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 03/05/2020	Email sent 03/03/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question, Instructor		Email sent 03/03/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training Documentation		Email sent 03/03/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 03/09/2020	Email sent 03/03/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training Documentation/ Questions	Overturned 3/12/2020	Email sent on 03/03/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions	Overturned 3/3/2020	Email sent on 03/03/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions		Email sent on 03/03/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 3/6/2020	Email sent on 03/03/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 3/20/2020	Email sent on 03/03/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 03/04/2020	Email sent 03/03/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 03/04/2020	Email sent 03/03/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan, Questions, Training	Overturned 3/10/2020	Email sent 03/03/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions	Overturned 3/4/2020	Email sent on 03/03/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Questions	Overturned 3/4/2020	Email sent on 3/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 3/13/2020	Email sent 3/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residency	Overturned 3/3/2020	Email sent 3/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 10/15/2020	Email sent 3/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 3/5/2020	Email sent 3/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 4/13/2020	Email sent 3/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 3/4/2020	Email sent 3/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 4/21/2020	Email sent 3/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 3/3/2020	Email sent 3/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 3/4/2020	Email sent 3/3/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant applied for wrong license	Email sent 3/4/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 3/4/2020	Email sent 3/4/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 03/14/2020	Email sent 03/04/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 03/06/2020	Email sent 03/04/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 03/05/2020	Email sent 03/04/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 03/04/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 3/9/2020	Email sent03/04/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 3/18/2020	Email sent 03/04/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 4/9/2020	Email sent 3/4/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Livescan	Overturned 3/6/2020	Email sent 3/4/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 3/11/2020	Email sent 3/4/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Instructor sign off	Overturned 3/11/2020	Email sent 3/4/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Question/ Livescan		Email sent 3/4/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 3/18/2020	Email sent 03/04/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 3/13/2020	Email sent 3/4/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Question	Overturned 3/4/2020	Email sent 3/4/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 3/5/2020	Email sent 03/04/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 03/10/2020	Email sent 03/04/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 03/09/2020	Email sent 03/04/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 3/4/2020	Email sent 03/04/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 03/05/2020	Email sent 03/04/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Livescan/ Instructor		Email sent 3/4/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Training	Overturned 5/5/2020	Email sent 03/05/2020	Training received
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 03/05/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 03/10/2020	Email sent 03/05/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 03/10/2020	Email sent 3/5/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 03/10/2020	Email sent 03/05/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 03/09/2020	Email sent 03/05/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 03/09/2020	Email sent 03/05/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 3/10/2020	Email sent 3/05/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 3/16/2020	Email sent 3/05/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 03/21/2020	Email sent 03/05/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan/ Questions	Overtrned 8/7/2020		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 03/05/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 3/11/2020	Email sent 03/05/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 03/10/2020	Email sent 03/05/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 03/05/2020	
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Overturned 3/9/2020	Email sent 03/05/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 3/5/2020	Email sent 03/05/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 3/14/2020	Email sent 03/05/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 3/6/2020	Email sent 03/05/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 8/6/2020	Email sent 03/05/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation		Email sent 03/05/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 3/31/2020	Email sent 03/05/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 3/24/2020	Email sent 03/05/2020	
	Gerald Askins	Instructor	Overturned 3/20/2020	Email sent 03/05/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 3/6/2020	Email sent 03/05/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 03/05/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 3/10/2020	Email sent 03/05/2020	
	Gerald Askins	Livesan	Overturned 6/9/2020	Email sent 03/05/2020	
	ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 3/10/2020	Email sent 03/05/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned	Email sent 03/05/2020	
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Applied for Permit Exempt	Email sent 03/05/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 4/21/2020	Email sent 03/05/2020	
	Gerald Askins	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 3/11/2020	Email sent 03/05/2020	
	Gerald Askins	Livescan / Questions	Overturned 4/2/2020	Email sent 03/05/2020	Questions Updated
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 4/13/2020	Email sent 03/05/2020	
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Overturned 03/10/2020	Email sent 03/05/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 3/10/2020	Email sent 03/05/2020	
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Overturned 3/6/2020	Email sent 03/05/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 3/6/2020	Email sent 03/05/2020	
	Gerald Askins	Livescan	Overturned 3/11/2020	Email sent 03/05/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 3/6/2020	Email sent 3/5/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 3/24/2020	Email sent 03/06/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan, Question	Full Denial (Medical Card)	Email sent 03/06/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 3/6/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 03/09/2020	Email sent 03/06/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 3/30/2020	Email sent 3/6/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 4/7/2020	Email sent 3/6/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 9/12/2020	Email sent 03/06/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 3/20/2020	Email sent 03/06/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 3/6/2020	Email sent 03/06/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 03/31/2020	Email sent 03/06/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 3/6/2020	Email sent 03/06/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 3/9/2020	Email sent 03/06/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Question	Overturned 3/6/2020	Email sent 3/6/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 3/6/2020	Email sent 3/6/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 3/11/2020	Email sent 3/6/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Instructor sign off	Overturned 3/12/2020	Email sent 3/6/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Instructor	Overturned 03/17/2020	Email sent 3/6/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 10/15/2020	Email sent 3/6/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 3/20/2020	Email sent 3/6/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 3/10/2020	Email sent 3/6/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 3/10/2020	Email sent 3/7/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 3/10/2020	Email sent 3/7/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 3/10/2020	Email sent 3/7/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	overturned 4/16/2020	Email sent 3/7/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	overturned 3/18/20	Email sent 3/7/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 3/9/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan, Training	Overturned 3/13/2020	Email sent 3/9/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	applicant resubmitted a Standard application	Email sent 3/9/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training, Livescan	applicant resubmitted a Standard application	Email sent 3/9/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 3/9/2020	Email sent 3/9/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 3/13/2020	Email sent 3/9/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 03/09/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 3/10/2020	Email sent 3/9/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 3/21/2020	Email sent 03/09/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 3/13/2020	Email sent 03/09/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 6/10/2020	Email sent 3/9/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 4/23/2020	Email sent 3/9/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 4/13/2020	Email sent 3/9/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	LIvescan/Questions	Overturned 5/28/2020	Email sent 03/09/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	overturned 10/15/2020	Email sent 03/09/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 3/0/2020	Email sent 3/9/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 5/6/2020	Email sent 3/9/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overtured 3/30/2020	Email sent 3/9/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan, Training		Email sent 3/9/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 5/6/2020	Email sent 3/9/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 4/16/2020	Email sent 3/9/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 4/14/2020	Email sent 3/9/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation		Email sent 3/9/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Question	Overturned 5/7/2020	Email sent 3/9/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 3/10/2020	Email sent 3/9/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 3/10/2020	Email sent 3/9/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Smith, Michael	Questions, Training	Overturned 5/26/2020	Email sent 3/9/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 3/10/2020	Email sent 3/9/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Submitted concealed carry permit	Email sent 3/10/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 4/14/2020	Email sent 3/10/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 3/17/2020	Email sent 3/10/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 3/13/2020	Email sent 3/10/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 3/13/2020	Email sent 3/10/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 3/23/2020	Email sent 3/10/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training, Residency	Overturned 3/11/2020	Email sent 3/10/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 3/11/2020	Email sent 3/10/2020	
	Smith, Micharel	Questions	Overturned 3/10/2020	Email sent 3/10/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 3/23/2020	Email sent 3/10/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 3/10/2020	Email sent 3/10/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Question	Overturned 3/11/2020	Email sent 3/10/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 3/11/2020	Email sent 3/10/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 3/13/2020	Email sent 3/10/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 3/13/2020	Email sent 3/10/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Livescan	Overturned 3/12/2020	Email sent 3/10/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 3/15/2020	Email sent 3/10/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 3/10/2020	Email sent 3/10/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor, Livescan		Email sent 3/10/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions		Email sent 3/10/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 4/13/2020	Email sent 3/10/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 3/19/2020	Email sent 03/10/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Question	Overturned 03/30/2020	Email sent 03/10/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions	Overturned 3/11/2020	Email sent 03/10/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Instructor	Overtunred 4/6/2020	Email sent 03/10/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Instructor	Overturned 3/20/2020	Email sent 03/10/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 03/13/2020	Email sent 03/10/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Citizenship		Email sent 03/10/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 3/18/2020	Email sent 03/10/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 3/16/2020	Email sent 03/10/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Question	Overturned 3/11/2020	Email sent 03/10/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 3/13/2020	Email sent 03/10/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 03/10/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 4/16/2020	Email sent 03/10/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 3/11/2020	Email sent 03/10/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions		Email sent 3/11/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 3/11/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 3/11/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training	Overturned 3/12/2020	Email sent 3/11/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training	Overturned 3/30/2020	Email sent 3/11/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 3/13/2020	Email sent 3/11/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Qestions	Overturned 3/20/2020	Email sent 3/11/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 3/11/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 3/17/2020	Email sent 3/11/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Citizenship		Email sent 3/11/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 03/13/2020	Email sent 3/11/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 03/13/2020	Email sent 3/12/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 03/16/2020	Email sent 03/12/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training, Question	Overturned 03/30/2020	Email sent 3/12/2020	Question updated
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Instructor	Overturned 3/23/2020	Email sent 3/12/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training		Email sent 3/12/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Livescan	Overturned 05/08/2020	Email sent 3/12/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Questions		Email sent 3/12/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Livescan	Overturned 05/08/2020	Email sent 3/12/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training/ Questions	Overturned on 03/13/2020	Email sent 3/12/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 03/13/2020	Email sent 3/12/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 4/20/2020	Email sent 3/12/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 3/18/2020	Email sent 3/12/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 3/23/2020	Email sent 3/12/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 3/13/2020	Email sent 3/12/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 3/13/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 3/13/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	Info recd 3/13/2020	Email sent 3/13/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship		Email sent 3/13/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 3/13/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation		Email sent 3/13/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 3/13/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 3/13/2020	Email sent 3/13/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship		Email sent 3/13/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 3/13/2020	Email sent 3/13/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 4/21/2020	Email sent 3/13/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 3/13/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 3/17/2020	left voice message 3/13/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan, Question		Email sent 03/13/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Questions		Email sent 3/13/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 3/14/2020	Email sent 03/13/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan, Instructor		Email sent 03/13/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 03/13/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 03/13/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 03/21/2020	Email sent 03/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 03/26/2020	Email sent 03/14/2020	
	Gerald Askins	Questions	Overturned 3/16/2020	Email sent 03/14/2010	
	Gerald Askins	Instructor	Overturned 3/23/2020	Email sent 03/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 03/17/2020	Email sent 03/14/2020	
	Gerald Askins	Instructor		Email sent 03/14/2020	
	Gerald Askins	Instructor / Questions	Overturned 4/2/2020	Email sent 03/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 03/24/2020	Email sent 03/14/2020	
	Gerald Askins	Instructor	Overturned 7/2/2020	Email sent 03/14/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 5/6/2020	Email sent 3/15/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residence		Email sent 3/15/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	Info recd 3/16/2020	Email sent 3/16/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 3/16/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions	Overturned 3/17/2020	Email sent 3/16/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Instructor	Overturned 3/23/2020	Email sent 3/16/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Instructor	Overturned	Email sent 3/16/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Instructor	Overturned 3/23/2020	Email sent 3/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 3/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 3/16/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions		Email sent 3/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 3/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Approved for permit exempt	Email sent 3/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 3/16/2020	Email sent 3/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 3/17/2020	Email sent 03/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 3/18/2020	Emails sent 3/6/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 3/17/2020	Email sent 03/16/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Question		Email sent 3/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 3/26/2020	Email sent 3/16/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 3/24/2020	Email sent 3/16/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor	Overturned 3/17/2020	Emaijl sent 3/16/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Approved for permit exempt	Email sent 3/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 3/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Changed to Permit Exempt	Email sent 3/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 3/17/2020	Email sent 3/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 3/16/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question	Overturned 3/17/2020	Email sent 3/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 3/17/2020	Email sent 3/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 3/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 3/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 3/16/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 11/26/2020	Email sent 3/17/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation		Email sent 3/17/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Disapproval 2020H-204	Email sent 03/17/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 03/17/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 3/17/2020	Email sent 03/17/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 3/17/2020	Email sent 03/17/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 03/17/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 3/18/2020	Email sent 3/17/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 3/17/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 3/19/2020	Email sent 3/17/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor, Question	Overturned 8/26/2020	Email sent 03/17/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 3/23/2020	Email sent 3/17/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overtuned 3/17/2020	Email sent 03/17/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 03/17/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question/Alien Response	Overturned 3/19/2020	Email sent 03/17/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 3/17/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 4/1/2020	Email sent 3/18/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Qestions	Overturned 3/19/2020	Email sent 3/18/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Instructor/ Questions	Overturned 5/15/2020	Email sent 3/18/2020	
	Smith, Michael	INS		Email sent 3/16/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 5/15/2020	Email sent 3/18/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 3/18/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 3/23/2020	Email sent 3/18/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 4/7/2020	Email sent 3/19/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant applied for wrong license	Email sent 3/19/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 3/19/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 5/21/2020	Email sent 3/19/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	Applicant applied for the wrong application	Email sent 3/19/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 3/19/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 5/4/2020	Email sent 3/19/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 3/19/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant applied for wrong license	Email sent 3/19/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 3/20/2020	Email sent 3/19/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 3/19/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 4/27/2020	Email sent 3/19/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 3/19/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions/Livescan		Email sent 3/19/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 06/04/2020	Email sent 3/19/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 3/23/2020	Email sent 3/19/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship	Overturned 3/26/2020	Email sent 3/19/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 3/31/2020	Email sent 3/19/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 3/31/2020	Email sent 3/19/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 3/27/2020	Email sent 3/19/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 3/23/2020	Email sent 3/19/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 03/21/2020	Email sent 3/19/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 03/19/2020	Email sent 03/19/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions		Email sent 03/19/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 03/26/2020	Email sent 03/19/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training, Question	Overturned 5/8/2020	Email sent 03/19/2020	Question answered
	Lisa Lee	Questons		Email sent 03/19/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Approved for Permit Exempt	Email sent 03/19/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 3/19/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 3/24/2020	Email sent 3/19/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 3/19/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 03/21/2020	Email sent 03/20/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 03/21/2020	Email sent 03/20/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 03/20/2020	Email sent 03/20/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Changed to standard and approved	Email sent 03/20/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 6/1/2020	Email sent 3/20/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 4/2/2020	Email sent 3/20/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 3/28/20202	Email sent 3/20/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 4/10/2020	Email sent 3/20/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 3/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 3/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 4/6/2020	Email sent 3/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 5/2/2020	Email sent 3/23/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 3/23/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email ent 3/23/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 03/24/2020	Email sent 03/23/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 03/24/2020	Email sent 03/23/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 03/23/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 3/23/2020	Email sent 3/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 3/25/2020	Email sent 3/23/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Approved for Permit Exempt	Email sent 03/23/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	LIvescan/Questions		Email sent 3/23/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email ent 3/23/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 3/26/2020	Email sent 3/23/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 03/23/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training/ Questions	Overturned 3/26/2020	Email sent 3/23/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 3/23/2020	Email sent 3/23/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 3/23/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 3/23/2020	Email sent 3/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	INS		Email sent 3/23/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 3/23/2020	Email sent 3/23/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 3/24/2020	Email sent 03/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 03/23/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan/Instructor		Email sent 03/23/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 4/3/2020	Email sent 3/23/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 3/24/2020	Email sent 3/23/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 3/23/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training		Email sent 3/23/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Residency		Email sent 3/23/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 3/27/2020	Email sent 3/23/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 3/24/2020	Email sent 3/23/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 4/28/2020	Email sent 3/23/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 3/26/2020	Email sent 3/24/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 3/25/2020	Email sent 3/24/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 03/26/2020	Email sent 3/24/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 3/24/2020	Email sent 3/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 4/9/2020	Email sent 03/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 03/24/2020	Email sent 03/24/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 3/24/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 3/24/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 3/27/2020	Email sent 3/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 03/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 03/24/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 3/26/2020	Email sent 03/24/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overtruned 4/23/2020	Email sent 03/24/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 3/24/2020	Email sent 03/24/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 4/9/2020	Email sent 03/24/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 03/26/2020	Email sent 03/24/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Full Denial	Email sent 03/24/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 03/24/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions/Marijuana	Overturned 3/25/2020	Email sent 03/24/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 3/26/2020	Email sent 03/24/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 3/25/2020	Email sent 3/24/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence	Overturned 3/25/2020	Email sent 3/24/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info/banned gun		Email sent 3/25/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 03/25/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 4/15/2020	Email sent 03/25/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship	Overturned 3/25/2020	Email sent 3/25/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questons	Overturned 4/6/2020	Email sent 3/25/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 03/25/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Citizenship	Overturned 5/16/2020	Email sent 03/25/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 5/22/2020	Email sent 3/25/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 3/25/2020	Email sent 3/25/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 3/25/2020	Email sent 3/25/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 3/25/2020	Email sent 3/25/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 4/3/2020	Email sent 3/25/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 3/26/2020	Email sent 3/25/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 5/22/2020	Email sent 3/25/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong application	Email sent 3/26/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong application	Email sent 3/26/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 3/26/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 3/31/2020	Email sent 3/26/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 3/26/2020	Email sent 3/26/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 4/9/2020	Email sent 3/26/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 3/27/2020	Email sent 3/26/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 4/10/2020	Email sent 3/26/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions	Overturned 3/27/2020	Email sent 3/26/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 3/26/2020	Email sent 3/26/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Livescan/Questions	applied for incorrect application	Email sent 3/26/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 4/15/2020	Email sent 03/26/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 3/27/2020	Email sent 03/26/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 03/26/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email snet 03/26/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 3/27/2020	Email sent 3/26/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 3/27/2020	Email sent 3/26/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 4/15/2020	Email sent 3/26/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 3/27/2020	Email sent 3/27/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor		Email sent 3/27/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 4/3/2020	Email sent 3/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 6/25/2020	Email sent 03/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 03/28/2020	Email sent 03/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 5/26/2020	Email sent 03/27/2020	
	Clyde Taylor	Questions	Info received 03/27/2020	Email sent 03/27/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 4/9/2020	Email sent 03/27/2020	
	Clyde Taylor	Instructor	Overturned 03/27/2020	Email sent 03/27/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 3/31/2020	Email sent 3/28/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/waiting for Concealed Carry	Overturned 6/9/2020	Email sent 3/28/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training Documentation	Overturned 4/2/2020	Email sent 3/28/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 3/28/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training Documentation	Overturnd 3/30/2020	Email sent 3/28/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		Email sent 3/28/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Ovverturned 5/8/2020	Email sent 3/28/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 4/7/2020	Email sent 3/28/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation		Email sent 3/28/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Full Denial	Email sent 3/28/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question	Overturned 3/31/2020	Email sent 3/28/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions	Overturned 3/30/2020	Email sent 3/28/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training Documentation	Overturned 3/30/2020	Email sent 3/28/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training/ Questions		Email sent 3/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Residency	Withdrawn/moved to FL	Email sent 03/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Residency	Withdrawn/moved to FL	Email sent 03/28/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question	Overturnd 3/30/2020	Email sent 03/28/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 03/28/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 03/28/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 3/31/2020	Email sent 03/28/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong application	Email sent 3/28/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	Overturned 4/4/2020	Email sent 3/28/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong application	Email sent 3/28/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 3/28/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 3/28/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training Documentation	Overturned 4/10/2020	Email sent 3/28/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation		Email sent 3/28/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation		Email sent 3/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 3/28/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training	Overturned 4/23/2020	Email sent 03/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 03/31/2020	Email sent 03/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 04/1/2020	Email sent 03/30/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 3/30/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info/Proof of Residency		Email sent 3/30/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong application	Email sent 3/30/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 4/6/2020	Email sent 3/30/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	Info recd 3/31/2020	Email sent 3/30/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions	Overturned 03/27/2020	Email sent 3/30/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation	Overturned 4/2/2020	Email sent 3/30/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions	Overtuned 04/29/2020	Email sent 03/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Citizenship	Overturned 6/19/2020	Email sent 3/20/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Question/ Instructor		Email sent 3/30/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Livescan		Email sent 3/30/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Instructor	Overturned 6/5/2020	Email sent 3/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 3/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 3/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 3/31/2020	Email sent 3/30/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 3/31/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 3/31/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 4/10/2020	Email sent 3/31/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 03/31/2020	Email sent 03/31/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 04/01/2020	Email sent 03/31/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 3/31/2020	Email sent 3/31/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 3/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 7/1/2020	Email sent 3/31/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 4/1/2020	Email sent 3/31/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 4/2/2020	Email sent 3/31/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	full denial	Email sent 3/31/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 4/1/2020	Email sent 3/31/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 4/24/2020	Email sent 03/31/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 4/2/2020	Email sent 03/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 03/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 03/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 4/2/2020	Email sent 03/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question/Instructor	Overturned 3/31/2020	Email sent 03/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 5/29/2020	Email sent 03/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 03/31/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 3/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 4/7/2020	Email sent 3/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 3/31/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Full denial	Email sent 4/1/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong application	Email sent 4/1/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong application	Email sent 4/1/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 4/1/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 4/2/2020	Email sent 4/1/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 4/7/2020	Email sent 04/01/2020	
	Clyde Taylor	Training Documentation	information received 04/01/2020	Email sent	04/01/2020
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 4/7/2020	Email sent 04/01/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 4/3/2020	Email sent 04/01/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions	Overturned 4/2/2020	Email sent 04/01/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 4/4/2020	Email sent 04/01/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 4/2/2020	Email sent 04/01/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Residency	Overturned 4/1/2020	Email sent 04/01/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation		Email sent 04/01/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation	Overturned 4/9/2020	Email sent 04/01/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Residency	Overturned 4/1/20202	Email sent 04/01/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 4/2/2020	Email sent 4/1/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 4/6/2020	Email sent 4/1/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 4/1/2020	Email sent 04/01/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 4/7/2020	Email sent 04/01/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overtuned 4/7/2020	Email sent 04/01/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 4/10/2020	Email sent 04/01/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 4/14/2020	Email sent 4/2/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 4/2/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 4/6/2020	Email sent 4/2/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 4/2/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 04/02/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 4/20/2020	Email sent 04/02/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 4/15/2020	Email sent 4/2/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training, Question		Email sent 4/2/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 4/2/2020	Email sent 4/2/2020	
	Lisa Lee	DHMH Down	Overturned 4/2/2020		
	Lisa Lee	Question		Email sent 04/02/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overtruned 4/7/2020	Email sent 04/02/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan/ Questions		Email sent 04/02/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 04/02/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan/ Residency/ Training		Email sent 04/02/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 4/15/2020	Email sent 04/02/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training		Email sent 04/02/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 4/3/2020	Email sent 04/02/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 11/9/2020	Email sent 04/02/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question/Livescan	Overturned 4/29/2020	Email sent 04/02/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 4/13/2020	Email sent 04/02/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 4/9/2020	Email sent 4/3/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 4/3/2020	Email sent 4/3/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	Overturned 05/08/2020	Email sent 4/3/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 4/7/2020	Email sent 4/3/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 4/3/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions	Overturned 4/13/2020	Email sent 4/3/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Qoverturned 4/7/2020	Email sent 4/3/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 4/20/2020	Email sent 4/3/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions	Overturned 4/3/2020	Email sent 4/3/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training	Overturned 4/7/2020	Email sent 4/3/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 4/3/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Quesion		Email sent 4/3/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 4/4/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan, Questions		Email sent 4/4/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Residency	Overturned 4/6/2020	Email sent 4/4/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Residency, Question	Overturned 4/6/2020	Email sent 4/4/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 7/15/2020	Email sent 4/4/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong application	Email sent 4/4/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 6/2/2020	Email sent 4/4/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 4/4/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong application	Email sent 4/4/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions	Overturned 4/4/2020	Email sent 4/4/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 4/4/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan		Email sent 04/04/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong application	Email sent 04/04/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 8/17/2020	Email sent 3/23/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 4/7/2020	Email sent 4/4/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 4/4/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 4/8/2020	Email sent 4/6/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 4/6/2020	Email sent 4/6/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 4/7/2020	Email sent 4/6/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 4/6/2020	Email sent 4/6/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions/Training	Overturned 4/6/2020	Email sent 4/6/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 4/22/2020	Email sent 4/6/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	Info received 4/8/2020	Email sent 4/6/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong application	Email sent 4/6/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Full denial	Email sent 4/6/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 04/06/2020	Email sent 4/6/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question/Instructor	Overturned 05/20/2020	Email sent 4/6/2020	Question answered
	Monique Mitchell	Questions		Email sent 4/6/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 4/7/2020	Email sent 4/6/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Questions	Overturned 4/8/2020	Email sent 4/6/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training		Email sent 4/6/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 4/6/2020	Email sent 4/6/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 4/6/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship/Questions		Email sent 4/6/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 4/6/2020	Email sent 4/6/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 4/8/2020	Email sent 4/6/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question/Training		Email sent 4/6/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 4/6/2020	Email sent 4/6/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 4/10/2020	Email sent 4/6/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 4/6/2020	Email sent 4/6/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 7/6/2020	Email sent 4/6/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 4/7/2020	Email sent 4/6/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 4/7/2020	Email sent 4/6/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firerm Info		Email sent 4/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 4/7/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 4/7/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Training		Email sent 4/7/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 4/8/2020	Email sent 4/7/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Training	Overturned 4/15/2020	Email sent 4/7/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training/Question		Email sent 4/7/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Training	Overturned 7/7/2020	Email sent 4/7/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 4/7/2020	Email sent 4/7/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 4/8/2020	Email sent 4/7/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training/Question	Overturned 4/20/2020	Email sent 4/7/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 4/16/2020	Email sent 4/7/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 4/7/2020	Email sent 4/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 4/9/2020	Email sent 4/7/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 4/8/2020	Email sent 4/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 5/6/2020	Email sent 4/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 4/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Needs hunting license	Overturned 04/09/2020	Email sent 4/7/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 4/7/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence		Email sent 4/7/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 4/7/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 05/30/2020	Email sent 4/7/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Questions		Email sent 4/7/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 4/8/2020	Email sent 4/7/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 4/8/2020	Email sent 4/7/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 4/8/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question/Training	Overturned 4/9/2020	Email sent 4/8/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		Email sent 4/8/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 4/11/2020	Email sent 4/8/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overurned 5/8/2020	Email sent 4/8/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Questions	Overturned 4/9/2020	Email sent 4/8/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 4/9/2020	Email sent 4/8/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 4/10/2020	Email sent 4/8/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 4/8/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Citizenship/Questions	Overturned 4/9/2020		
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 4/8/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan, Instructor	Overturned 5/1/2020	Emaijl sent 4/8/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 4/14/2020	Email sent 4/8/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 4/10/2020	Email sent 4/9/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation	withdrawn trying to renew his QHIC	Email sent 4/9/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 5/29/2020	Email sent 4/9/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 4/9/20202	Email sent 4/9/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 4/9/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Alien #		Email sent 4/9/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 4/9/2020	Email sent 4/9/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/1/2020	Email sent 4/9/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 4/9/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 4/9/2020	Email sent 4/9/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 4/9/2020	Email sent 4/9/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training Documentation	Overturned 4/10/2020	Email sent 4/9/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 4/9/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 4/13/2020	Email sent 4/9/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 4/9/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training Documentation		Email sent 4/9/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 4/10/2020	Email sent 4/9/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 4/10/2020	Email sent 4/9/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 4/10/2020	Email sent 4/9/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Brett Laziuck	Training		Email sent 4/9/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question/Training	Overturned 5/4/2020	Email sent 4/9/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training/Question	Overturned 6/3/2020	Email sent 4/9/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training		Email sent 4/9/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 4/10/2020	Email sent 4/10/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions	Overturned 05/08/2020	Email sent 4/10/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan		Email sent 4/11/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 4/11/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livecan/ Proof of residency		Email sent 4/11/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 4/11/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Proof of reidency			
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 4/28/2020	Email sent 4/11/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 07/06/2020	Email sent 4/11/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor, Livescan		Email sent 4/11/2020	Training verified
	Brett Laziuck	Questions		Email sent 4/11/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question			
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 4/20/2020	Email sent 4/13/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 4/13/2020	Email sent 4/13/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 4/13/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	Overturned 7/13/2020	Email sent 4/13/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 4/13/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 4/13/2020	Email sent 4/13/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	info received 4/13/2020	Email sent 4/13/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 7/9/2020	Email sent 4/13/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 4/13/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan		Email sent 4/13/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 04/20/2020	Email sent 4/13/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question/Livescan	Overturned 4/23/2020	Email sent 4/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 4/15/2020	Email sent 4/13/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/6/2020	Email sent 4/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Citizenship	Overturned 9/9/2020	Email sent 4/13/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 4/14/2020	Email sent 4/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence	Overturned 4/14/2020	Email sent 4/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 6/30/2020	Email sent 4/13/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 4/14/2020	Email sent 4/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question, Training	Overturned 4/15/2020	Email sent 4/14/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 4/15/2020	Email sent 4/14/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Question	Overturned 4/15/2020	Email sent 4/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 4/14/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Question	Overturned 4/15/2020	Eamil sent 4/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 4/14/2020	Email sen 4/14/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Question	Overturned 4/14/2020	Email sent 4/14/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Question	Overturned 4/15/2020	Email sent 4/14/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 4/14/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question		Email sent 4/14/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 4/15/2020	Applicant notified 4/14/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 4/15/2020	Email sent 4/14/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 4/15/2020	Email sent 4/14/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	Info received 4/16/2020	Email sent 4/15/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	Overturned 4/15/2020	Email sent 4/15/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 4/15/2020	Email sent 4/15/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Changed to standard and overturned 4/24/20	Email sent 4/15/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 4/15/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Firearm Info		Email sent 4/15/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Firearm Info		Email sent 4/15/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions	Overturned 4/15/2020	Email sent 4/15/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question, Training		Email sent 4/15/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 04/28/2020	Email sent 4/15/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	Overturned - carry permit approved	Email sent 4/15/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training, Livescan		Email sent 4/15/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 4/15/2020	Email sent 4/15/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 4/15/2020	Email sent 4/15/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 4/16/2020	Email sent 4/15/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 7/22/2020	Email sent 4/15/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 4/27/2020	Email sent 4/15/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 5/29/2020	Email sent 4/15/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 4/27/2020	Email sent 4/15/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 4/15/2020	Email sent 4/15/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 4/20/2020	Email sent 4/15/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/8/2020	Email sent 4/15/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 4/16/2020	Email sent 4/15/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 4/17/2020	Email sent 4/15/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 4/16/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	S/N Missing		Email sent 4/16/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training	Overturned 4/16/2020	Email sent 4/16/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training	Overturned 4/16/2020	Email sent 4/16/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence	Overturned 4/17/2020	Email sent 4/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/18/2020	Email sent 4/15/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence	Overturned 4/27/2020	Email sent 4/16/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 4/16/2020	Email sent 4/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 6/3/2020	Email sent 4/16/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	Overturned 4/20/2020	Email sent 4/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/11/2020	Email sent 4/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 4/17/2020	Email sent 4/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 4/18/2020	Email sent 04/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 4/15/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 4/17/2020	Email sent 4/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 4/20/2020	Email sent 4/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 4/17/2020	Email sent 4/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 4/17/2020	Email sent 4/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 4/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Full Disapproval	Email sent 4/16/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 4/21/2020	Email sent 4/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email sent 4/17/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info; Proof of Residency	Overturned 4/17/2020	Email sent 4/17/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 4/17/2020	Email sent 4/17/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info; Proof of Residency	Overturned 4/17/2020	Email sent 4/17/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 4/23/2020	Email sent 4/16/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Questions	Full Denial - medical marijuana	Email sent 4/17/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 4/17/2020	Email sent 4/17/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/22/2020	Email sent 4/17/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	Overturned 4/22/2020	Email sent 4/17/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 4/21/2020	Emails ent 4/17/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training	Overturned 4/18/2020	Email sent 4/17/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 6/15/2020	Email sent 4/17/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 4/21/2020		
	Lisa Lee	Question	Complete Denial	Email sent 4/17/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 4/17/2020	Email sent 4/17/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 4/17/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 4/17/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 4/17/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 4/18/2020	Email sent 4/18/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question			
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 4/20/2020	Email sent 4/18/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan, Question		Email sent 4/18/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 4/20/2020	Email sent 4/18/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 4/21/2020	Email sent 4/18/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 4/18/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions	Overturned 4/21/2020	Email sent 4/18/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question			
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 4/20/2020	Email sent 4/19/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Question	Overturned 4/20/2020	Email sent 4/19/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 4/21/2020	Email sent 4/19/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Alien #	Overturned 4/20/2020	Email sent 4/19/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 4/20/2020	Email sent 4/19/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 4/20/2020	Email sent 4/20/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 4/20/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 4/20/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency	Overturned 4/21/2020	Email sent 4/20/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 4/20/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 5/18/2020	Email sent 4/20/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 4/22/2020	Email sent 4/20/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Licence changed to Permit Exempt	Email sent 4/20/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned to 6/5/2020	Email sent 4/20/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 4/21/2020	Email sent 4/20/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 4/22/2020	Email sent 4/20/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 4/21/2020	Email sent 4/20/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 4/20/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 4/22/2020	Email sent 4/20/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation		Email sent 4/20/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question		Email sent 4/20/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Residency	Overturned 5/7/2020	Email sent 4/20/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 7/16/2020	Email sent 4/21/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 4/23/2020	Email sent 4/21/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 4/27/2020	Email sent 4/21/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 4/27/2020	Email sent 4/21/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 5/12/2020	Email sent 4/21/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Full Denial	Email sent 4/21/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions	Overturned 4/22/2020	Email sent 4/21/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training		Email sent 4/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 04/21/2020	Email sent 4/21/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions		Email sent 4/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 5/7/2020	Email sent 4/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 4/21/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 4/22/2020	Email sent 4/21/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 5/12/2020	Email sent 4/21/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 05/28/2020	Email sent 4/21/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Full Denial	Email sent 4/21/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 4/23/2020	Email snt 4/21/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 04/21/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions	Overturned 4/22/2020	Email snet 04/21/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 4/22/2020	Email sent 4/21/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	Info recd 4/23/2020	Email sent 4/22/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 4/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residency	Overturned 5/6/2020	Email sent 4/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 4/23/2020	Email sent 4/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 6/15/2020	Email sent 4/22/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Instructor	Overturned 4/22/2020	Email sent 4/22/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 4/24/2020	Email sent 4/22/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 6/16/2020	Email sent 4/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 4/23/2020	Email sent 4/22/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residency	Overturned 4/22/2020	Email sent 4/22/20202	
	Diane Armstrong	Question	Full Denial-medical marijuana	Email sent 4/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residency		Email sent 4/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 5/8/2020	Email sent 4/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 4/27/2020	Email sent 4/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 5/8/2020	Email sent 4/2/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 7/28/2020	Email sent 4/22/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 4/23/2020	Email sent 4/22/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 04/22/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 5/18/2020	Email sent 04/22/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 4/23/2020	Email sent 04/22/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 4/23/2020	Email sent 04/23/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 4/29/2020	Email sent 04/23/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 4/23/2020	Email sent 04/23/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 04/23/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 4/23/2020	Email sent 4/23/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 4/23/2020	Email sent 4/23/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 4/27/2020	Email sent 04/23/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 04/27/2020	Email sent 4/22/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 04/23/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 4/23/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 4/27/2020	Email sent 4/23/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 04/24/2020	Email sent 4/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 4/23/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 04/24/2020	Email sent 4/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Residency	Overturned 04/24/2020	Email sent 4/24/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 5/19/2020	Email sent 04/24/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Question	Overturned 4/24/2020	Email sent 4/24/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	Overturned 5/6/2020	Email sent 4/24/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	Overturned 5/4/2020	Email sent 4/24/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Citzenship	Overturned 04/24/2020	No email sent	
	Diane Armstrong	Instructor	Overturned 4/27/2020	Email sent 4/24/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 4/24/2020	Email sent 4/23/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 4/27/2020	Email sent 04/23/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 4/27/2020	Email sent 4/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 4/28/2020	Email sent 4/24/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 4/27/2020	Email sent 04/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 04/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/4/2020	Email sent 04/24/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question	Overturned 4/24/2020	Email sent 4/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/12/2020	Email set 4/24/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email set 4/24/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 4/30/2020	Email sent 4/24/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 4/25/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong application	Email sent 4/27/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong application	Email sent 4/27/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	Overturned 5/21/2020	Email sent 4/27/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong application	Email sent 4/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 04/29/2020	Email sent 4/27/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 5/20/2020	Email sent 4/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 04/27/2020	Email sent 4/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 04/27/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 5/2/2020	Email sent 04/27/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 4/27/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 04/27.2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 5/1/2020	Email sent 04/27/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 5/1/2020	Email sent 04/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training, Question	Overturned 04/29/2020	Email sent 4/27/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong application	Email sent 4/28/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	info recd 4/28/2020	Email sent 4/28/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 5/7/2020	Email sent 4/28/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 5/7/2020	Email sent 4/28/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 5/7/2020	Email sent 4/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/5/2020	Email sent 04/28/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation		Email sent 4/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 4/28/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 5/19/2020	Email sent 4/28/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	0verturned 05/04/2020	Email sent 4/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/12/2020	Email sent 4/28/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 5/7/2020	Email sent 04/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 4/28/2020	Email sent 4/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 5/4/2020	Email sent 4/28/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 4/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 5/14/2020	Email sent 4/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 4/29/2020	Email sent 4/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 4/30/2020	Email sent 4/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 4/28/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 4/29/20202	Email sent 4/29/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 4/30/2020	Email sent 4/29/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan/Training	Overturned 5/8/2020	Email sent 4/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 5/1/2020	Email sent 4/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 4/29/2020	Email sent 4/29/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 5/1/2020	Email sent 4/29/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 5/21/2020	Email sent 4/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor, Livescan	Overturned 5/12/2020	Email sent 4/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 4/30/2020	Email sent 4/29/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 4/29/2020	Email sent 4/29/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Residency	Overturned 5/7/2020	Email sent 04/29/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 4/29/2020	Email sent 4/29/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 04/29/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence	Overturned 4/29/2020	Email sent 4/29/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 4/29/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training	Overturned 4/30/2020	Email sent 4/29/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	Info recd 5/1/2020	Email sent 4/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 05/04/2020	Email sent 4/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency	Overturned 4/30/2020	Email sent 4/30/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Question	Overturned 5/1/2020	Email sent 4/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Firearm Info	Overturned 5/1/2020	Email sent 4/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Firearm Info	Overturned 5/1/2020	Email sent 4/30/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 5/1/2020	Email sent 04/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 5/4/2020	Email sent 04/30/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 4/30/2020	Email sent 04/30/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 04/30/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training		Email sent 4/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/6/2020	Email sent 4/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/6/2020	Email sent 4/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 4/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 5/1/2020	Email sent 4/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training, Livescan	Overturned 5/20/2020	Email sent 4/30/2020	Training Received
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence	Overturned 5/29/2020	Email sent 4/30/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 04/30/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 4/30/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 4/30/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 5/2/2020	Email sent 4/30/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 5/1/2020	
	Clyde Taylor	Livescan code		Email sent 5/1/2020	
	Clyde Taylor	No current prints	Overturned 5/11/2020	email sent 5/1/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	Info recd 5/1/2020	email sent 5/1/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 5/4/2020	Email sent 5/1/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 05/01/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Quetions	Overturned 5/2/2020	Email sent 05/01/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 05/01/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 05/01/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 5/28/2020	Email sent 05/01/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 5/1/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 5/1/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan, Question	Overturned 5/6/2020	Email sent 5/1/2020	Question updated
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/6/2020	Email sent 5/1/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/6/2020	Email sent 5/1/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 05/04/2020	Email sent 5/1/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan, Question	Overturned 05/05/2020	Email sent 5/1/2020	Question updated
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions		Email sent 5/1/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 05/02/2020	Email sent 05/01/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 05/05/2020	Email sent 05/01/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 05/01/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 5/1/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Changed to Permit Exempt	Email sent 5/1/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Residency	Overturned 5/2/2020	Email sent 05/01/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 5/12/2020	Email sent 05/01/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question	Overturned 5/2/2020	Email sent 05/01/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 05/02/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 05/02/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 5/4/2020	Email sent 5/2/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 6/17/2020	Email sent 05/02/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 05/02/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Question	Overturned 5/4/2020	Email sent 5/2/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	LiveScan/Training		Email sent 5/2/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan, Training Exemption	Overturned 5/9/2020	Email sent 5/2/2020	Training Attached
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 6/292020	Email sent 5/2/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Changed to standard, Overturned 5/4/2020	Email sent 5/2/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email snet 05/01/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 05/02/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 05/03/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Alien Registration		Email sent 05/03/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 5/5/2020	Email sent 05/03/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 5/26/2020	Email sent 05/03/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Livescan	Overturned 05/05/2020	Email sent 05/04/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation		Email sent 5/4/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 05/04/2020	Email sent 05/04/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions	Overturned 05/04/2020	Email sent 05/04/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Training Document	Overturned 05/11/2020	Email sent 05/04/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/5/2020	Email sent 5/4/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 5/4/2020	Email sent 5/4/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 5/7/2020	Email sent 5/4/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 5/4/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 5/9/2020	Email sent 5/5/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 5/5/2020	Email sent 5/5/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Full Denial - Yes medical marijuana card	Email sent 5/5/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 5/6/2020	Email sent 5/4/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong application	Email sent 5/4/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 5/4/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions		Email sent 5/5/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training, Question		Email sent 5/5/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 5/5/2020	Email sent 5/5/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 5/5/2020	Email sent 5/5/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 07/29/2020	Email sent 5/5/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Livescan	Overturned 05/05/2020	Email sent 5/5/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Training		Email sent 05/05/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Questions	Overturned 05/18/2020	Email sent 05/05/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Instructor	Overturned 05/06/2020	Email sent 05/05/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 05/05/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 6/11/2020	Email sent 05/05/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 5/6/2020	Email sent 5/5/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 6/17/2020	Email sent 05/05/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 5/6/2020	Email sent 5/5/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Withdrawn, already has an HQL standard	Email sent 5/5/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 6/2/2020	Email sent 05/05/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence	Overturned 5/7/2020	Email sent 5/5/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 5/6/2020	Email sent 5/5/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Brett Laziuck	Questions	Overturned 5/6/2020	Email sent 5/5/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Questions	Overturned 05/08/2020	Email sent 05/06/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residence		Email sent 05/06/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Training	Overturned 05/26/2020	Email sent 05/06/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 5/18/2020	Email sent 05/06/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	INS Query	Overturned 05/07/2020	Email sent 05/06/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 5/6/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 5/11/2020	Email sent 5/6/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 5/6/2020	Email sent 5/6/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 5/7/2020	Email sent 5/6/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 5/6/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 5/6/2020	Email sent 5/6/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livesan		Email sent 05/06/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training	Overturned 5/6/2020	Email sent 05/06/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 5/8/2020	Email sent 05/06/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question	Overturned 6/25/2020	Email sent 05/06/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions	Overturned 5/7/2020	Email sent 5/6/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 5/7/2020	Email sent 05/06/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 05/06/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 05/06/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 5/8/2020	Email sent 05/06/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned	Email sent 05/06/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 05/06/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 5/8/2020	Email sent 05/06/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 5/27/2020	Email sent 05/06/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan/Instructor	Overrturned 5/13/2020	Email sent 05/07/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 10/13/2020	Email sent 05/07/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 5/7/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 5/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/12/2020	Email sent 5/7/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 9/22/2020	Email sent 5/7/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Question	Overturned 5/7/2020	Email sent 5/7/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Question		Email sent 5/7/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 5/12/2020	Email sent 05/07/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 6/9/2020	Email sent 05/07/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/9/2020	Email sent 05/07/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned	Email sent 05/07/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training /question	Overturned 5/11/2020	Email sent 05/07/2020	
	ASkins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 5/21/2020	Email sent 05/07/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residence		Email sent 5/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/13/2020	Email sent 5/7/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 5/8/2020	Email sent 05/07/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training	Overturned 6/10/2020	Email sent 05/07/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 7/6/2020	Email sent 5/7/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 5/8/2020	Email sent 5/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Full denial	Email sent 5/8/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Question	Overturned 5/9/2020	Email sent 5/8/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 5/8/2020	Email sent 5/8/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 5/8/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Question	Overturned 05/08/2020	Email sent 05/08/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Firearm Info	Overturned 5/11/2020	Email sent 5/8/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 5/8/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence	Overturned 5/11/2020	Email sent 5/8/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 5/8/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 5/9/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions	Overturned 5/12/2020	Email sent 5/9/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question	Overturned 5/9/2020	Email sent 5/9/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 5/16/2020	Email sent 5/9/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 5/12/2020	Email sent 05/09/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 5/9/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 5/9/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 5/9/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 5/9/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training		Email sent 5/9/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 5/11/2020	Email sent 05/09/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overtrned 5/20/2020	Email sent 5/9/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 5/9/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 5/9/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question	Overturned 5/15/2020	Email sent 5/9/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 5/11/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Application switched to standard	Email sent 5/11/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Training	Overturned 05/29/2020	Email Sent 5/11/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 5/12/2020	Email Sent 5/11/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 5/11/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 7/15/2020	Email sent 5/11/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Question	Overturned 05/12/2020	Email sent 5/11/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation (sent 2 appls)	applied for wrong application	Email sent 5/11/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question, Residency, Live Scan and Instructor		Email sent 5/11/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 5/12/2020	Email sent 5/11/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 6/11/2020	Email sent 5/11/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 6/4/2020	Email sent 5/11/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 5/11/2020	Email sent 5/11/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong license	Email sent 5/12/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong license	Email sent 5/12/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong license	Email sent 5/12/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong license	Email sent 5/12/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 5/22/2020	Email sent 5/12/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 5/12/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Question	Overturned 05/12/2020	Email sent 05/12/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Full denial	Email sent 05/12/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/19/2020	Email sent 05/12/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/29/2020	Email sent 05/12/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Changed to permit exempt	Email sent 05/12/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 5/15/2020	Email sent 05/12/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 05/13/2020	Email sent 05/12/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Questions	Overturned 05/12/2020	Email sent 05/12/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency	Overturned 5/14/2020	Email sent 05/12/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 5/12/2020	Email sent 5/12/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 5/12/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 5/12/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training	Overturned 5/15/2020	Email sent 5/12/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 5/13/2020	Email sent 5/12/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 5/12/2020	Email sent 5/12/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 12/2/2020	Email sent 5/12/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 11/17/2020	Email sent 5/12/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 5/12/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 5/12/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 5/13/2020	Email sent 5/12/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant submitted wrong application	Email sent 5/13/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 5/13/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Training		Email sent 5/13/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 5/22/2020	Email sent 5/13/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 6/3/2020	Email sent 5/13/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 5/13/2020	Email sent 5/13/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 5/13/2020	Email sent 5/13/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residency	Overturned 5/27/2020	Email and phone call attempted 5/13/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residency	overturned 5/14/2020	Email sent 5/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 5/13/2020	Email sent 5/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 5/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 5/13/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 5/15/2020	Email sent 5/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 5/13/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation	applied for wrong application	Email sent 5/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 5/22/2020	Email sent 5/13/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 5/18/2020	Email sent 05/13/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	FULL DENIAL 05/14/2020	Email sent 05/13/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor	Overturned 5/19/2020	Email sent 05/13/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 5/14/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 5/14/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong license	Email sent 5/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 5/14/2020	Email sent 5/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 6/15/2020	Email sent 5/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 5/18/2020	Email sentt 5/14/2020	
	Lisa Lee	DJS	Overturned 5/14/2020	Email sent 05/14/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 6/10/2020		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/21/2020	Email sent 05/14/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Imstructor	Overturned 9/19/2020	Email sent 05/14/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 05/16/2020	Email sent 5/14/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training Exemption Document	Overturned 5/15/2020	Email sent 5/14/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Emal sent 05/14/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livscan Residency		Email seny 05/14/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 5/16/2020	Email sent 05/14/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 5/16/2020	Email sent 05/14/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 5/14/2020	Email sent 5/14/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 5/18/2020	Email sent 05/14/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 5/21/2020	Email sent 05/14/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 5/14/2020	Email sent 5/14/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions	Overturned 5/15/2020	Email sent 5/14/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 5/15/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info; Proof of Residency	Info recd 5/15/2020	Email sent 5/15/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 6/22/2020	Email sent 05/15/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 6/29/2020	Email sent 5/15/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 5/19/2020	Email sent 5/15/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 6/30/2020	Email sent 5/15/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation		Email sent 5/15/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 5/15/2020	Email sent 5/15/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 5/18/2020	Email sent 5/15/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 5/15/2020	Email sent 5/15/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 5/22/2020	Email sent 5/15/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 5/22/2020	Email sent 5/15/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions	Overturned 5/16/2020		
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 6/5/2020	Email sent 5/16/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 5/16/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 05/18/2020	Email sent 5/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 05/16/2020	Email sent 5/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence	Overturned 06/24/2020	Email sent 5/16/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 5/16/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 5/16/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 5/16/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 05/18/2020	Email sent 5/16/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 5/18/2020	Email sent 5/16/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor, Questions	Overturned 10/27/2020	Email sent 5/16/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 05/21/2020	Email sent 5/16/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 05/18/2020	Email sent 5/16/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan/ Questions	Overturned 5/19/2020	Email sent 5/16/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Cverturned 05/22/2020	Email sent 5/16/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question	Overturned 5/16/2020	Email sent 5/16/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 5/19/2020	Email sent 5/16/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 5/21/2020		
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong application	Email sent 5/18/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 5/21/2020	Email sent 5/18/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 6/10/2020	Email sent 5/18/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 05/18/2020	Email sent 5/18/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Full denial	Email sent 5/18/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 5/22/2020	Email sent 5/18/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Question		Email sent 5/18/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions	Overturned 05/18/2020	Email sent 5/18/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 5/18/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 5/22/2020	Email sent 5/18/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residence	Overturned 8/1/2020	Email sent 5/18/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 7/4/2020	Email sent 5/18/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 5/18/2020	Email sent 5/18/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 5/18/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 05/27/2020	Email sent 05/18/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 06/23/2020	Emil sent 05/18/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 6/15/2020	Email sent 05/18/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 5/19/2020	Email sent 05/18/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 5/27/2020	Email sent 05/18/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/19/2020	Email sent 05/18/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	livescan	Overturned 09/25/2020	Email sent 05/18/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned	Email sent 05/18/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 5/19/2020	Email sent 05/18/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan / Questions	Overturned 6/24/2020	Email sent 05/18/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 5/19/2020	Email sent 05/18/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 5/27/2020	Email sent 05/18/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 05/18/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residence		Email sent 5/19/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question/Instructor	Overturned 5/19/2020	Email sent 5/19/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 5/28/2020	Email sent 5/19/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	sold weapon does not need to register	Email sent 5/19/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		Email sent 5/19/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/20/2020	Email sent 5/19/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship		Email sent 5/19/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 06/02/2020	Email sent 5/19/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 5/19/2020	Email sent	5/19/2020
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 5/21/2020	Email sent 5/19/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/26/2020	Email sent 05/19/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training		Email sent 05/19/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 5/19/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Residency/Livescan	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 05/19/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	Overturned 5/21/2020	Email sent 05/19/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 5/19/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 5/21/2020	Email sent 05/19/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 6/2/2020	Email sent 05/19/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 05/20/2020	Email sent 05/19/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan		Email sent 5/19/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan, Questions		Email sent 05/19/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 5/27/2020	Email sent 05/19/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 5/21/2020	mail sent 05/19/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 5/21/2020	Email sent 05/19/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 6/29/2020	Email sent 05/19/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 5/21/2020	Email sent 05/19/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 05/20/2020	Email sent 05/19/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 6/10/2020	Email ent 05/19/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Oerturned 5/21/2020	Email sent 5/19/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/27/2020	Email sent 5/20/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info; Proof of Residency		Email sent 5/20/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 06/23/2020	Email sent 5/20/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan, and Training	Overturned 05/20/2020	Email sent 05/20/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 06/23/2020	Email sent 05/20/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 5/22/2020	Email sent 5/20/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 5/26/2020	Email sent 5/20/2020	F
	Jeremy Burns	Training, Livescan	Changed to Permit Exempt	Email sent 5/20/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 5/21/2020	Email sent 5/20/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 5/21/2020	Email sent 5/20/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 5/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 5/20/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info; Proof of Residency	Info received	Email sent 5/20/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 5/20/2020	Email sent 5/20/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong application	Email sent 5/20/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions	Overturned 05/29/2020	Email sent 05/20/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong application	Email sent 5/20/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 5/28/2020	Email sent 05/50/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 5/26/2020	Email sent 5/20/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 5/29/2020	Email sent 05/20/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 5/22/2020	Email sent 05/20/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 5/21/2020	Email sent 05/20/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question	Overturned 5/21/2020	Email sent 05/20/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question	Overturned 5/24/2020	Email sent 05/20/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question	Overturned 6/5/2020	Email sent 05/05/2020	05/20/2020
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 05/	05/20/2020
	Brett Laziuck	Training	Overturned 5/21/2020	Email sent 05/20/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	Info recd 5/26/2020	Email sent 5/21/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 5/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 06/8/2020	Email sent 5/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 05/22/2020	Email sent 5/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 07/06/2020	Email sent 5/21/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 5/21/2020	Email sent 5/21/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 07/10/2020	Email sent 05/21/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 5/21/2020	Email sent 5/21/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 5/21/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 06/16/2020	Email sent 05/21/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 8/17/2020	Email sent 5/21/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 6/8/2020	Email sent 5/21/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 5/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 5/22/2020	Email sent 5/21/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 5/27/2020	Email sent 05/21/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 5/27/2020	Email sent 05/21/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 05/21/2020	Email sent 05/21/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Correct Alien Number	Overturned 05/22/2020	Email sent 05/21/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 5/27/2020	Email sent 05/21/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training/ Questions		Email sent 05/21/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 5/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 5/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 06/03/2020	Email sent 5/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 6/8/2020	Email sent 5/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 6/1/2020	Email sent 5/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 6/2/2020	Email sent 5/22/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 6/3/2020	Email sent 5/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 5/28/2020	Email sent 5/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 5/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residency	Overturned 5/26/2020	Email sent 5/22/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/26/2020	Email sent 5/22/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/28/2020	Email sent 5/22/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question		Email sent 05/22/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 05/24/2020	Email sent 05/22/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 6/2/2020	Email sent 5/22/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Proof of Residency	Overturned 05/27/2020	Email sent 05/22/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Citzenship/ Question	Overturned 05/23/2020	Email sent 05/22/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 05/23/2020	Email sent 05/22/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training		Email sent 05/22/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 05/29/2020	Email sent 05/22/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overtruned 06/12/2020	Email sent 05/22/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 5/26/2020	Email sent 5/23/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 6/4/2020	Email sent 5/23/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions		Email sent 5/23/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 5/23/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question	Overturned 5/24/2020	Email sent 5/24/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 05/26/2020	Email sent 05/24/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 6/23/2020	Email sent 05/24/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 05/24/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 05/24/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 5/27/2020	Email sent 05/24/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturened 6/1/2020	Email sent 05/24/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 5/27/2020	Email sent 05/24/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 5/27/2020	Email sent 05/25/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 5/29/2020	Email sent 05/25/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 05/26/2020	Email sent 05/25/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Question		Email sent 05/25/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question, Livescan	Overturned 05/26/2020	Email sent 05/25/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 05/26/2020	Email sent 05/25/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 5/27/2020	Email sent 05/25/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 05/25/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 05/25/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 7/15/2020	Email sent 05/25/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan, Training		Email sent 05/25/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor, Livescan	Changed to Permit Exempt	Email sent 05/25/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 05.25/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Oveturned 5/27/2020	Email sent 05/25/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 7/27/2020	Email sent 05/25/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 6/8/2020	Email snt 05/25/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 05/27/2020	Email Sent 05/25/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 6/16/2020	Email Sent 05/25/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 07/29/2020	Email Sent 05/25/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email Sent 05/25/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 6/9/2020	Email Sent 05/25/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 05/26/2020	Email sent 05/26/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 05/27/2020	Email sent	5/26/2020
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 05/26/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 5/27/2020	Email sent 05/26/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/28/2020	Email sent 05/26/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 7/9/2020	Email sent 5/26/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 6/03/2020	Email sent 05/26/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 5/27/2020	Email sent 05/26/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 5/27/2020	Email sent 5/26/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 5/26/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question	Overturned 5/29/2020	Email sent 05/26/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 5/27/2020	Email sent 05/27/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 7/10/2020	Email sent 05/27/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 5/27/2020	Email sent 05/27/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 6/12/2020	Email sent 05/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 05/28/2020	Email sent 05/27/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 6/5/2020	Email sent 05/27/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 05/27/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 05/29/2020	Email sent 05/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 6/18/2020	Email sent 05/27/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 5/27/2020	Email sent 5/27/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 5/27/2020	Email sent 5/27/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residency		Email sent 5/27/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 5/27/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 6/1/2020	Email sent 5/27/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 5/28/2020	Email sent 5/27/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 5/27/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 5/28/2020	Email sent 5/27/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions	Overturned 05/29/2020	Email sent 05/28/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 05/28/2020	Email sent 05/28/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		Email sent 5/28/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 05/29/2020	Email sent 05/28/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency, Firearm Info	Overturned 5/29/2020	Email sent 5/28/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 5/19/2020	Email sent 5/28/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation		Email sent 5/28/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation		Email sent 5/28/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 5/28/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation		Email sent 5/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan, Proof of Residence, ARN	Overturned 6/11/2020	Email sent 5/28/2020	Residence received
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 6/5/2020	Email sent 05/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 05/29/2020	Email sent 05/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 05/28/2020	Email sent 05/28/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 5/29/2020	Email sent 5/28/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 6/3/2020		
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 06/23/2020	Email sent 05/28/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 05/28/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Full Denial 05/29/2020	Email sent 05/28/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Proof of Residence	Overturned 06/24/2020	Email sent 05/28/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 05/30/2020	Email sent 05/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 5/28/2020	Email sent 5/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 5/29/2020	Email sent 5/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 5/12/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 06/03/2020	Email sent 05/29/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 5/29/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 5/30/2020	Email sent 05/29/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions	Overturned 05/29/2020	Email sent 05/29/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions		Email sent 5/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency	Overturned 6/1/2020	Email sent 5/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Alien Registration/Question	Overturned 6/1/2020	Email sent 05/29/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 5/29/2020	Email sent 5/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 05/29/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan/ Instructor	Overturned 6/15/2020		
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 6/6/2020	Email sent 05/30/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 05/30/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 6/1/2020	Email sent 05/30/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 6/4/2020	Email sent 05/30/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions		Email sent 05/30/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 05/30/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 6/15/2020	Email sent 05/30/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 7/17/2020	Email sent 05/30/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 6/1/2020	Email sent 05/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 6/11/2020	Email sent 05/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions/Livescan	Full denial - confirmed medical marijuana	Email sent 06/01/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 6/1/2020	Email sent 06/01/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 06/01/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearms Info; Proof of Residency	Info recd 6/2/2020	Email sent 06/01/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong application	Email sent 06/01/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	Info reced 6/2/2020	Email sent 06/01/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training		Email sent 06/01/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 7/7/2020	Email sent 6/1/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Approved for Permit Exempt	Email sent 06/01/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 7/29/2020	Email sent 6/1/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Full denial have a MM card 06/02/2020	Email sent 06/01/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 6/2/2020	Email sent 6/1/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 6/4/2020	Email sent 06/01/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 6/1/2020	Email sent 6/1/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 6/1/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 07/22/2020	Email sent 6/1/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 6/9/2020	Email sent 6/1/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 6/1/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question	Overturned 6/2/2020	Email sent 6/1/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Questions		Email sent 6/1/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor	Overturned 6/4/2020	Email sent 6/1/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Residency	Overturned 6/2/2020	Email sent 6/2/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	full denial-medical marijuana confirmed	Email sent 6/2/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 6/2/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 6/2/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 6/2/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 6/2/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		Email sent 6/2/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 6/2/2020	Email sent 6/2/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions	Overturned 6/2/2020	Email Sent 06/02/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong license	Email Sent 06/02/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong license	Email Sent 06/02/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 6/18/2020	Email sent 6/2/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 6/3/2020	Email sent 6/2/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 06/02/2020	Email Sent 06/02/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 07/27/2020	Email sent 06/02/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 6/17/2020	Email sent 6/2/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 06/11/2020	Email sent 06/02/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 06/02/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence	Overturned 6/3/2020	Email sent 6/2/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Firearm Info	Overturned 6/26/2020	Email sent 6/2/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions		Email sent 6/2/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 6/3/2020	Email sent 6/2/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Instructor		Email sent 6/2/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Instructor/ Livescan		Email sent 6/2/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 06/02/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question	Overturned 6/15/2020	Email sent 06/02/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 6/2/2020	Email sent 6/2/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 6/3/2020	Email sent 6/2/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question			
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 6/3/2020	Email sent 6/2/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 6/4/2020	Email sent 6/2/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training/Livescan	Overturned 6/18/2020	Email sent 06/02/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	info recd	Email sent 6/3/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong license	Email sent 6/3/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 6/3/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong license	Email sent 6/3/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Citzenship			
	Hall, Christopher	Questions		Email sent	6/3/2020
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residency	Overturned 6/11/2020		
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 07/01/2020	Email sent 06/03/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 06/04/2020	Email sent 06/03/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 06/03/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 6/9/2020	Email sent 06/03/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions		Email sent 06/03/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residency		Email sent 06/03/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 06/03/2020	Email sent 06/03/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 7/10/2020	Email sent 06/03/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 6/15/2020	Email sent 06/03/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	info recd	Email sent 06/03/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training		Email sent 06/03/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Questions	Overturned 6/4/2020	Email sent 6/3/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training		Email sent 06/03/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Question/ Medical marijuana			
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 6/4/2020	Email sent 06/03/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 6/10/2020	Email sent 06/03/2020	Certificate received. Prints still not correct. 6/8/2020
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Residency	Overturned 6/3/2020	Email sent 06/03/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question			
	Hall, Christopher	Proof of Residency	Overturned 6/5/2020	Email Sent 06/03/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 6/4/2020	Email Sent 06/03/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 6/5/2020	Email Sent 06/04/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong application	Email Sent 06/04/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	info received	Email Sent 06/04/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong application	Email Sent 06/04/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong application	Email Sent 06/04/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong application	Email Setn 06/04/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 6/24/2020	Email Sent 06/04/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 9/25/2020	Email Sent 06/04/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions	Overturned 06/04/2020	Email sent 06/04/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation		Email sent 06/04/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation	applied for wrong application	Email sent 06/04/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 6/19/2020	Email sent 6/4/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 7/13/2020	Email sent 6/4/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 6/5/2020	Email sent 6/4/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 6/12/2020	Email sent 6/4/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training/Livescan	Applicant applied for incorrect license type	Email sent 6/4/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	ASkins, Gerald	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 6/16/2020	Email sent 06/04/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 9/15/2020	Email sent 06/04/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency	Overturned 6/5/2020	Email sent 06/04/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Proof of Resodency		Email sent 06/04/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 6/5/2020	Email sent 6/4/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 6/8/2020	Email sent 6/4/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence	Overturned 7/16/2020	Email sent 6/4/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence	Overturned 6/5/2020	Email sent 6/4/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 6/29/2020	Email sent 6/4/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 6/5/2020	Email sent 6/4/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 6/18/2020	Email sent 6/5/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Question	Overturned 6/18/2020	Email sent 6/5/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 6/5/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 6/24/2020	Email sent 6/5/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 6/5/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 6/8/2020	Email sent 6/5/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship/Questions		Email sent 6/5/2020	
	ASkins, Gerald	Intructor	Overturned 6/26/2020	Email sent 06/05/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan, Instructor	Overturned 7/21/2020	Email sent 06/05/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions	Overturned 7/6/2020	Email sent 6/5/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 6/26/2020	Email sent 6/5/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 7/9/2020		
	Lisa Lee	Questions	Overturned 06/05/2020	Email sent 6/05/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Questions	Overturned 06/05/2020	Email sent 6/05/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Question	Overturned 6/8/2020	Email sent 6/05/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 06/08/2020	Email sent 06/05/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 06/08/2020	Email sent 06/06/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 06/09/2020	Email sent 06/06/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 06/08/2020	email sent 06062020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 06/08/2020	Email sent 06/06/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 06/07/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 6/8/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 6/11/2020	Email sent 6/8/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship	Overturned 6/30/2020	Email sent 6/8/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 6/23/2020	Email sent 06/08/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 6/8/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant applied for wrong license	Email sent 6/8/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions	Overtunred 6/8/2020	Email sent 6/8/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Full Denial	Email sent 6/8/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 6/8/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 6/8/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 6/8/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant applied for wrong license	Email sent 6/8/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/7/2020	Email sent 06/08/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong application	Email sent 6/8/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong application	Email sent 6/8/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 6/8/2020	Email sent 6/8/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 07/08/2020	Email sent 06/08/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Full Denial 06/11/2020	Email sent 06/08/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question			
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Questions	Overturned 6/8/2020	Email sent 6/8/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 6/15/2020	Email sent 6/8/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Livescan	Overturned 6/17/2020	Email sent 6/8/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 6/9/2020	Email sent 6/8/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training		Email sent 6/8/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 07/14/2020	Email sent 07/14/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions	Overturned 6/9/2020	Email sent 6/8/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 7/22/2020	Email sent 6/8/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Instructor	Overturned 6/8/2020	Email sent 6/8/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 06/09/2020	Email sent 06/08/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Instructor	Overturned 6/17/2020	Email sent 6/8/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 6/8/2020	Email sent 6/8/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Livescan	Overturned 6/11/2020	Email sent 6/8/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 6/19/2020	Email sent 6/8/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 6/9/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 7/6/2020	Email sent 6/9/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions	Overturned 6/9/2020	Email sent 6/9/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 6/9/2020	Email sent 06/09/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 6/10/2020	Email sent 06/09/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan		Email sent 6/9/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan/Training	Overturned 6/26/2020	Email sent 6/9/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 6/9/2020	Email sent 6/9/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Hall, Christopher	Questions		Email sent 6/9/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residence	Overturned 7/13/2020	Email sent 6/9/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 6/9/2020	Email sent 6/9/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan/Training	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 6/9/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 6/9/2020	Email sent 6/9/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong application	Email sent 6/9/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	info recd 6/12/2020	Email sent 6/9/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training, and Question		Email sent 06/09/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question		Email sent 06/09/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 06/11/2020	Email sent 06/09/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 6/9/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training		Email sent 06/09/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan		Email sent 6/9/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 06/09/2020	Email sent 06/09/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 06/16/2020	Email sent 06/09/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/3/2020	Email sent 06/09/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Questions	Overturned 6/9/2020	Email sent 6/9/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 06/09/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 8/31/2020	Email sent 6/9/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions	Overturned 06/10/2020	Email sent 06/09/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned -7/13/2020	Email sent 6/9/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence	Overturned 6/9/2020	Email sent 06/09/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Residency, Livescan		Email sent 06/09/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 6/10/2020	Email sent 6/9/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 6/9/2020	Email sent 6/9/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 6/10/2020	Email sent 6/9/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Livescan	Overturned 6/16/2020	Email sent 6/9/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 6/16/2020	Email sent 6/9/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 6/10/2020	Email sent 6/9/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 6/9/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Question	Overturned 6/9/2020	Email sent 6/9/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 6/11/2020	Email sent 6/9/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Instructor	Overturned 6/9/2020	Email sent 6/9/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Insructor	Overturned 6/11/2020	Email sent 06/10/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 06/10/2020	Email sent 6/10/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan		Email sent 6/10/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 06/10/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 06/10/2020	Email sent 06/10/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 06/10/2020	Email sent 06/10/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 6/10/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 06/10/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 6/10/2020	Email sent 06/10/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 06/11/2020	Email sent 06/10/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residency	Overturned 6/10/2020	Email sent 06/10/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 6/16/2020	Emil sent 6/10/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 06/11/2020	Email sent 6/10/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 6/10/2020	Email sent 06/10/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 06/10/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 06/10/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor / Questions	Overtunred 6/15/2020	Email sent 06/10/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Livescan		Email sent 6/10/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 06/13/2020	Email sent 06/10/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Instructor		Email sent 6/10/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Question	Overturned 6/10/2020	Email sent 6/10/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 6/11/2020	Email sent 06/10/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions		Email sent 6/10/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Instructor		Email sent 6/10/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 06/16/2020	Email sent 06/10/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 6/10/2020	Email sent 06/10/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Instructor	Overturned 6/11/2020	Email sent 6/10/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Question	Overturned 6/11/2020	Email sent 6/10/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 6/11/2020	Email sent 6/10/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Full Denial	Email sent 6/10/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 6/11/2020	Emaiil sent 6/10/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 6/12/2020	Email sent 6/11/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Full denial	Email sent 6/11/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Under age 21		Email sent 6/11/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 6/16/2020	Email sent 6/11/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Questions	Overturned 7/6/2020	Email sent 6/11/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 06/16/2020	Email sent 6/11/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 06/11/2020	Email sent 6/11/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 6/11/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 06/11/2020	Email sent 6/11/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 7/21/2020	Email sent 06/11/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 06/16/2020	Email sent 6/11/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions	Overturned	Email sent 06/11/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 06/11/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong application	Email sent 06/11/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 06/11/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 06/11/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overyturned 7/23/2020	Email sent 6/11/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Full Denial Medical Merijuana Card	Email sent 06/11/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	overturned 8/6/2020	Email sent 6/11/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency	Overturned	Email sent 6/11/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan		Email sent 6/11/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Livescan	Overturned 06/12/2020	Email sent 6/11/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 06/12/2020	Email sent 6/11/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Question	Overturned 11/30/2020	Email sent 6/11/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 7/15/2020	Email sent 06/11/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 11/5/2020	Email sent 6/11/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 6/25/2020	Email sent 6/11/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 6/12/2020	Email sent 6/11/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 6/12/2020	Email sent 6/11/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 6/12/2020	Email sent 6/11/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 6/12/2020	Email sent 6/11/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 6/11/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 6/15/2020	Email sent 6/12/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 7/13/2020	Email sent 06/12/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan / Residency		Email sent 6/12/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 6/19/2020	Email sent 6/12/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 06/12/2020	Email sent 6/12/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 6/12/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 6/27/2020	Email sent 06/12/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions		Email sent 6/12/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions / Training		Email sent 6/12/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 6/12/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan/Residency		Email sent 6/12/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 6/15/2020	Email sent 6/12/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 6/15/2020	Email sent 6/12/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation	Overturned 6/16/2020	Email sent 6/12/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant submitted wrong application	Email sent 6/12/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant submitted wrong application	Email sent 6/12/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Full Denial 06/13/2020	Email sent 06/12/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant submited the wrong application	Email sent 6/12/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Full Denial 06/16/2020 Overturned	Email sent 6/12/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 6/12/2020	Email sent 6/12/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions		Email sent 6/12/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 7/15/2020	Email sent 6/12/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 6/12/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 7/21/2020	Email sent 6/12/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 7/5/2020	Email sent 6/12/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 06/15/2020	Email sent 06/12/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions	Overturned 6/16/2020	Email sent 06/12/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 6/12/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Quetions		Email sent 06/12/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 6/15/2020	Email sent 06/12/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training/Question	Full Denial	Email sent 6/12/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 6/15/2020	Email sent 06/12/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 6/20/2020	Email sent 06/15/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 6/18/2020	Email sent 06/15/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 6/15/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions		Email sent 6/15/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 6/25/2020	Email sent 6/15/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question			
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 06/16/2020	Email sent 6/15/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 6/12/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 06/16/2020	Email sent 06/15/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 6/12/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong application	Email sent 6/15/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applied for wrong application	Email sent 6/15/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 6/15/2020	Email sent 06/15/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 06/15/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 06/15/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training, Proof of Residency		Email sent 06/15/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jeremy Burns	Training, Question	Overturned 6/17/2020	Email sent 06/15/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 6/15/2020	Email sent 6/15/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 06/24/2020	Email sent 6/15/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Questions		Email sent 6/15/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 6/24/2020	Email sent 6/15/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Residency	Overturned 6/15/2020	Email sent 06/15/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 6/15/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Instructor		Email sent 6/15/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 7/17/2020	Email sent 06/15/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 6/23/2020	Email sent 06/15/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor/ Question	Overturned 6/15/2020	Email sent 06/15/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 6/16/2020	Email sent 06/15/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Question/ Livescan		Email sent 6/15/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 06/15/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 6/16/2020	Email sent 6/15/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Question		Email sent 6/15/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Proof of residency		Email sent 6/15/200	6/15/2020
	Brett Laziuck	Question	Overturned 6/17/2020	Email sent 6/15/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 6/15/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question/ Livescan		Email sent 6/15/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions		Email sent 6/15/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question	Overturned 6/17/2020	Email sent 06/15/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Question	Overturned 6/16/2020	Email sent 6/16/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 10/8/2020	Email sent 6/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 6/17/2020	Email sent 6/16/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 6/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 6/16/2020	Email sent 6/16/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 6/16/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 6/18/2020	Email sent 6/16/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 6/16/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 6/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 06/16/2020	Email sent 06/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 06/16/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training/Question		Email sent 6/16/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residence	Overturned 6/16/2020	Email sent 6/16/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 06/18/2020	Email sent 06/16/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 06/17/2020	Email sent 6/16/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 06/16/2020	Email sent 06/16/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 06/16/2020	Email sent 06/16/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan		Email sent 06/16/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 6/22/2020	Emil sent 6/16/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Proof of Residence	Overturned 6/16/2020	Email sent 6/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 6/29/2020	Email sent 6/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 6/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 6/16/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Proof of Residence		Email sent 6/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 6/24/2020	Email sent 6/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 6/16/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Proof of Residence	Overturned 6/23/2020	Email sent 6/16/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Instructor	Overturned 8/12/2020	Email sent 6/16/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training/Question	Overturned 6/22/2020	Email sent 6/16/2020	6/17/2020
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 06/17/2020	Email sent 6/17/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 6/18/2020	Email sent 6/17/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned changed to permit exempt	Email sent 6/17/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 6/17/2020	Email sent 6/17/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 6/18/2020	Email sent 6/17/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question/Training	Full Denial 08/13/2020	Email sent 06/17/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livscan	Overturned 6/18/2020	Email sent 06/17/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email Sent 06/17/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 06/25/2020	Email Sent 06/17/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 06/25/2020	Emil sent 6/17/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 07/29/2020	Email sent 07/17/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Livescan	Oveturned 6/24/2020	Email sent 6/17/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Question	Overturned 7/14/2020	Email sent 6/17/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email Sent 06/17/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Full Denial	Email sent 06/17/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 06/19/2020	Email sent 06/17/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 6/18/2020	Email sent 0/17/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 06/24/2020	Email sent 06/17/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 6/17/2020	Email sent 6/17/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Question	Overturned 6/17/2020	Email sent 6/17/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Instructor	Overturned 6/17/2020	Email sent 6/17/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Brett Laziuck	Proof of Residence		Email sent 6/17/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 6/17/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question	Overturned 6/17/2020		
	Hall, Christopher	Firearm Info		Email sent 6/17/2020	6/18/2020
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 7/13/2020	Email sent 6/17/2020	6/18/2020
	Hall, Christopher	Questions		Email sent 6/17/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 8/26/2020	Email sent 6/18/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 06/18/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship		Email sent 6/18/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions	Overturned 6/18/2020	Email sent 6/18/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant submitted the wrong application	Email sent 6/18/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor/Question	Overturned 06/19/2020	Email sent 06/18/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 6/18/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 6/18/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 6/18/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Contacted by phone 6/18/2020	Pending HGP application
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	applicant has carry permit reapplied	Email sent 06/18/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	appilcant submitted the wrong application	Email sent 06/18/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 6/29/2020	Email sent 6/18/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 6/18/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 6/18/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 6/18/2020	Email sent 6/18/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 6/18/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant submitted the wrong application	Email sent 6/18/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant submitted the wrong application	Email sent 6/18/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 6/18/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 6/27/2020	Email sent 6/18/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 06/19/2020	Email sent 06/18/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training		Email sent 6/18/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Question	Overturned 6/18/2020	Email sent 6/18/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training / Question		Email sent 6/18/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor			
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 6/22/2020	Email sent 06/18/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 06/18/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 10/8/2020	Email sent 06/18/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Questions	Overturned 6/22/2020	Email sent 6/18/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 6/19/2020	Email sent 6/18/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 6/18/2020	Email sent 6/18/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 06/19/2020	Email sent 06/18/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Questions	Overturned 6/18/2020	Email sent 6/18/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 06/18/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 07/29/2020	Email sent 06/18/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 6/18/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 6/19/2020	Email sent 6/18/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 6/22/2020	Email sent 6/19/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 6/24/2020	Email sent 6/19/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training		Email sent 6/19/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	Overturned 6/23/2020	Email sent 6/19/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant submitted the wrong application	Email sent 6/19/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 6/19/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions	Overturned 06/19/2020	Email sent 06/19/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 6/26/2020	Email sent 6/19/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 06/20/2020	Email sent 06/19/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Livescan	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 6/19/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 6/26/2020	Email sent 6/16/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	Overturned 6/22/2020	Email Sent 6/19/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Licescan	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 06/19/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Livescan	Overturned 07/22/2020	Email sent 6/19/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 8/20/2020		
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 7/27/2020	Email set 06/20/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor and clarification of DC Charge	Full Denial		
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 6/25/2020	Email sent 06/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Question	Overturned 6/30/2020	Email sent 6/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 7/7/2020	Email sent 6/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 7/7/2020	Email sent 6/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 6/23/2020	Email sent 6/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 6/22/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 6/22/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info; Proof of Residency		Email sent 6/22/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant applied for wrong license	Email sent 6/22/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 6/22/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant applied for wrong license	Email sent 6/22/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant applied for wrong license	Email sent 6/22/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info; Proof of Residency		Email sent 6/22/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	overturned 7/13/2020	Email sent 6/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 6/22/2020	Email sent 6/22/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 6/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 6/22/2020	Email sent 6/22/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions	Overturned 6/23/2020	Email sent 6/22/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Training	Overturned 06/23/2020	Email sent 6/22/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 11/12/2020	Email sent 6/22/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Training	Overturned 06/23/2020	Email sent 6/22/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 06/22/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 07/06/2020	Email sent 06/22/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training		Emai sent 06/22/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Livescan	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 6/22/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 07/17/2020	Email sent 06/22/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Instructor	Overturned 6/22/2020	Email sent 6/22/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 06/22/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 6/24/2020	Email setn 06/22/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 6/22/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training Documentation	Overturned 6/25/2020	Email sent 6/22/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Full Disapproval MM Card 6/24/2020	Email sent 6/23/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 06/24/2020	Email sent 6/23/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 06/24/2020	Email sent 6/23/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 06/22/2020	Email sent 06/23/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 06/23/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions	Overturned 6/23/2020	Email sent 6/23/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 6/23/2020	Email sent	6/23/2020
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 07/10/2020	Email sent 06/23/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question			
	Hall, Christopher	Training /Question	Overturned 6/24/2020	Email sent 6/23/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Questions	Overturned 7/17/2020	Email sent 6/23/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 7/6/2020	Email sent 6/23/2020	6/24/2020
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 6/25/2020	Email sent 6/24/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 7/21/2020	Email sent 6/24/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 8/29/2020	Email sent 6/24/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 6/24/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant submitted wrong application	Email sent 6/24/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant submitted wrong application	Email sent 6/24/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 6/22/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Serial Number	applicant submitted wrong application	Email sent 6/24/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant submitted wrong application	Email sent 6/24/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant submitted wrong application	Email sent 6/24/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question / Livescan		Email sent 6/24/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	Info recd 7/4/2020	Email sent 6/24/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant submitted wrong application	Email sent 6/24/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant submitted wrong application	Email sent 6/24/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant submitted wrong application	Email sent 6/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Firearm Info	Overturned 06/24/2020	Email sent 6/24/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 07/01/2020	Email sent 6/24/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 06/26/2020	Email sent 06/24/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation		Email sent 06/24/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Full Denial Medical Marijuana Card	Email sent 06/24/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Instructor/ Proof of Residency	Overturned 7/1/2020	Email sent 6/24/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions		Email sent 6/24/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Questions	Overturned 6/24/2020	Email sent 6/24/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Traning	Overturned 8/22/2020	Email sent 06/24/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question	Overturned 06/26/2020		
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Question	Overturned 6/25/2020	Email sent 6/24/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 6/25/2020	Email sent 06/25/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan		Email sent 06/25/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 07/14/2020	Email sent 06/25/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant submitted the wrong application	Email sent 06/25/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 7/8/2020	Email sent 6/25/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 6/25/2020	Email sent 6/25/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training		Email sent 06/25/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 06/25/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 6/29/2020	Email sent 06/25/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 6/25/2020	Email sent 06/25/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 6/26/2020	Email sent 6/25/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 9/30/2020	Email sent 6/25/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 06/25/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 10/1/2020	Email sent 6/25/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Lisa Lee	Training		Email sent 06/25/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 07/01/2020	Email sent 06/25/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 06/25/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 06/25/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 7/6/2020	Email sent 06/26/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 6/26/2020	Email sent 6/26/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training		Email sent 6/26/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overtunred 7/6/2020	Email sent 06/26/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 6/29/2020	Email sent 06/26/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Questions	Overturned 7/14/2020	Email sent 6/26/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Question	Overturned 7/15/2020	Email sent 6/26/2020	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 06/29/2020	Email sent 6/26/2020	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 06/30/2020	Email sent 6/26/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 06/27/2020	Email sent 06/26/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 07/09/2020	Email sent 06/26/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Livescan	Overturned 07/06/2020	Email sent 6/26/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions		Email sent 6/27	6/26/2020
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 7/15/2020	Email sent 06/26/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 11/20/2020	Email sent 06/26/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 7/23/2020	Email sent 06/26/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 06/29/2020	Email sent on 6/26/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 06/30/2020	Email sent 06/26/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training		Email sent on 6/26/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions	Overturned 07/21/2020	Email sent 06/26/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	submitted Permit Exempt application	Email sent 06/24/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Questions	Overturned 06/27/2020	Email sent 6/26/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Emaijl sent 6/26/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 6/26/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor			
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 06/29/2020	Email sent 06/27/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 06/30/2020	Email Sent 06/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Approved for HQL permit exempt	Email sent 06/27/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 06/29/2020	Emailsent 06/27/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation	Overturned 7/4/2020	Email sent 06/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 06/27/2020	Email sent 06/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 7/6/2020	Email sent 06/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 7/13/2020	Email sent 06/27/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant submitted wrong application	Email sent 06/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 06/29/2020	Email sent 06/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 06/29/2020	Email sent 06/27/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 06/29/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 9/1/2020	Email sent 06/29/2020	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 06/29/2020	Email sent 06/29/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant submitted wrong application	Email sent 06/29/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 06/29/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question/Instrutor	Overturned 07/01/2020	Email sent 06/29/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 7/10/2020	Email sent 06/29/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation		Email sent 06/29/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email Sent 06/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question, Instructor	Overturned 7/8/2020	Email sent 06/29/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 06/29/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 6/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 7/9/2020	Email sent 6/29/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor		Email sent 06/29/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 06/30/2020	Email sent 06/29/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Questions/ Instructor	Overturned 7/6/2020	Email sent 6/29/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/28/2020	Email sent 06/29/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Questions	Overturned 07/01/2020	Email sent 6/29/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions		Email sent 06/29/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Questions	Overturned 6/29/2020	Email sent 6/29/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 6/29/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 6/30/2020	Email sent 06/29/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 6/29/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 08/10/2020	Email sent 06/29/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 6/30/2020	Email sent 6/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 7/6/2020	Email sent 06/29/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 7/10/2020	Email sent 06/29/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 07/10/2020	Email sent 06/29/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 7/14/2020	Email sent 06/29/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions		Email sent 6/29/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 6/29/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 6/29/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 6/30/2020	Email sent 6/29/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 6/29/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 6/29/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 7/7/2020	Email sent 6/29/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor/ Questions		Email sent 6/29/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 7/7/2020	Email sent 6/29/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 7/10/2020	Email sent 06/30/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 07/01/2020	Email sent 06/30/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 07/02/2020	Email sent 06/30/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info/Proof of Residency		Email sent 6/30/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant submtted the wrong application	Email sent 6/30/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 07/06/2020	Email sent 06/30/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan		Email sent 6/30/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 07/01/2020	Email sent 06/30/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training		Email sent 6/30/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 07/13/2020	Email sent 06/30/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 07/22/2020	Email sent 06/30/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Proof of Residency		Email sent 06/30/2020	
	Jared Monk	Proof of Residency/Question		Email sent 06/30/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 06/30/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 7/15/2020	Email sent 06/30/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training		Email sent 06/30/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 07/01/2020	Email sent 06/30/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	overturned 10/19/2020	Email sent 06/30/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 07/01/2020	Email sent 06/30/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 7/2/2020	Email sent 06/30/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 07/01/2020	Email sent 06/30/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 07/01/2020	Email sent 06/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 6/30/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Proof of Residency		Email sent 06/30/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Questions	Overturned 7/1/2020	Email sent 6/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions		Email sent 6/30/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Approved for Permit Exempt	Email sent 06/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 7/1/2020	Email sent 6/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence	Overturned 7/1/2020	Email sent 6/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 7/16/2020	Email sent 6/30/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Questions	Overturned 7/2/2020	Email sent 6/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 6/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 7/13/2020	Email sent 6/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 7/2/2020	Email sent 6/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 7/1/2020	Email sent 6/30/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Question/Livescan	Overturned 7/2/2020	Email sent 07/01/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 7/5/2020	Email sent 07/01/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Question		Email sent 07/01/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 07/01/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 7/6/2020	Email sent 07/01/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Question		Email sent 07/01/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 7/10/2020	Email sent 07/01/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 07/01/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Driver's License		Email sent 07/01/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 7/1/2020	Email sent 07/01/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 7/2/2020	Email sent 07/01/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 7/1/2020	Email sent 07/01/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Fiream Info	applicant submitted wrong application	Email sent 07/01/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant submitted wrong application	Email sent 07/01/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 07/02/2020	Email sent 07/01/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Questions	Overturned 7/1/2020	Email sent 07/1/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 07/02/2020	Email sent 07/01/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Proof of Residence		Email sent 07/01/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions		Email sent 07/01/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training		Email sent 07/01/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 7/2/2020	Email sent 7/1/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 07/01/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 7/2/2020	Email sent 7/1/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 8/7/2020		
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Instructor		Email sent 07/01/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Residency	Overturned 7/5/2020	Email sent 07/01/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 07/07/2020	Email sent 07/01/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 07/01/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 07/02/2020	Email sent 07/01/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 08/03/2020	Email sent 07/01/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence	Overturned 7/2/2020	Email sent 07/01/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Questions		Email sent 07/01/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question			
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 7/2/2020	Email sent 07/02/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 7/5/2020	Email sent 07/02/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan/Proof of Residency	Overturned 7/14/2020	Email sent 07/02/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 7/2/2020	Email sent 07/02/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturnred 7/2/2020	Email sent 07/02/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 7/14/2020	Email sent 07/02/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 07/02/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 7/2/2020	Email sent 07/02/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 7/6/2020	Email sent 07/02/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 9/17/2020	Email sent 07/02/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 7/2/2020	Email sent 07/02/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training		Email sent 07/02/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 7/2/2020	Email sent 07/02/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions		Email sent 0702	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 07/02/2020	Email sent 07/02/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 08/10/2020	Email sent 07/02/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Questions	Overturned 07/02/2020	Email sent 07/02/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 07/22/2020	Email sent 07/21/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Question		Email sent 07/02/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions/Livescan		Email sent 07/02/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question		Email sent 07/02/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Questions	Overturned 07/03/2020	Email sent 07/02/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan/ Instructor	Overturned 07/06/2020	Email sent 07/02/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Question	Overturned 7/6/2020	Email sent 07/02/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence	Overturned 7/6/2020	Email sent 07/02/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions		Email sent 07/02/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 07/02/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 07/02/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question	Overturned 7/5/2020	Email sent 07/02/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 7/5/2020	Email sent 07/03/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/7/2020	Email sent 07/03/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 7/15/2020	Email sent 07/03/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 7/10/2020	Email sent 07/03/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 07/03/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 07/14/2020	Email sent 07/03/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 7/10/2020	Email sent 07/03/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training/Question	Full Denial	Email sent 07/03/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 07/15/2020	Email sent 07/03/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training		Email sent 07/03/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 07/10/2020	Email sent 07/03/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training		Email sent 07/03/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 9/29/2020	Email sent 07/03/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 7/6/2020	Email sent 07/03/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 7/10/2020	Email sent 07/03/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Proof of Address	Overturned 07/06/2020	Email sent 07/03/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 7/15/2020	Email sent 07/03/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 7/10/2020	Email sent 07/03/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 9/1/2020	Email sent 07/03/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 07/03/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 07/03/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 07/06/2020	Email sent 07/03/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 07/03/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 7/6/2020	Email sent 07/03/2020	
	Jared Monk	Residency	Withdrawn, not a MD Resident	Email sent 07/03/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	overturned 07/20/2020	Email sent 07/03/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence	Overturned 7/6/2020	Email sent 07/03/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 07/02/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 07/04/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info/Proof of Residency	applicant submitted the wrong application	Email sent 07/04/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant submitted the wrong application	Email sent 07/04/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 07/04/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions		Email sent 07/05/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor	Overturned 7/10/2020	Email sent 07/05/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 07/05/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 7/8/2020	Email sent 07/06/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 07/08/2020	Email sent 07/06/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Proof of Residency		Email sent 07/06/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 7/15/2020	Email sent 07/06/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant submitted the wrong application	Email sent 07/06/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 07/06/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 07/06/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training		Email sent 07/06/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 07/06/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 07/06/2020	Email sent 07/06/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 07/06/2020	Email sent 07/06/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 07/10/2020	Email sent 07/06/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Proof of Residency	Overturned 7/8/2020	Email sent 07/06/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Full Denial Medical Marijuana Card	Email sent 07/06/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 07/27/2020	Email sent 07/06/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Proof of Residency	Overturned 07/08/2020	Email sent 07/06/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 07/08/2020	Email sent 07/06/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions	Overturned 07/13/2020	Email sent 07/06/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 7/9/2020	Email sent 07/06/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 7/6/2020	Email sent 7/6/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 7/9/2020	Email sent 7/6/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 7/13/2020	Email sent	7/6/2020
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 07/8/2020	Email sent 07/06/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 07/09/2020	Email sent 07/06/2020	
	Jared Monk	Proof of Residency		Email sent 07/06/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 07/08/2020	Email sent 07/06/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions	Overturned 07/08/2020	Email sent 07/06/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Instructor	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 07/06/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training/Livescan	Overturned 07/08/2020	Email sent 07/06/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 7/6/2020	Email sent 07/06/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions	Overturned 9/15/2020	Emial sent 7/6/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residence, Instructor	Overturned 7/13/2020	Email sent 6/25/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 10/8/2020	Email sent 7/6/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 07/06/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions		Email sent 07/06/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 7/6/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 7/6/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Instructor	Overturned 7/21/2020	Email sent 7/6/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 7/6/2020	Email sent 7/6/2020	
	MaryFrances Zentkovich	Instructor		Email sent 7/6/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 7/9/2020	Email sent 7/6/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Alien/Needs hunting license		Email sent 7/7/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 7/28/2020	Email sent 7/7/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 7/15/2020	Email sent 7/7/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 7/10/2020	Email sent 7/7/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/13/2020	Email sent 7/7/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 7/10/2020	Email sent 7/7/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Denied 7/10/2020	Email sent 7/7/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 10/29/2020	Email sent 7/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 7/9/2020	Email sent 7/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 7/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 7/9/2020	Email sent 7/7/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 7/10/2020	Email sent 7/7/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 7/10/2020	Email sent 7/7/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 7/10/2020	Email sent 7/7/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 7/10/2020	Email sent 7/7/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 7/7/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 7/8/2020	Email sent 7/7/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 7/8/2020	Emial sent 7/8/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor		Email sent 7/8/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 7/18/2020		
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 7/13/2020	Email sent 7/8/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 7/10/2020	Email sent 7/8/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 7/8/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/under 21 years of age	Overturned 7/27/2020	Email sent 7/8/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/8/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions		Email sent 07/8/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 07/08/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 7/8/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 7/14/2020	Email sent 7/8/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions		Email sent 7/8/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Questions	Overturned 7/22/2020	Called 7/8/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 7/10/2020	Email sent 7/8/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 7/8/2020	
	Jared Monk	Proof of Residency	Overturned 7/10/2020	Email sent 7/8/2020	
	Jared Monk	Proof of Residency	Overturned 7/10/2020	Email sent 7/8/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 7/10/2020	Email sent 7/8/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	MaryFrances Barnas	Question	Overturned 10/22/2020	Email sent 7/8/2020	
	MaryFranes Barnas	Questions	Overturned 7/8/2020	Email sent 7/8/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions	Overturned 07/13/2020	Email sent 07/08/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 7/8/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Question	Overturned 7/9/2020	Email sent 7/8/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 7/8/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 7/14/2020	Email sent 7/8/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 7/8/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 7/10/2020	Email sent 7/8/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training		Email sent 7/9/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 7/15/2020	Email sent 7/9/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 7/9/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 9/21/2020	Email sent 7/9/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor/Training	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/9/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 11/4/2020	Email sent 7/9/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Full Denial	Email sent 7/9/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 7/9/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Proof of Residency		Email sent 7/9/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant applied for wrong license	Email sent 7/9/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 7/9/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 7/9/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions	Overturned 7/9/2020	Email sent 7/9/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 7/10/2020	Email sent 7/9/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan/Questions	Overturned 7/24/2020	Email sent 7/9/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions	Overturned 07/09/2020	Email Sent 07/09/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 07/09/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/9/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions		Email sent 7/9/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions	Overturned 07/13/2020	Email sent 07/09/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 07/10/2020	Email sent 7/9/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 7/9/2020	Email sent 7/9/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 07/10/2020	Email sent 07/09/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 07/13/2020	Email sent 07/09/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 7/9/2020	Email sent 07/09/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 7/11/2020	Email sent 07/09/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 07/09/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 07/09/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 7/15/2020	Email sent 07/10/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 7/10/2020	Email sent 07/10/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of reseidency		Email sent 7/10/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 7/15/2020	Email sent 7/10/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/10/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 7/15/2020	Email sent 7/10/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 7/15/2020	Email sent 7/10/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/10/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 07/10/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan		Email sent 7/10/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions		Email sent 7/10/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/10/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 07/11/2020	Email sent 07/10/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Question		Email sent 7/10/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 07/10/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training		Email sent 7/10/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 07/11/2020	Email sent 07/10/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Question	Overturned 07/31/2020	Email sent 7/10/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 7/11/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 10/22/2020	Email sent 07/11/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training			
	Taylor, Clyde	Questione	Overturned 07/13/2020	Email sent 07/11/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training		Email sent 07/11/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan			
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 7/12/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned	Email sent 7/12/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training		Email sent 7/12/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training		Email sent 7/12/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 7/12/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	Applicant completed the wrong application	Email sent 7/12/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		Email sent 7/1/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		Email sent 6/29/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions	Overturned 07/16/2020	Email Sent 07/13/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 7/13/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 7/14/2020	Email sent 7/13/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Taylor, Clyde	Proof of residency	Overturned 07/16/2020	Email sent	07/13/2020
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 7/14/2020	Email sent 7/13/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant submited wrong license	Email sent 7/13/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info/Proof of Residency	Overturned 7/14/2020	Email sent 7/13/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 7/15/2020	Email sent 7/13/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 7/16/2020	Email sent 7/13/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned on 7/13/2020	Email sent 7/13/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Training	Overturned on 7/13/2020	Email sent 7/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence		Email sent 7/13/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions	Overturned 07/14/2020	Email sent 07/13/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/13/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 7/13/2020	Email sent 7/13/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 7/16/2020	Email sent 7/13/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training		Email sent 7/13/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email to sent 7/13/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Question	Overturned 7/13/2020	Email to sent 7/13/2020	
	Monique MItchell	Question		Email sent 7/13/2020	
	Monique MItchell	Training		Email sent 7/13/2020	
	Monique MItchell	Proof of residency		Email sent 7/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 8/22/2020	Advised by phone 7/13/2020	Pending HGP application
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 7/13/2020	Email sent 7/13/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 7/14/2020	Email sent 7/13/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor		Email sent 7/13/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 7/15/2020	Email sent 7/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 7/14/2020	Email sent 7/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 7/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 7/14/2020	Email sent 7/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 7/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 7/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 7/14/2020	Email sent 7/13/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 7/14/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant applied for wrong application	Email sent 7/14/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 7/14/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 7/14/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/14/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/14/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 7/14/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan		Email sent 7/14/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 7/14/2020	Applicant submitted a Standard App.
	Jared Monk	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/14/2020	Livescan Complete
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/14/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 7/14/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 7/16/2020	Email sent 7/14/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 07/14/2020	Email sent 7/14/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/14/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/14/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 7/15/2020	Email sent 7/14/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor		Email sent 7/14/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 7/18/2020	Email sent 7/14/2020	Pending HGP application
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 7/14/2020	Email sent 7/14/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 7/16/2020	Email sent 7/14/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 7/14/2020	Email sent 7/14/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 7/14/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Question	Overturned 7/14/2020	Email sent 7/14/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 7/14/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 12/10/2020	Email sent 7/14/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 7/22/2020	Email sent 7/14/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 7/14/2020	Email sent 7/14/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 7/14/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 7/14/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 7/21/2020	Email sent 7/14/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question		Email sent 07/15/2020	
	Monique MItchell	Question	Overturned 7/15/2020	Email sent 7/15/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 07/21/2020	Email sent 07/15/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overrturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 7/15/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/15/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 7/15/2020	Email sent 7/15/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 7/15/2020	Email sent 7/15/2020	
	Monique MItchell	Questions	Overturned 7/15/2020		
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 7/15/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 07/21/2020	Email sent 7/15/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of residency		Email sent 7/15/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of residency	Overturned 7/15/2020	Email sent 7/15/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 7/15/2020	Email sent 7/15/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 7/28/2020	Email sent 7/15/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overeturned 11/30/2020	Email sent 7/15/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 08/12/2020	Email sent 7/15/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 7/18/2020	Email sent 7/15/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 7/15/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan/Questions	Overturned 9/1/2020	Email sent 7/15/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/15/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/15/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/15/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/16/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	applicant submitted wrong application	Email sent 7/16/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan/Questions	Overturned 9/1/2020	Email sent 7/16/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions	Full Disapproval 07/17/2020	Email sent 07/16/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan/Questions	Full Disapproval	Email sent 7/16/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 8/22/2020	Email sent 7/16/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/16/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 07/17/2020	Email sent 7/16/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 7/22/2020	Email sent 7/16/2020	
	Jared Monk	Citizenship	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/16/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training		Email sent 07/16/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Proof of residency	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/16/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questons	Overturned 7/17/2020	Email sent 07/16/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/16/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan		Email sent 7/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 7/16/2020	Email sent 7/16/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Proof of residency		Email sent 7/16/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 07/21/2020	Email sent 07/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 7/22/2020	Email sent 7/16/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Proof of residency	Overturned 7/16/2020	Email sent 7/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 7/29/2020	Email sent 7/16/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question, Livescan	Overturned 10/19/2020	Email sent 07/16/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 07/20/2020	Email sent 07/16/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 7/16/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 7/17/2020	Email sent 07/16/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 7/16/2020	Email sent 7/16/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 7/17/2020	Email sent 7/16/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training		Email sent 7/16/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 7/16/2020	Email sent 7/16/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training		Email sent 7/16/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 7/16/2020	Email sent 7/16/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 7/16/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Alien Registration			
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 7/22/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Oveturned 7/22/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question		Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Jared Monk	Proof of residency	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions	Overturned 09/10/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions		Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	James Brazill	Questions	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training/Question		Email sent 7/17/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Proof of residency	Overturned 7/17/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 8/12/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training/Question		Email sent 7/17/2020	
	James Brazill	Livescan		Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training/Question	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions		Email sent 7/17/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Alien Registration	Overturned 7/17/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training		Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor and Questions	Overturned 08/04/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 7/18/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 7/28/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	James Brazill	Instructor	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 07/20/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training/Question	Overturned 9/24/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	James Brazill	Questons	Overturned 7/18/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions / Training		Email sent 7/17/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Question	Overturned 7/21/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 8/7/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan		Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/21/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 7/18/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	James Brazill	Training	Overturned 7/18/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training		Email sent 7/17/2020	
	James Brazill	Citizenship	Overturned 7/17/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 7/23/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question and Training	Overturned 11/17/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Askins, Gerad	Questions	Overturned 8/17/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	William Rasinski	Training/Question	overturned 7/19/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 7/18/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 7/24/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 7/21/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan/Question		Email sent 7/17/2020	7/18/2020
	Monique MItchell	Livescan	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 7/18/2020	
	Monique MItchell	Question		Email sent 7/18/2020	
	Monique MItchell	Livescan	full denial	Email sent 7/18/2020	
	Monique MItchell	Proof of residency	Overturned 7/18/2020	Email sent 7/18/2020	
	Monique MItchell	Livescan	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/18/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training		Email sent 07/18/2020	
	Monique MItchell	Instructor	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/18/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training		Email sent 7/18/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training	Overturned 7/18/2020	Email sent 7/18/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 7/18/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training		Email sent 7/18/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 7/18/2020	Email sent	7/18/2020
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 7/18/2020	Email sent 7/18/2020	
	Monique MItchell	Instructor	Overturned 7/27/2020	Email sent 7/18/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions		Email sent 07/18/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/18/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/18/2020	
	Monique MItchell	Livescan/ Proof of residence	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 7/18/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 7/22/2020	Email sent 7/18/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 7/23/2020	Email Sent 07/18/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor			
	James Brazill	Question		Email sent 7/18/2020	
	James Brazill	Livescan	Overturned 7/18/2020	Email sent 7/18/2020	
	James Brazill	Instructor	Overturned 9/11/2020	Email sent 7/18/2020	
	James Brazill	Questions	Overturned 7/18/2020	Email sent 7/18/2020	
	James Brazill	Instructor	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/18/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/18/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 9/14/2020	Email sent 7/18/2020	
	Rasinski, William	proof of residency	overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/19/2020	
	Rasinski, William	proof of residency		Email sent 7/19/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Instructor		Email sent 7/19/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Question	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 7/19/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Instructor	overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 7/19/2020	
	Monique MItchell	Livescan	Overturned 8/6/2020	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Monique MItchell	Training	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Monique MItchell	Training	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overtunred 7/21/2020	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 7/22/2020	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 7/22/2020	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions		Email sent 07/20/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 07/21/2020	Email sent 7/20/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 07/20/2020	Email Sent 07/20/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 7/21/2020	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 7/21/2020	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Monique MItchell	Training	Overturned 7/24/2020	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions		Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 7/21/2020	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Training	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions	Full Disapproval 07/21/2020	Email Sent 07/20/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 7/22/2020	Email Sent 07/20/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 7/20/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Questions	Overturned 7/21/2020	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 11/03/2020	Email sent 07/20/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation	Overturned 7/22/2020	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan		Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Questions, and Training	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation		Email sent 7/20/2020	
	r	Livescan	Overturned 7/22/2020	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 7/29/2020	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation	applicant applied for the wrong license	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation		Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	.		Email sent 07/20/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation		Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Askins, Gerad	Training Documentation		Email sent 07/20/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation	applicant submitted wrong application	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions		Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/24/2020	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Proof of residency/ Question		Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Askins, Gerad	Livescan		Emailed sent 07/20/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Training		Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Full Denial	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation	submitted both QHIC & QHIL/QHIC approved	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 7/21/2020	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions	Full Denial 09/09/2020	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training Documentation		Email sent 7/20/2020	
	James Brazill	Livescan		Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training Documentation	Overturned 7/21/2020	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	James Brazill	Questions	Overturned 7/20/2020	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions		Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 7/21/2020	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 7/29/2020	Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions		Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions		Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions		Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions		Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions		Email sent 7/20/2020	
	Monique MItchell	Proof of residency/ Question	Overturned 12/7/2020	Email sent 7/21/2020	
	Monique MItchell	Livescan	Overturned 8/17/2020	Email sent 7/21/2020	
	Monique MItchell	instructor	Overturned 7/22/2020	Email sent 7/21/2020	
	Monique MItchell	Training		Email sent 7/21/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training		Email sent 7/21/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 7/21/2020	Email sent 7/21/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 7/21/2020	Email sent 7/21/2020	
	James Brazill	Question	Overturned 7/21/2020	Email sent 7/21/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 7/23/2020	Email sent 7/21/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor/Question	Full Disapproval	Email sent 07/21/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 7/21/2020	Email sent 07/21/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan		Email sent 07/21/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 7/28/2020	Email sent 7/21/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 7/21/2020	Email sent 7/21/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 9/3/2020	Email Sent 07/21/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training / Question		Email sent 7/21/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 7/21/2020	
	Jared Monk	Proof of residency		Email sent 7/21/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Hall, Christopher	Question	Full denial - applicant laterconfirmed MM user	Email sen 7/21/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 08/06/2020	Email Sent 07/21/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email Sent 07/21/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 07/22/2020	Email sent 07/21/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Proof of residency		Email sent 07/21/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Question	Overturned 7/21/2020	Email sent 07/21/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 7/21/2020	Email sent 07/21/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 7/22/2020	Email sent 07/21/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 07/21/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 7/21/2020	Email sent 07/21/2020	
	Monique MItchell	Livescan/Question	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 07/21/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training		Emial sent 07/21/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned	Email sent 07/21/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 07/22/2020	Email sent 07/21/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor		Email sent 7/21/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question		Email sent 7/21/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 8/7/2020	Email sent 7/21/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 7/21/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 7/21/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 7/22/2020	Email sent 07/21/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 7/21/2020	Email sent 07/21/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 7/23/2020	Email sent 07/21/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 7/22/2020	Email sent 07/21/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 7/21/2020	Email sent 07/21/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 7/22/2020	Email sent 07/21/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 7/21/2020	Email sent 07/21/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Proof of residency	Overturned 7/21/2020	Email sent 07/21/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 07/23/2020	Email sent 07/21/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 07/21/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 9/17/2020	Email sent 07/21/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 07/22/2020	Email sent 07/21/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Question	Overturned 7/21/2020	Email sent 07/21/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 7/22/2020	Email sent 07/21/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 07/21/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 07/21/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 07/21/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 8/1/2020	Contacted by Phone 7/21/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan/Training		Email sent 07/21/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 7/23/2020	Email sent 07/21/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 7/28/2020	Email sent 7/21/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned	Email sent 07/21/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 7/21/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 7/22/2020	Email sent 7/21/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Question	Overturned 7/22/2020	Email sent 7/21/2020	
	Monique MItchell	Question		Email sent 7/22/2020	
	Monique MItchell	Qiestion	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 7/22/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	withdrawn - applied for wrong license	Email sent 7/22/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 07/24/2020	Email sent 7/22/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 7/22/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 07/22/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 7/22/2020	Email sent 07/22/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	iNSTUCTOR		Email sent 07/22/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question	Overturned 7/23/2020		
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 7/24/2020	Email sent 07/22/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 7/23/2020	Email sent 07/22/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 07/22/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question			
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 07/23/2020	Email sent 07/22/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor/Questions	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 07/22/2020	
	James Brazill	Instructor	Overturned 7/24/2020	Email sent 07/22/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 7/23/2020	Email sent 7/22/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor / Proof of Residency	Overturned 7/23/2020	Email sent 7/220/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 7/23/2020	Email sent 07/22/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 7/23/2020	Email sent 7/22/2020	
	Monique MItchell	Training		Email sent 7/22/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 7/28/2020	Email sent 7/22/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 7/23/2020	Email sent 7/22/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 7/28/2020	Email sent 7/22/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 7/29/2020	Email sent 07/22/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/22/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 07/23/2020	Email sent 07/22/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Proof of residency	Overturned 07/23/2020	Email sent 07/22/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 07/27/2020	Email sent 7/22/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training		Email sent 7/22/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions/ Instructor	Questions recd	Email sent 7/22/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence	Overturned 7/28/2020	Email sent 7/22/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 7/22/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 7/22/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 7/28/2020	Email sent 7/22/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan/Instructor/Questions		Email sent 7/22/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence		Email sent 7/22/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 07/23/2020	Email sent 7/22/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 7/22/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned	Email sent 7/22/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 7/22/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Full Denial	Email sent 7/22/2020	
	Monique MItchell	Question		Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 8/7/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/24/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor/Livescan		Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 7/29/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor	Overturned 7/23/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 7/29/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 7/28/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Proof of Residency		Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions		Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training	Overturned 7/23/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions		Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training	Overturned 7/23/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training	Overturned 7/24/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question/Training		Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions	Overturned 7/23/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training	Overturned 7/23/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan / Question		Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Brazill, James	Submitted wrong app		Email	
	Brazill, James	Training	Overturned 7/24/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Monique MItchell	Livescan/Question	Overturned 8/29/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Askins, Gerad	Livescan	Overturned 7/24/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 9/24/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Monique MItchell	Livescan	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training	Overturned 7/27/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training	Overturned 7/23/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Monique MItchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor		Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Askins, Gerad	Livescan / Questions	Full Denial	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 8/5/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Monique MItchell	Training	Overturned 8/17/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan		Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Livescan		Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Askins, Gerad	Livescan	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Rasinski, William	livescan	Overturned 8/7/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Emai sent	07/23/2020
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residence	Overturned 8/6/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Training	Livescan	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan		Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Brazill, James	Under 21 YOA		Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan		Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Intructor		Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 7/24/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 08/28/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	overturned 10/22/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions/Livescan		Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Full Denial	Email sent 7/23/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question/Livescan		Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 8/21/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/6/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 8/7/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan/Training	Overturned 9/21/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned	Email sent 07/24/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 7/24/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Full Denial	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/28/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions	Overturned 7/25/2020	Email sent 07/24/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overtunred 8/4/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 8/7/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan/Proof of Residency	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 7/24/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 7/24/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 7/24/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 7/24/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 7/24/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 07/24/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 7/28/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 7/24/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 7/29/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions	Overturned 7/24/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 7/27/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 07/24/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Livescan	overturned 7/24/2020	Email sent on 7/24/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/24/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 7/27/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 7/28/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 7/24/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 7/28/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/28/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 7/28/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 7/28/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 7/27/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 9/19/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 7/24/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/25/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 7/25/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 7/27/2020	Email sent 7/25/2020	
	Moniqe Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 7/25/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 9/14/2020	Email sent 7/25/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/5/2020	Email sent 7/25/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 7/25/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 7/25/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 7/26/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 7/27/2020	email sent 7/26/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Brett Laziuck	Questions		Email sent 7/26/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan	Overturned 8/5/2020	Email Sent 7/26/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questons	Overturned 7/27/2020	Email Sent 7/26/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email Sent 7/26/2020	
	Brazill, James	Proof of Residency	Overturned 7/28/2020	Email Sent 7/26/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 7/27/2020	Email Sent 7/26/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 7/27/2020	Email Sent 7/26/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 7/29/2020	Email Sent 7/26/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 7/27/2020	Email Sent 7/26/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 7/26/2020	Email sent 7/26/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 9/15/2020	Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 7/27/2020	Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 7/27/2020	Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Residency	overturned 10/15/2020	Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Citizenship		Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned	Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 07/27/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 7/27/2020	Email sent 7/27/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 7/27/2020	Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question		Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	IIVESCAN	Overturned 7/29/2020	Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 07/27/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Proof of Residency	Overturned 7/27/2020	Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 7/29/2020	Email sent 7/27/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 08/14/2020	Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 8/5/2020	Email sent 7/247/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training		Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 7/27/2020	Email sent 7/27/2020	
	William Rasinski	Training	Overturned 7/27/2020	Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 7/28/2020	Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 11/2/2020	Email sent 7/27/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Full Denial	Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 9/19/2020	Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residency		Email sent 7/17/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 7/27/2020	Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Proof of Residency		Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 7/28/2020	Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 7/28/2020	Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions	Overturned 7/27/20	Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 11/16/2020	Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 8/31/2020	Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Question	Overturned 11/6/2020	Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Residency	Overturned 11/16/2020	Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training		Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 7/27/2020	Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions		Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/28/2020	Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Residency / Question		Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/28/2020	Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 7/29/2020	Email sent 07/27/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor		Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor	Overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned	Email sent 7/27/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Instructor	Overturned 9/15/2020	email sent 7/27/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Instructor	overturned 7/28/2020	email sent 7/27/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 7/28/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 7/29/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 10/22/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 8/2/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/28/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 7/28/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 07/31/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Full Denial	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions		Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor		Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan, Instructor		Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 8/5/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training/Question		Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions		Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions/Instructor	Overturned 7/28/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 7/29/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 7/29/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor (Expired)	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 7/29/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training exemption	Overturned 7/29/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training exemption		Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Question	Overturned	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Proof of Residency	Overturned 7/29/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Full Disapproval	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Training		Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Oveturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 8/21/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 07/31/2020	Email sent 07/28/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 7/29/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training		Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions			
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 7/29/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan	Overturned 8/7/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence		Email sent 7/28/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Question	Overturned 7/29/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Rasinski, William	License and Livescan	overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Training	overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 7/29/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 7/29/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/28/2020	7/29/2020
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 7/29/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training exemption	Overturned 7/29/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 7/29/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training exemption	Overturned 7/29/2020	Email sent	7/29/2020
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 7/29/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 07/29/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions		Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 07/29/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 10/19/2020	Email sent 07/29/2020	
	Jared Monk	Proof of Residency	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 8/5/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 8/7/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 07/29/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/29/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training		Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 7/29/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 08/10/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan		Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 8/29/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor		Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan	Overturned 8/7/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 8/12/2020	Email sent 07/29/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions	Overturned 07/30/2020	Email sent 07/29/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 08/10/2020	Email sent 07/29/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions		Email sent 7/29/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training		Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 8/5/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan		Email sent 07/29/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor		Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 7/29/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan / Questions	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent	7/29/2020
	Smith, Michael	Training		Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	.		Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/6/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overtuned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned	Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor/Livescan		Email sent 7/29/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 9/18/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Full denial	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 9/30/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Diane Armtrong	Firearm Info/Proof of Residency		Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Diane Armtrong	Firearm Info	applicant submitted wrong application	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Diane Armtrong	Firearm Info	Info Recd 8/1/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 08/11/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor/Instructor	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 07/31/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor		Email sent 7/30/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions		Email sent 07/30/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions/Livescan		Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions/ Livescan		Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor/Question		Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor/Question	Full Denial	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan			
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/6/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Proof of Residency	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Diane Armtrong	Proof of Residency		lev	Email sent 7/30/2020
	Brazill, James	Instructor		Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor		Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan		Email sent 7/30/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions		Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 7/30/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question		Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 8/16/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency	Overturned 8/1/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training		Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residency	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 10/27/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Laziuck, Brett	Questoins			
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/1/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Jared Monk	Proof of Residency	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 9/11/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Training		Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 7/30/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/6/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 07/31/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 8/1/2020	Email sent 07/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 10/24/2020	Email sent 07/31/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Proof of residence	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 08/11/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 9/19/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 8/12/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 11/22/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Under 21	Overturned 12/18/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Brazill, James	Proof of residence	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 8/5/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 8/7/2020	Email sent 07/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instuctor	Overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 10/07/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/12/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question/Instructor	Overturned 08/11/2020	Email sent 07/31/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructior	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 07/31/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 9/3/2020	email sent 7/31/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor		email sent 7/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent	7/31/2020
	Oros, Jason	Livescan	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	OVerturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 8/1/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions	Overturned on 07/31/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 9/19/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 9/17/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency	Overturned 07/31/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/22/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 11/10/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/6/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Proof of Residency	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residency	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 11/19/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions		Email sent 7/31/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Steven Parisan	Instructor		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor/Question	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 8/5/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence	Overturned 07/31/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions	Overturned 08/03/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Firearm Information	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions/Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 07/31/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training/Question		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/6/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 7/31/20	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor/Question		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 7/31/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Question	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor/Question		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 8/7/2020	Email sent 07/31/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/4/2020	Email sent 07/31/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan/Training/Question		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Residency	Overturned 7/31/20	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 8/1/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Intructor	Overturned 8/6/2020	Email sent 07/31/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan/Instructor		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Question	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Full Denial	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 9/3/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/5/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/5/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 9/19/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor	Overturned 10/3/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/6/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/17/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor/Question	Overturned 10/8/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/26/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instuctor/ Question		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/5/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor/Questions/Residency	FULL DENIAL 8/3/20	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Question		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Question/Instructor	Question recd 8/1/2020/Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 8/1/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/1/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor/Question	Full Denial	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/21/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 9/19/2020	Email sent 7/31/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor		Email sent 8/1/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 8/6/2020	Email sent 8/1/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 08/04/2020	Email sent 08/01/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan / Residency		Email sent 8/1/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 8/1/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 8/1/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor		Email sent 8/1/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Information	applicant submitted wrong application	Email sent 8/1/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info/Proof of Residency	info recd 8/3/2020	Email sent 8/1/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Information	application withdrawn - no response	Email sent 8/1/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		Email sent 8/1/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	application withdrawn - no response	Email sent 8/1/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 8/1/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Out of State address & license	Received documents 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/1/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	application withdrawn - no response	Email sent 8/1/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		Email sent 8/1/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 8/1/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 08/01/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 08/01/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 8/2/2020	
	Brett Lazuck	Question		Email sent 8/2/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 8/2/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 8/2/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 8/2/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions/ Instructor		Email sent 8/2/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question/ Instructor	Overturned 8/2/2020	Email sent 8/2/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email snet 8/2/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 8/2/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 8/2/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 8/2/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 8/2/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor	Overturned 1/4/2021	Email sent 8/2/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 8/2/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 8/2/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question/ Instructor		Email sent 8/2/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 8/7/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions	Overturned 08/03/2020	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instuctor		Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions	Overtuned 08/05/2020	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instuctor	Overturned 8/7/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Emai sent 8/3/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/7/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 08/11/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 8/5/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor		Email sent 8/3/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Hall, Christopher	Instuctor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor / Question	Overturned 9/16/2020	Email sent 9	8/3/2020
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/5/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 08/04/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 08/04/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 8/17/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor / Question		Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan		Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 08/04/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 11/12/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 08/06/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor			
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 8/5/2020	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 04/04/2020	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Trainnig	overturned 10/19/2020	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 08/04/2020	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Rasinski, William	training		Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 10/5/2020	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor		Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 9/1/2020	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 08/04/2020	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 10/3/2020	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 8/3/2020	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 08/06/2020	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 08/04/202	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions		Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions, Livescan		Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Instructor	overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 9/29/2020	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan		Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Proof of Residence	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Training	Overturned 10/19/2020	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/6/2020	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 08/03/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question/ Instructor			
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/5/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Question	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Changed to Standard/Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Question	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Proof of Residence	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 8/3/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 8/4/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/4/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training		Email sent 8/4/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/4/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 08/05/2020	Email sent 8/4/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 8/4/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 8/5/2020	Email sent 8/4/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 9/18/2020	Email sent 08/04/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/7/2020	Email sent 08/04/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 08/06/2020	Email sent 08/04/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/5/2020	Email sent 8/4/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Training Exempt (DD214)		Email sent 8/4/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 08/05/2020	Email sent 08/04/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 08/04/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 08/05/2020	Email sent 08/04/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 8/4/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/5/2020	Email sent 8/4/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 8/4/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/5/2020	Email sent 8/4/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 8/4/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 08/04/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 8/5/2020	Email sent 08/04/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan		Email sent 08/04/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/5/2020	Email sent 08/04/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 08/04/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 08/04/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Proof of Residency		Email sent 8/4/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions	Overturned 8/5/2020	Email sent 8/4/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 8/5/2020	Email sent 8/4/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 08/05/2020	Email sent 08/04/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 08/04/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 9/11/2020	Email sent 08/04/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Instructor	overturned 8/4/2020	Email sent 08/04/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 9/3/2020	Email sent 08/04/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 08/04/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 8/7/2020	Email sent 08/04/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 08/05/2020	Email sent 08/04/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Instructor		Email sent 8/4/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Under 21	Full denial	Email sent 08/04/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence		Email sent 8/4/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 8/4/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question		Email sent 8/4/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 08/04/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/7/2020	Email sent 8/4/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Instructor	overturned 8/4/2020	email sent 8/4/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Instructor		Email sent 8/4/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 8/5/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 8/5/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 8/5/2020	Email sent 8/5/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 8/5/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 08/10/2020	Email sent 08/05/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/5/2020	Email sent 08/05/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 8/5/2020	Email sent 8/5/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 8/5/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 08/05/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		Email sent 08/05/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 08/05/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 9/21/2020	Email setn 08/03/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 11/12/2020	Email sent 08/05/2020	
	Jared Monk	Proof of Residency	Overturned 8/5/2020	Email sent 8/5/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 8/22/2020	Email sent 08/05/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 9/24/2020	Email sent 8/5/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 08/07/2020	Email sent 08/05/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Instructor/Proof of Residence		Email sent 8/5/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 8/5/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/6/2020	Email sent 8/5/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Instructor	Overturned 08/06/2020	Email sent 08/05/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 08/05/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/5/2020	Email sent 8/5/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/7/2020	Email sent 8/5/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor		Email sent 08/05/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Instructor	Overturned 08/06/2020	Email sent 08/05/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Smith, Michael	Instructor			
	Jared Monk	Proof of Residency	Overturned 8/6/2020	Email sent 8/5/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 8/5/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 8/7/2020	Email sent 8/5/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 8/5/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan		Email sent 8/5/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 8/7/2020	Email sent 8/5/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 08/05/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 8/5/2020	Email sent 08/05/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 8/7/2020	Email sent 08/05/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/5/2020	Email sent 8/5/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions/ Instructor		Email sent 8/5/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/6/2020	Email sent 8/5/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 9/24/2020	Email sent 8/5/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Instructor	Overturned 08/06/2020	Email sent 08/05/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor		Email sent 08/05/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Instructor/Questions		Email sent 8/5/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 8/6/2020	Email sent 8/5/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor			
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/17/2020	Email sent 8/5/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Instructor	overturned 8/6/2020	Email sent 8/5/2020	
	rasinski, William	DD214	overturned 8/6/2020	Email sent 8/5/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 9/22/2020	Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 11/9/2020	Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/7/2020	Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 08/06/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 08/10/2020	Email sent 08/06/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/7/2020	Email sent 08/06/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/7/2020	Email sent 08/06/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan		Email sent 08/06/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 1/4/2021	Email sent 08/06/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Livescan	Cverturned 08/07/2020	Email sent 08/06/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 08/11/2020	Email sent 08/06/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Residency & Instructor	Overturned 08/10/2020	Email sent 08/06/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions		Email sent 08/06/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question/Instructor	Applicant was approved on new standard 11/30/2020	Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/12/2020	Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 8/6/2020	Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/7/2020	Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Approved for wear and carry	Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 08/07/2020	Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 10/6/2020	Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/6/2020	Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 8/7/2020	Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training		Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/7/2020	Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions & Residency	Overturned 8/12/2020	Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 08/07/2020	Email sent 08/06/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Livescan	Overturned 11/11/2020	Email sent 08/06/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor		Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training		Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Instructor	Overturned 08/13/2020	Email sent 08/06/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Question	Overturned 8/6/2020	Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 8/6/2020	
	rasinski, William	question	overturned 8/7/2020	Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor		Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Question		Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/6/2020	Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Question	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 8/6/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/7/2020	Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/7/2020	Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/7/2020	Email sent 8/6/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 8/07/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Insructor		Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor		Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 8/12/2020	Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor		Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 10/19/2020	Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan / Instructor		Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan / Instructor		Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question/Training		Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor		Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Instructor	Overturned 08/13/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question		Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/17/2020	Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor		Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions		Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 10/5/2020	Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Instructor	Overturned 08/10/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 08/13/2020	Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 9/11/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions		Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 08/17/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor		Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Instructor	Overturned 08/10/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 8/12/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 08/07/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Training	Overturned 9/14/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor/ Livescan	Overturned 08/11/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 08/10/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/6/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor/ Livescan	Overturned 8/12/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Qusetion	Overturned 08/10/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions/ Instructor		Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor		Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Livescan		Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/12/2020	Email sent 8/7/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor/ Livescan	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor/ Livescan	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Question		Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question/ Instructor/ Livescan		Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 9/14/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 08/10/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Question	Overturned 08/10/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor/ Livescan	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/ Livescan	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Training	Overturned 08/12/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Livescan		Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 8/7/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor/ Livescan		Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 08/07/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor/ Livescan	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Instructor/livescan	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan/ Instructor			
	Jared Monk	Question		Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 10/6/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 8/29/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 8/29/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 8/12/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Instructor/Question		Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Question	Overturned 08/10/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor / Livescan	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Instructor		Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan / Instructor	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor		Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor/Livescan		Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Question	Full Denial MMC 08/10/2020	Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor/Livescan		Email sent 8/7/2020	
	rasinski, William	livescan	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 8/7/2020	
	rasinski, William	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Instructor/Livescan/Questions		email sent 8/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Under 21	Overturned 10/26/2020	Left message 8/7/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training		Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residency			
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	livescan/instructor		Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 8/7/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor			
	Taylor, clyde	Question	Overturned 08/10/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Jared Monk	Proof of Residency	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Instructor/ Livescan		Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question		Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor		Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 9/16/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor		Email sent 08/07/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 08/08/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor		Email sent 8/8/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 8/8/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 8/8/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions		Email sent 8/8/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 8/9/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 8/10/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 8/10/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/2/2020	Email sent 8/10/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 08/11/2020	Email sent 08/10/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 8/10/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 8/10/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 08/11/2020	Email sent 08/10/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor/Question	Full Denial	Email sent 08/10/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residency	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 8/10/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Proof of Residency			
	Smith, Michael	Proof of Residency		Email sent 8/10/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/10/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 8/10/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 8/10/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/12/2020	Email sent 8/10/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/10/2020	
	rasinski, William	residency		Email sent 8/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 11/19/2020	Email sent 8/10/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 10/05/2020	Email sent 8/10/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training		Email sent 8/10/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Proof of Residency		Phone Call 08/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 8/10/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions / Instructor	Overturned 10/2/2020	Email sent 8/10/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 8/10/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Instructor		Email sent 8/10/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/12/2020	Email sent 8/10/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Permit Expired		Email sent 8/10/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instrutor		Email sent 8/10/2020	
	rasinski, William	questions		Email sent 8/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 8/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 8/10/2020	Email sent 8/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Proof of Residency	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 8/10/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 8/10/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 8/10/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor/Question	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 8/10/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training		Email sent 08/11/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 8/12/2020	Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship		Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Proof of Residency	Overturned 08/12/2020	Email sent 08/11/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 08/11/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residency		Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residency	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Proof of Residency		Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Full Disapproval 8/11/2020	Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Proof of Residency		Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 08/11/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor/ Question	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 08/11/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor/Question	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 8/11/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 08/11/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 08/11/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 08/11/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions	Overturned 08/12/2020	Email sent 08/11/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 08/11/2020	
	Brazill, James	Proof of Residency	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 08/11/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 9/17/2020	Email sent 08/11/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Full Disapproval Cannabis 08/12/2020	Email sent 08/11/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 08/12/2020	Email sent 08/11/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Proof of Residency	Overturned 8/17/2020	Email sent 08/11/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 8/17/2020	Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/26/2020	Email 08/11/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions	Full Disapproval 8/17/2020	Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 10/6/2020	Email sent 8/11/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 9/19/2020	Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training		Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 08/12/2020	Email sent 8/11/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Training	Overturned 08/12/2020	Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency	Overturned 8/12/2020	Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 10/21/2020	Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 9/30/2020	Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question/Training	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 8/12/2020	Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instuctor	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 8/11/2020	
	rasinski, William	livescan	overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Question		Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/12/2020	Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Instructor		Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 9/3/2020	Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/11/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor		Email sent 8/11/2020	08/12/2020
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 10/5/2020	Email sent 08/12/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Oveturned 1/6/2021	Email sent 08/12/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training/Question	Overturned 8/12/2020	Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residency		Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor		Email sent 08/12/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 08/12/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 8/12/2020	Email sent 8/12/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 10/13/2020	Email sent 08/12/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 08/12/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 08/14/2020	Email sent 08/12/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 9/10/2020	Email sent 08/12/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	overturned 10/19/2020	Email sent 08/12/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor		Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/12/2020	Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor		Email sent 8/12/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor		Email sent 08/12/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 8/12/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 08/12/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 08/12/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 08/12/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 08/12/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Question		Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 08/12/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 08/12/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 8/17/2020	Email sent 08/12/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor		Email sent 08/12/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 08/12/2020	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 8/12/2020	Email sent 08/12/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 8/12/2020	Email sent 08/12/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training	Overturned 8/12/2020	Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 8/12/2020	
	rasinski, William	instructor	Overturned 8/13/2020	email sent 8/12/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Jared Monk	Proof of Residency/Instructor	Overturned 8/12/2020	Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 8/29/2020	Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Proof of Residency	Overturned 08/14/2020	Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 11/17/2020	Email sent 8/12/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training		Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 8/17/2020	Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 10/15/2020	Email sent 08/12/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 08/12/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/11/2020	Email sent 08/12/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	.	Overturned 9/3/2020	Email sent 08/12/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor			
	Jared Monk	Proof of Residency	Overturned 8/12/2020	Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 8/17/2020	Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 8/12/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor/Question		Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 9/1/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/17/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Question/Instructor		Email sent 8/13/2020	Instructor recd
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Livescan	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor		Email sen 8/13/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 9/12/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor		Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor		Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor		Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 8/21/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions/Alien		Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor		Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/17/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 09/25/2020	Email sent 08/13/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 08/13/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 08/17/2020	Email sent 08/13/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Instructor		email sent 8/13/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 08/13/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 8/17/2020	Email sent 08/13/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 9/10/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 08/17/2020	Email sent 08/13/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 08/13/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor	Oveturned 9/19/2020	Email sent 08/13/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 8/31/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 08/14/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor	Overturned 10/6/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Question	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 08/13/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 08/13/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Withdrawn	Email sent 08/13/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Traning	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 08/13/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 9/15/2020	Email sent 08/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 08/13/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 10/16/2020	Email sent 08/13/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Questions	Overturned 08/13/2020	Email sent 08/13/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor/ Livescan	Overturned 8/21/2020	Email sent 08/13/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan / Questions	Full disapproval 8/17/2020	Email sent 08/13/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 08/13/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor/ Questoins			
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Oveturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 08/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 08/13/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 08/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 08/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 08/13/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 08/13/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 08/13/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 08/13/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 08/13/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 08/13/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 08/13/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 10/8/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 9/10/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Lisa Lee	Instructor	Overturned 8/17/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions/Instructor		Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 9/14/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor		Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	.		Email sent 08/13/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 08/17/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 08/14/2020	Email sent 0813/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor		Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor		Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instuctor	Overturned 9/22/2020	Email sent 08/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 08/13/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training/Livescan	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor		Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Proof of Residence		Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Question		Email sent 08/13/2020	Livescan/Instructor complete
	rasinski, William	training	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 08/13/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question/ARN	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 9/1/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 8/13/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/17/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Residency	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 9/3/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question		Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 9/14/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	oVERTURNED 10/22/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Question	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 9/1/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions/Instructor	Overturned 9/1/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Proof of Residence/ Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	.	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 9/11/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 9/29/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 8/17/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Licescan/Instructor	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Brazill, James	Residency	Overturned 8/17/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturened 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 08/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 08/14/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 08/14/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor/Question	Full Disapproval 8/17/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question		Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor/Question	Overturned 08/18/2020	Email sent 08/14/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 08/14/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor	Overturned 8/17/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 08/14/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 08/14/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 8/14/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor/ Livescan	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Livescan/Proof of Residence	Overturned 9/15/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor	Overturned 8/17/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 08/14/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/17/2020	Email sent 08/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 08/14/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Training	Overturned 8/17/2020	Email sent 08/14/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/17/2020	Email sent 08/14/2020	
	rasinski, William	fingerprints	overturned 8/17/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 08/14/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Fingerprints/training	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 08/18/2020	Email sent 08/14/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 08/14/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 9/10/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 08/14/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Rasinski, William	fingerprints/ training	Overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Training	Overturned 09/04/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overtturned 08/17/2020	Email sent 08/14/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/14/2020	Email sent 8/14/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 08/15/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Question	Overturned 08/17/2020	Email sent 08/15/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 8/15/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 8/15/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 10/14/2020		
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 8/16/2020	Email sent 8/16/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 8/16/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 8/16/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/16/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 9/1/2020	Email sent 8/16/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instuctor	Overturned 8/17/2020	Email sent 8/16/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/17/2020	Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions/Livescan		Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructors/Alien		Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 8/17/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 8/17/2020	Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions		Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 8/17/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan/ Question	Overturned 8/21/2020	Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions		Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Taylor, clyde	Question		Email sent 08/17/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 8/17/2020	Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 9/21/2020	Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Questions		email sent 8/17/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions		Email sent 8/17/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Proof of residency		Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Training	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 8/18/2020	Emaiil sent 8/17/2020	
	Rasinski, William	livescan	overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Instructor		Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence		Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence		Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/18/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof Of Residence	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Alien verification		Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan / Proof of residency		Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Proof of residency		Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/8/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor			
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/31/2020	Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 8/18/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Proof of residency	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residency	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/18/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Proof of residency/ Livescan		Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan		Email sent 8/18/2020	8/18/2020
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturrned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Proof of Residency	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Training	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/18/2020	Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 8/29/2020	Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 9/29/2020	Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 9/12/2020	Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/21/2020	Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/29/2020	Email sent 8/18/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	License Fee	Overturned 8/27/2020	Help Desk Ticket Submitted	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 8/21/2020	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 9/28/2020	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	License Fee	Overturned 8/27/2020	Help Desk Ticket Submitted	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor		Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 8/19/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor		Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions		Email sent 8/19/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Question	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan		Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 8/19/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Proof of residency	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of residency	overturned 10/16/2020	Email sent 8/17/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Alien verification	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Proof of Residency		Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residency		Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 8/13/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	overturned 10/17/2020	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Proof of Residency / livescan	Overturned 11/30/2020	Email sent 9/15/2020	
	Rasinski, William	questions	Disapproved	email sent 8/19/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		email sent 8/5/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 8/20/2020	email sent 8/19/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan/ Instructor	Overturned 8/20/2020	email sent 8/19/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 8/20/2020	email sent 8/19/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 10/05/2020	email sent 8/19/2020	
	rasinski, William	Instructor	overturned 8/26/2020	email sent 8/19/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor	Overturned	email sent 8/19/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 8/20/2020	email sent 8/19/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 10/21/2020	email sent 8/19/2020	
	rasinski, William	instructor	Overturned 8/29/2020	email sent 8/19/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 8/20/2020	email sent 8/19/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 8/29/2020	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 8/19/2020	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	rasinski, William	instructor	Overturned 8/29/2020	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor	Overturned 8/19/2020		
	Rasinski, William	Instructor	Overturned 8/29/2020	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 8/29/2020	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/21/2020	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/29/2020	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 9/14/2020	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/21/2020	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/22/2020	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/29/2020	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 10/13/2020	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/19/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 8/26/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 8/29/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 8/29/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/29/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/29/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training		Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/29/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/21/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 8/29/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor	Overturned	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor/ Livescan	Overturned 8/29/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/29/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/29/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/21/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/29/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor/Training	Overturned 9/1/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/21/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions	Overturned 1/4/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 8/29/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor/ Livescan	Overturned 11/4/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions		Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Proof of residency	Overturned 8/21/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor	Overturned	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 9/16/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 10/21/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/21/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan		Email sent 8/20/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Brazill, James	Licvescan		Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/9/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 11/19/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor		Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan			
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/31/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor / Questions	Overturned 9/21/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/26/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor / Livescan	Overturned 8/29/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Advised by phone - pending HGP	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 10/29/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Residency	Overturned 8/21/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/21/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 8/29/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/20/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/26/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 10/13/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livscan		Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturnred 9/1/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 10/13/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 8/29/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Training	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 9/3/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Training	Overturned 8/21/2020	Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan / Citizenship / Possible Fraudulent Application		Email sent 8/20/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 12/2/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 9/19/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 9/11/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Question		Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/21/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/21/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 8/22/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 09/02/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	overturned 10/16/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		Email sent 8/21/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 8/21/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 8/21/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 10/2/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 9/11/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/21/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 8/21/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan	Overturned 8/21/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 9/1/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor	Overturned 10/29/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/26/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	8/22/2020
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	8/22/2020
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	8/22/2020
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/21/2020	8/22/2020
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 8/22/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 8/26/2020	Email sent 8/22/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor		Email sent 8/22/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/22/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		Email sent 8/21/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor		Email sent 8/22/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor		Email sent 8/22/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor/ Proof of Residency		Email sent 8/22/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions/ Instructor		Email sent 8/22/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 08/27/2020	Email sent 8/22/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 8/22/2020	Email sent 8/22/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question			
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 8/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Question/Instructor	Overturned 9/29/2020	Email sent 8/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 8/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 11/12/2020	Email sent 8/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Insructor		Email sent 8/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 8/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor/Livescan		Email sent 8/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 8/23/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/23/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Questions	disapproved 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/23/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 8/23/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 9/21/2020	Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Trainng		Email sent 08/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 8/26/2020	Email sent 08/24/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor		Email sent 8/24/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions		Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residency	Overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residency		Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residency		Email sent 8/24/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan/Question		Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training, Quetins		Email sent 08/24/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Brazill, James	Training		Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/24/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Traning		Email sent 08/24/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 9/17/2020	Email sent 8/24/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questons	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/31/2020	Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor/ Livescan			
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Citizenship / ARN	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor		Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question	Overturned 10/1/2020	Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Jared Monk	Questions	Overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Training	overturned 8/26/2020	Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Livescan	overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan/Proof of Residency		Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/24/2020	Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Question	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training		Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Training	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 9/15/2020	Email sent 8/24/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Question		Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Residency/Livescan	Overturned 9/29/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training/Question		Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan/Alien/Instructor		Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 9/9/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 08/27/2020	Email sent 08/25/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 9/9/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 8/26/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 8/26/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question		Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 8/25/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Proof of residency	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 8/25/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Proof of Residency	Overturned 08/26/2020	Email sent 08/25/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 9/11/2020	Email snet 8/25/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 10/24/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 11/4/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 08/25/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 08/26/2020	Email sent 08/25/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 08/26/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 8/29/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor/Question		Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question		Email sent 8/25/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Jared Monk	Proof of Residency	Withdrawn-DC Resident	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions	Overturned 9/18/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training		Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 8/25	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 8/26/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 8/26/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overtuned 08/26/2020	Email sent 08/25/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 08/27/2020	Email sent 08/25/2020	wrong email address called and lefted a message
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 8/26/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 08/26/2020	Email sent 08/25/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livscan	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan/ Training			
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 9/14/2020	Email sent 08/25/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 08/25/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/25/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 8/26/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 8/31/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/26/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 8/26/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Proof of Residence	Overturned 8/26/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/26/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 8/26/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/26/2020	Email sent 8/25/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 9/8/2020		
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 08/26/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/26/2020	Email sent 08/26/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 08/26/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 8/26/2020	Email sent 08/26/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 08/26/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 8/26/2020	Email sent 08/26/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor/Question	Overturned 8/31/2020	Email sent 08/26/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 08/26/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/26/2020	Email sent 08/26/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 08/26/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 08/26/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 08/26//2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instuctor	Overturned 9/3/2020		
	Jared Monk	Instructor		Email sent 08/26/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan/ Questions		Email sent 08/26/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 8/26/2020	Email sent 08/26/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 8/26/2020	Email sent 08/26/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor/ Livescan	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 08/26/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 9/9/2020	Email sent 08/26/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 9/13/2020	Email sent 08/26/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 9/1/2020	Email sent 08/26/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training		Email sent 08/26/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 9/10/2020	Email sent 08/26/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 08/26/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/26/2020	Email sent 08/26/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 10/3/2020	Email sent 08/26/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor		Email sent 08/26/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Oveturned 12/1/2020	Email sent 08/26/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Probation until 9/6/20	Overturned 9/15/2020	Email sent 08/26/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor/ Proof of Residency		Email sent 08/26/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 9/19/2020	Email sent 08/26/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 08/26/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions		Email sent 08/26/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 08/26/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 9/15/2020	Email sent 08/26/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 8/26/2020	Email sent 08/26/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 9/15/2020	Email sent 08/26/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Livescan	Overturned 09/02/2020	Email sent 08/26/2020	Training attached
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 08/26/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 8/26/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 8/26/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 08/27/2020	Email sent 8/26/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 8/26/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan	Overturned 9/9/2020	Email sent 8/26/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor/Question	Full Denial MMCC	Email sent 8/26/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 10/24/2020	Email sent 8/26/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 8/26/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 8/26/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 9/10/2020	Email sent 8/26/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questons/Instructor	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 8/26/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan/ Questions		Email sent 8/26/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 08/26/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 08/26/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 8/27/20	Email sent 08/26/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 08/26/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 9/1/2020	Email sent 8/26/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 8/26/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 8/26/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question			
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 8/26/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 9/10/2020	Email sent 8/26/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Proof of Residency	Overturned 8/31/2020	Email sent 8/26/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 8/26/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence		Email sent 8/26/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor/Question	Overturned 09/09/2020	Email sent 8/26/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 8/26/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 8/26/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 8/31/2020	Email sent 8/26/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan/Residency		Email sent 8/26/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Question	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 8/26/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions/Livescan		Email sent 8/26/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor/Livescan		Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor/Livescan		Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor / Question	Full disapproval	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 9/3/2020	Email sent 08/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 08/27/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email 8/27/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor / Question		Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question		Email sent 08/27/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 11/12/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Approved for Standard	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Instructor		Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor		Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 9/12/2020	Email sent 8/28	8/27/2020
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Residency		Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 08/28/2020	Email sent 08/27/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 09/01/2020	Email sent 08/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 08/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 08/27/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor/Question	Overturned 9/17/2020	Email sent 08/27/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 08/27/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 8/29/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 8/27/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 9/1/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 08/28/2020	Email sent 08/27/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 08/31/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor		Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Proof of Residency	Overturned 9/15/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Under Age		Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor		Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan / Instructor	Overturnred 9/8/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 08/27/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 08/31/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 9/3/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor /Livescan	Overturned 10/1/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 08/28/2020	Email sent 08/27/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 08/28/2020	Email sent 08/27/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/31/2020	Email sent 08/27/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor/Question	Overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 08/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 9/21/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 09/21/2020	Email sent 08/27/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor/ Livescan	Overturned 9/1/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor / Livescan		Emial sent 8/27/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions	Overturned 08/28/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor/ Livescan	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor/ Livescan	Overturned 9/1/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor/ Livescan		Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Rasinski, William	~~Instructor~~/ Livescan	Overturned 9/8/2020	email sent 8/27/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor / Livescan	Overturned 9/21/2020	email sent 8/27/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor			
	Oros, Jason	Instructor		Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor / Livescan	Overturned 9/9/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor		Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Training	Overturned 8/31/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 8/31/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 9/9/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	William Rasinski	Instructor	overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 10/6/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor / Livescan		Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Instructor	overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Instructor		Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan		Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 9/1/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 8/27/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence		Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 8/31/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 9/18/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor/Question	Overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan / Instructor	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 8/27/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship	Overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Brazill, James	Residency		Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 08/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Probation until 9/11/20		Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 8/29/2020	Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Livescan		Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 9/18/2020	Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor/livescan	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 08/28/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions		Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training/Livescan	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email Sent 08/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overtuned 08/28/2020	Email Sent 08/28/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor/ Livescan	Overturned 9/9/2020	Email Sent 08/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor/ Livescan	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 08/28/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 08/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor/ Livescan	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 08/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 08/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor/ Livescan		Email sent 08/28/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor/ Livescan	Overturned 10/28/2020	Email sent 08/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor/ Livescan	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 08/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 08/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor/ Livescan	Overturned 9/3/2020	Email sent 08/28/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor/ Livescan	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 08/28/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 8/28/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor/ Livescan	Overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Livescan		Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 9/9/2020	Email sent 08/28/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 08/28/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 08/28/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 08/28/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 08/28/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 08/28/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan/Instructor		Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions		Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 08/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 9/1/2020	Email sent 08/28/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 9/1/2020	Email sent 08/28/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Training / Question	Overturned 1/4/21	Email sent 08/28/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor/ Livescan	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 08/28/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan/ Confirm ID	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 08/28/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training		Email sent 08/28/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 08/28/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 08/28/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 08/28/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 9/9/2020	Email sent 08/28/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan		Email sent 08/28/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 08/28/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 9/1/2020	Email sent 08/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Under Age		Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan		Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 8/31/2020	Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Jared Monk	Proof of Residency	Overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor		Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence	Overturned 8/31/2020	Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 8/31/2020	Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Instructor/Question		Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Question	Overturned 9/1/2020	Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Training	overturned 9/15/2020	email sent 8/28/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 08/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan	Overturned 8/31/2020	Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Training	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 8/28/2020	Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 9/3/2020	Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 9/10/2020	Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Jared Monk	Proof of Residency		Email sent 8/28/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 08/31/2020	Email sent 08/29/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	training/Livescan		Email sent 08/29/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training		Email sent 08/29/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor	Overturned 8/29/2020	Email sent 08/29/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 8/29/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 09/07/2020	Email sent 08/29/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 08/29/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 08/29/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training	Overturned 10/6/2020	Email sent 08/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 8/31/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 9/1/2020	Email sent 8/30/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Withdrawn	Email sent 8/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 09/03/2020	Email sent 8/31/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 8/31/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residency	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 8/31/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 9/1/2020	Email sent 8/31/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Weapon Information	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 8/31/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residency	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 8/31/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions		Email sent 8/31/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Full Denied 9/2/2020	Email sent 8/31/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 8/31/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 8/31/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Out of State Address/OLN		Email sent 8/31/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 9/12/2020	Email sent 8/31/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 8/31/2020	Email sent 8/31/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 9/3/2020	Email sent 8/31/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 8/31/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor/Question	Overturned 8/31/2020	Email sent 8/31/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residency	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 8/31/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question		Email sent 8/31/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 8/31/2020	Email sent 8/31/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training		Email sent 8/31/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residence	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 8/31/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 9/9/2020	Email sent 8/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 9/1/2020	Email sent 8/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 8/31/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 9/19/2020	Email sent 9/1/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 9/1/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training		Email sent 9/1/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 9/1/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 9/3/2020	Email sent 9/1/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 9/1/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 9/1/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question			
	Taylor, Clyde	Proof of residency/Livescan		Email sent 09/01/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 09/01/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Question		Email sent 09/01/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 10/9/2020	Email sent 09/01/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residence	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 09/01/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residence	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 09/01/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Full Denied	Email sent 09/01/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned	Email sent 09/01/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 09/02/2020	Email sent 09/01/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 09/03/2020	Email sent 09/01/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 09/07/2020	Email sent 09/01/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 09/01/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 09/01/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 10/13/2020	Email sent 09/01/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 9/10/2020	Email sent 09/01/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 09/01/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 09/01/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Instructor		Email sent 09/01/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Question	Overturned 9/11/2020	Email sent 09/01/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 09/01/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 09/01/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 09/01/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training/Question	Overturned 9/25/2020	Email sent 09/01/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 09/01/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 09/01/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 9/24/2020	Email sent 09/01/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 09/01/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 09/01/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 9/17/2020	Email sent 09/01/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 9/9/2020	Email sent 09/01/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training		Email sent 09/01/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescans		Email sent 09/02/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 09/02/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 9/3/2020	Email sent 09/02/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 10/8/2020	Email sent 09/02/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 09/02/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 09/02/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 09/02/2020	
	BrAzill, James	Residency	Overturned 9/3/2020	Email sent 09/02/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question/Instructor	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 09/02/2020	
	BrAzill, James	Questions	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 09/02/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 10/8/2020	Email sent 09/02/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 09/09/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 9/3/2020	Email sent 8	9/2/2020
	MaryFrances Barnas	Question	Overturned 9/2/2020	Email sent 09/02/2020	
	Rasinski, William	DD214	overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 9/2/2020	
	BrAzill, James	Question	Overturned 9/3/2020	Email sent 9/2/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 9/9/2020	Email sent 9/2/2020	
	BrAzill, James	Question		Email sent 9/2/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 09/02/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Training	Overturned 9/17/2020	email sent 9/2/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	instructor	Overturned 09/15/2020	Email sent 09/02/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Question	Overturned 9/3/2020	Email sent 09/02/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		email sent 9/2/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residence	Overturned 9/3/2020	email sent 9/2/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 9/10/2020	email sent 9/2/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 09/03/2020	Email sent 09/02/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 11/22/2020	email sent 9/2/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 9/9/2020	Email sent 09/02/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 11/30/2020	Email sent 09/02/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 9/3/2020	email sent 9/2/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		email sent 9/2/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 9/2/2020	email sent 9/2/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Question	Overturned 9/3/2020	email sent 9/2/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 9/3/2020	email sent 9/3/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan/Question/Training		Email sent 9/3/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 9/3/2020	Email sent 9/3/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 09/03/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 9/3/2020	Email sent 9/3/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 9/15/2020	Email sent 9/3/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 9/3/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 11/23/2020	Email sent 9/3/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 11/23/2020	Email sent 9/3/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 9/3/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 1/5/2021	Email sent 09/03/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 9/16/2020	Email sent 9/3/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 9/3/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 9/3/2020	Email sent 9/3/2020	
	rasinski, William	livescan	Overturned 9/30/2020	Email sent 9/3/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 9/3/2020	
	BrAzill, James	Question		Email sent 9/3/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor		Email sent 09/03/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question	Overturned 9/8/20	Email sent 9/3/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 11/18/2020	Email sent 9/3/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Proof of Residency	Overturned 09/09/2020	Email sent 09/03/2020	
	BrAzill, James	Training		Email sent 9/3/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 9/3/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 9/30/2020	Email sent 09/03/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 9/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 9/3/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Question		Email sent 09/03/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 09/03/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 9/3/2020	Email sent 9/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 9/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 9/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 9/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Question		Email sent 9/3/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan		Email sent 9/3/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan	Overturned 11/4/2020	Email sent 9/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 9/3/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor		Email sent 9/3/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan/Residency	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor		Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions/Instructor		Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 12/11/2020	Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 09/16/2020	Email sent 09/04/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 9/9/2020	Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training		Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Residency	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions/ Livescan	Overturned 9/10/2020	Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Proof of residency	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 9/4/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Rasinski, William	Livescan		Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 09/07/2020	Email sent 09/04/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 09/04/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 9/5/2020	Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Full Disapproval	Email sent 09/04/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 9/25/2020	Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Full Denied	Email sent 9/4/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Proof of residency		Email sent 09/04/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 11/3/2020	Email sent 09/04/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 9/19/2020	Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 9/5/2020	Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 10/3/2020	Email sent 09/04/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan		Email sent 09/04/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	overturned 09/07/2020	Email sent 09/04/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 09/04/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/08/2020	Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence		Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 9/9/2020	Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 9/9/2020	Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 9/9/2020	Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 9/10/2020	Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 9/9/2020	Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 9/17/2020	Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 9/4/2020	Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 9/8/20	Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Full Denial	Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 9/19/2020	Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Instructor		Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residency		Email sent 9/4/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 9/6/2020	Email sent 9/5/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 9/5/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 11/6/2020	Email sent 9/5/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 9/6/2020	Email sent 9/5/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training	Overturned 9/21/2020	Email sent 9/5/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training		Email sent 9/5/2020	
	Laziuck, Brett	Instructor/ Livescan	Overturned 10/13/2020	Email sent 9/6/2020	
	Laziuck, Brett	Instructor		Email sent 9/6/2020	
	Laziuck, Brett	Instructor		Email sent 9/6/2020	
	Laziuck, Brett	Instructor		Email sent 9/6/2020	
	Laziuck, Brett	Livescan		Email sent 9/6/2020	
	Laziuck, Brett	Instructor		Email sent 9/6/2020	
	Laziuck, Brett	Question	Overturned 11/5/2020	Email sent 9/6/2020	
	Laziuck, Brett	Livescan/ Question		Email sent 9/6/2020	
	Laziuck, Brett	Instructor/ Livescan		Email sent 9/6/2020	
	Laziuck, Brett	Question	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 9/6/2020	
	Laziuck, Brett	Livescan		Email ent 9/6/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Question	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 09/07/2020	
	Laziuck, Brett	Instructor		Email sent 09/07/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan		Email sent 09/07/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 9/11/2020	Email sent 09/07/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 12/23/2020	Email sent 09/07/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 9/28/2020	Email sent 9/8/2020	
	Laziuck, Brett	Training		Email sent 09/07/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions/Residency/Livescan	Overturned 09/22/2020	Email sent 09/08/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Proof of residency		Email sent 09/08/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor		Email sent 09/08/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 09/08/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Residency	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 9/8/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 09/10/2020	Email sent 09/08/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions		Email sent 09/08/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question		Email sent 9/8/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 9/14/2020	Email sent 9/8/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training	Overturned 9/16/2020	Email sent 9/8/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan	Overturned 9/30/2020	Email sent 9/8/2020	(CJIS)

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jeremy Burns	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 9/8/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 9/8/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 9/8/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/30/2020	Email sent 9/8/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 10/1/20	Email sent 9/8/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship	Overturned 10/9/2020		
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 09/09/2020	Email sent 09/08/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Proof of residency	Overturned 09/09/2020	Email sent 09/08/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Proof of residency	Overturned 12/3/2020	Email sent 09/08/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 09/08/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan		Email sent 9/8/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 10/5/2020	Email sent 9/8/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 9/18/2020	Email sent 9/8/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 10/13/2020	Email sent 9/8/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 11/4/2020	Email sent 9/8/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 1/6/2021	Email sent 9/8/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 09/08/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 09/08/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 9/8/2020	Email sent 9/8/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 9/9/2020	Email sent 9/8/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 9/9/2020	Email sent 9/8/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan/Training	Overturned 10/13/2020	Email sent 9/8/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Ovedrturned 10/24/2020	Email sent 9/8/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 9/8/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email sent 9/8/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 9/28/2020	Email sent 9/8/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor		Email sent 9/8/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 9/9/2020	Email sent 9/8/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 9/11/2020	Email sent 9/9/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Training		Email sent 9/9/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence		Email sent 9/9/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 9/9/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 9/14/2020	Email sent 9/9/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Question	Overturned 9/9/2020	Email sent 9/9/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 9/9/2020	Email sent 9/9/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 9/11/2020	Email sent 9/9/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 9/11/2020	Email sent 9/9/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Question		Email sent 9/9/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Training	Overturned 9/9/2020	Email sent 9/9/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training		Email sent 09/09/2020	
	Rasinski, William	livescan	overturned 09/11/2020	Email sent 09/09/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 09/09/2020	Email sent 09/09/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 09/09/2020	Email sent 09/09/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 9/17/2020	Email sent 09/09/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 9/15/2020	Email sent 09/09/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 09/09/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 9/9/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Confirm ID		Email sent 9/9/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 09/10/2020	Email sent 09/09/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Residency	Overturned 9/9/2020	Email sent 9/9/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 09/09/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 09/09/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 09/09/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 9/10/2020	Email sent 9/9/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 9/10/2020	Email sent 9/9/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 9/9/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 9/15/2020	Email sent 9/9/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 9/15/2020	Email sent 9/9/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Livescan	Overturned 10/6/2020	email sent 9/9/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email sent 09/09/2020	
	rasinski, William	Training	overturned	Email sent 9/9/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Proof of Residence	Overturned 9/22/2020	Email sent 09/09/2020	
	Laziuck, Brett	Instructor/ Question		Email sent 09/09/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 09/09/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training		Email sent 09/09/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 9/10/2020	Email sent 09/09/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 09/09/2020	Pending HGP application
	Oros, Jason	Training		Email sent 09/09/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 09/09/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 9/10/2020	Email sent 09/09/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 09/09/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 9/10/2020	Email sent 09/09/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Questions	Overturned 9/10/2020	Email sent 09/09/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 09/10/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 9/11/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 9/19/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 9/15/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Questions		Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Residency	Overturned 10/13/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/12/2020		
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 09/10/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 9/10/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 9/17/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 9/10/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overtuned 10/26/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Residency		Email sent	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 9/10/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question	Overturned 9/10/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 10/15/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Full Denial	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 9/11/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Proof of Residency	Overturned 11/09/2020	Email sent 09/10/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Proof of Residency	Overturned 10/8/2020	Email sent 09/10/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Residency		Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan/ question		Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 9/10/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Proof of residency	Overturned 09/11/2020	Email sent 09/10/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor/ Livescan/ Question	Overturned 9/11/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 09/11/2020	Email sent 09/10/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 11/13/2020	Email sent 09/10/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 9/15/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 9/14/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question	Overturned 9/10/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 9/10/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions		Email sent 9/10/2020	
	rasinski, William	Instructor	Overturned 10/6/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 9/14/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 9/10/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	INS		Email sent 09/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 9/10/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Training		Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence	Overturned 9/11/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 10/13/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan		Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Residency	Application Removed 9/10/20	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan		Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 9/10/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	rasinski, William	Training		Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 9/11/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 9/16/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	rasinski, William	Livescan	overturned 9/11/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 9/10/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Residency	Overturned 9/10/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor/Questions	overturned 9/11/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions		Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question		Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question	Overturnd 9/10/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturnd 9/11/2020	Email sent 09/10/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 9/11/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 9/11/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 9/11/2020	Email sent 9/10/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 9/13/2020	Email sent 9/11/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Approved for Permit Exempt	Email sent 9/11/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residency		Email sent 9/11/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 09/11/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturne 9/19/2020	Email sent 09/11/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions		Email sent 09/11/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 9/16/2020	Email sent 9/11/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor		Email sent 9/11/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email sent 9/11/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 9/11/2020	Email sent 9/11/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 9/14/2020	Email sent 9/11/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 9/19/2020	Email sent 9/11/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 9/11/2020	Email sent 9/11/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency/Firearm Info	Withdrawn	Email sent 9/11/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 10/29/2020	Email sent 9/11/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Full Disapproval MMCC 10/08/2020	Email sent 09/11/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 9/11/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 9/11/2020	Email sent 9/11/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 9/11/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Proof of residency		Email sent 9/11/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question	Overturned 9/11/2020	Email sent 9/11/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training		Email sent 9/11/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 9/11/2020	Phone (email not valid)	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan / Question	Overturned 9/22/2020	Emial sent 9/11/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor		Email sent 9/11/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Under Age		Email sent 9/11/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 9/28/2020	Email sent 9/11/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 10/19/2020	Email sent 9/11/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan		Email sent 9/11/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 9/21/2020	Email sent 9/11/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan		Email sent 9/11/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 9/12/2020	Email sent 9/11/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor		Email sent 9/11/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question	Overturned 9/14/2020	Email sent 9/11/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 9/12/2020	Email sent 9/11/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 9/12/2020	Email sent 9/11/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Medical Marijuana	Full denial	Email sent 9/11/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 9/16/2020	Email sent 9/11/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 9/18/2020	Email sent 9/11/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 9/11/2020	
	rasinski, William	Instructor	Overturned 9/25/2020	Email sent 9/11/2020	
	rasinski, William	training	Overturned 12/3/2020	email sent 9/11/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 9/14/2020	email sent 9/11/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 9/14/2020	Email sent 9/11/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 9/17/2020	Email sent 9/12/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 9/12/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 9/14/2020	Email sent 9/12/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor	Overturned 9/15/2020	Email sent 9/12/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor	Overturned 9/14/2020		
	Steven Parisan	Residency/instructor	Overturned 9/12/2020	Email sent 9/12/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Residency		Email sent 9/3/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Residency		Email sent 9/2/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Medical Marijuana	Overturned 9/12/2020	Email sent 9/12/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Residency	Overturned 9/14/2020	Email sent 8/26/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 9/13/2020	Email sent 9/12/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question		Email sent 9/12/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Residency	Overturned 9/29/2020	Email sent 9/12/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 9/13/2020	Email sent 9/12/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 9/16/2020	Email sent 9/12/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions		Email sent 9/12/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions/Livescan	Overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 9/12/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Medical Marijuana	Full denial	Email sent 9/12/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 9/13/2020	Email sent 9/13/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 9/18/2020	Email sent 9/13/2020	
	Steven Parisan	License fee	Overturned 9/14/2020		
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 9/14/2020	Email sent 9/13/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 9/13/2020	
	Steven Parisan	training	Overturned 9/14/2020	Email sent 9/13/2020	
	Brazill, James	Residency	Overturned 9/14/2020	Email sent 9/13/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 9/14/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 10/1/2020	Email sent 9/14/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 10/21/2020	Email sent 9/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	training	Overturned 9/15/2020	Email sent 9/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	training	Overturned 9/15/2020	Email sent 9/14/2020	
	Brazill, James	Residency	Overturned 9/14/2020	Email sent 9/14/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	waiting for CCW	Email sent 9/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Residency	Overturned 9/15/2020	Email sent 9/14/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training / Question	Overturned 9/28/2020	Email sent 9/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 9/15/2020	Email sent 9/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 9/15/2020	Email sent 9/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 9/15/2020	Email sent 9/14/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 9/16/2020	Email sent 9/14/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 9/21/2020	Email sent 9/14/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 9/18/2020	Email sent 9/14/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Alien/ Question	Overtunred 09/15/2020	Email sent 09/14/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 09/21/2020	Email sent 09/14/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 09/14/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 9/15/2020	Email sent 09/14/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 9/14/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 9/14/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 09142020	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship/Question/Training		Email sent 9/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 09/15/2020	Email sent 09/14/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 09/15/2020	Email sent 9/14/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Residency	Overturned 09/15/2020	Email sen t09/14/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship /Question/Training		spoke with applicant 9/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 9/15/2020	Email sent 9/14/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 9/17/2020		
	Oros, Jason	Livescan		Email sent 9/14/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 9/14/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question		Email sent 9/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 9/18/2020	Email sent 9/14/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question		Email sent 9/14/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 9/15/2020	Email sent 9/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/5/2020	Email sent 9/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Under Age		Email sent 9/14/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 9/14/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Question	Overturned 09/16/2020	Email sent 9/14/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 09/16/2020	Email sent 09/14/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Residency		Email sent 09/14/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 10/16/2020	Email sent 9/14/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence	Overturned 9/16/2020	Email sent 9/14/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Residency/instructor	Overturned 9/21/2020	Email sent 9/14/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 9/16/2020	Email sent 9/14/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 9/16/2020	Email sent 9/14/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 9/14/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 11/27/2020	Email sent 9/15/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question		Email sent 9/15/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 9/16/2020	Email sent 9/15/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan		Email sent 9/15/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions		Email sent 9/15/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 9/15/2020	Email sent 9/15/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 10/22/2020	Email sent 9/15/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question/Livescan		Email sent 9/15/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan		Email sent 9/15/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Residency / Instructor		Email sent 9/15/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Residency		Email sent 9/15/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 9/16/2020	Email sent 9/15/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan/Question		Email sent 9/15/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 09/15/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 09/15/2020	
	rasinski, William	Training	overturned 9/18/2020	Email sent 09/15/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 9/15/2020	Email sent 9/15/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 11/11/2020	Email sent 9/15/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 9/25/2020	Email sent 9/15/2020	
	Brazill, James	Residency/Questions	Full Disapproval	Email sent 9/15/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 9/15/2020	
	rasinski, William	training	overturned 9/18/2020	Email sent 9/15/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 9/16/2020	Email sent 09/15/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 9/17/2020	Email sent 9/15/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 10/29/2020	7	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 9/15/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	overturned 9/15/2020	Email seny 9/15/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 9/29/2020	Email sent 9/15/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof Of Residence	Overturned 09/16/2020	Email sent 9/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 09/16/2020	Email sent 9/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Livescan		Email sent 9/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 09/16/2020	Email sent 9/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 09/23/2020	Email sent 9/16/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Question		Email sent 9/16/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 9/17/2020	Email sent 9/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 9/16/2020	Email sent 9/16/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 10/21/2020	Email sent 09/16/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 9/25/2020	Email sent 09/16/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 9/18/2020	Email sent 9/16/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Age	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email sent 9/16/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 9/17/2020	Email sent 09/16/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Training	Overturned 9/22/2020	Email sent 9/16/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor		Email sent 09/16/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 9/18/2020	Email sent 9/16/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Question	Overturned 9/16/2020	Email sent 9/16/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 9/21/2020	Email sent 9/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 9/16/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Residency		Email sent 9/16/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 9/16/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 10/21/2020	Email sent 9/16/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 9/19/2020	Email sent 9/16/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Residency	Overturned 9/29/2020	Email sent 9/16/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 9/16/2020	Email sent 9/16/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 09/18/2020	Email sent 09/16/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan		Email sent 9/16/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Question	overturned 9/16/2020	Email sent 9/16/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Question	Overturned 9/16/2020	Email sent 9/16/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 9/16/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 9/16/2020	Email sent 9/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 9/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence	Overturned 9/24/2020	Email sent 9/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 9/17/2020	Email sent 9/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 9/16/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 9/21/2020	Email sent 9/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 9/17/2020	Email sent 9/16/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Training		Email sent 9/16/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question		Email sent 9/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 9/17/2020	Email sent 9/16/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Training	overturned 9/17/2020	Email stne 9/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 9/17/2020	Email sent 9/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 9/17/2020	Email sent 9/16/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Livescan	overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 9/16/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Under age	Overturned 11/17/2020	Telephone 9/17/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/062020	Email sent 9/17/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/2/2020	Email sent 9/17/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/ Alien	Overturned 9/29/2020	Email sent 9/17/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/15/2020	Email sent 9/17/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 9/17/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 9/17/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 9/17/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/5/2020	Email sent 9/17/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 9/17/2020	Email sent 9/17/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 9/28/2020	Email sent 9/17/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Qustion		Email sent 9/17/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 9/18/2020	Email sent 9/17/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 9/17/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/8/2020	Email sent 9/17/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 10/7/2020	Email sent 9/17/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 9/17/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 9/17/2020	Email sent 9/17/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 9/17/2020	Email sent 9/17/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 9/18/2020	Email sent 9/17/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 9/18/2020	Email sent 9/17/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 10/1/2020	Email sent 9/17/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question		Email sent 9/17/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 9/17/2020	Email sent 9/17/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 9/17/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan	Overturned 11/4/2020	Email sent 9/17/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 9/17/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 9/17/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residence	Overturned 10/13/2020	Email sent 9/18/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 09/25/2020	Email sent 09/18/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 9/21/2020	Email sent 9/18/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 9/18/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question/Livescan/Training		Email sent 9/18/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 9/21/2020	Email sent 9/18/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 9/18/2020	Email sent 9/18/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan/Proof of Residency		Email sent 09/18/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 9/18/2020	Email sent 9/18/220	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 10/7/2020	Email sent 9/18/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions	Overturned 10/2/2020	Email sent 9/18/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/6/2020	Email sent 9/18/2020	
	Brazill, James	Residency	Overturned 9/21/2020	Email sent 9/18/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 9/21/2020	Email sent 9/18/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residence	Overturned 10/5/2020		
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 09/22/2020	Email sent 09/18/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question		Email sent 09/18/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training	Overturned 9/21/2020	Email sent 09/18/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 09/22/20202	Email sent 09/18/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training		Email sent 09/18/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 09/18/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question	Overturned 9/21/2020	Email sent 09/18/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor		Email sent 09/18/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 09/18/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 10/13/2020	Email sent 09/18/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question/Livescan/Proof of Residency		Email sent 09/18/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence	Overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 09/18/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence	Overturned 9/25/2020	Email sent 09/18/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Question	Overturned 9/21/2020	Email sent 09/18/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 09/18/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 9/22/2020	Email sent 09/18/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 09/18/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 11/4/2020	Email sent 09/18/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 9/18/2020	Email sent 09/18/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 12/11/2020	Email sent 09/18/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 09/19/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 09/19/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 09/19/2020	Email sent 09/19/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 09/19/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Under age		Called & Left Message 9/19/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 9/21/2020	Email sent 09/19/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Proof of Residence	Overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 9/21/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	overturned 09/21/20202	Email sent 09/21/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 09/22/2020	Email sent 09/21/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 09/21/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor		Email sent 9/21/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 9/21/2020	Email sent 9/21/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor/ Livescan		Email sent 09/21/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan		Email sent 9/21/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 9/21/2020	Email sent 9/21/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 9/21/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Proof of Residence	Overturned 9/25/2020	Email sent 9/21/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 9/21/2020	Email sent 9/21/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question		Email sent 9/21/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livesscan	Overturned 09/22/2020	Email sent 9/21/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor		Email sent 9/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/1/2020	Email sent 9/21/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Full Denial MMCC 09/22/2020	Email sent 09/21/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 9/28/2020	Email sent 9/21/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan	overtunred 9/30/2020	Email sent 9/21/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor/livescan		Email sent 9/21/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 09/21/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 9/21/2020	Email sent 9/21/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 9/22/2020	Email sent 9/21/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Proof of Residency	Overturned 10/24/2020	Email sent 09/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 9/21/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 09/21/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overtunred 9/22/2020	Email sent 9/21/2020	
	ASkins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 09/21/2020	
	ASkins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 11/20/2020	Email sent 09/21/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 9/21/2020	Email sent 09/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 9/30/2020	Email sent 09/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 9/21/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 09/22/2020	Email sent 09/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 09/23/2020	Email sent 9/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 9/21/2020	
	ASkins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 10/19/2020	Email sent 09/21/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 09/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Proof of residence	Overturned 9/25/2020	Email sent 9/21/2020	Training received 9/23
	Oros, Jason	Residency	Overturned 12/7/2020	Email sent 9/21/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 9/22/2020	Email sent 9/21/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	overturned 10/22/2020	Email sent 9/21/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 9/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 1/7/2021	Email sent 9/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship	overturned 10/29/2020	Email sent 9/22/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question / Proof of residence		Email sent 9/22/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 9/24/2020	Email sent 9/22/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 09/22/2020	Email sent 09/22/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 9/22/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions/Livescan		Email sent 9/22/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email sent 9/22/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 09/22/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question		Email sent 9/22/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 9/24/2020	Email sent 09/22/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training Documentation		Email sent 09/22/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training Documentation/ Question		Email sent 09/22/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training Documentation		Email sent 09/22/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 9/22/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Proof of residence			
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 9/24/2020	Email sent 9/22/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan	Overturned 1/4/21	Email sent 9/22/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 9/24/2020	Email sent 9/23/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 9/25/2020	Email sent 9/23/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 09/23/2020	Email sent 09/23/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor		Email sent 09/23/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor/ Questions	Overturned 09/24/2020	Email sent 09/23/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 09/24/2020	Email sent 09/23/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 9/24/2020	Email sent 09/23/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 9/24/2020	Email sent 09/23/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Livescan	Approved for permit exempt	Email sent 09/23/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 09/24/2020	Email sent 09/23/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Firearm Information	Withdrawn	Email sent 09/23/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence	Overturned 09/25/2020	Email sent 09/23/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence	Overturned 9/25/2020	Email sent 09/23/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence	Overturned 9/25/2020	Email sent 09/23/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor		Email sent 9/23/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 9/24/2020	Email sent 9/23/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions	overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 9/23/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Instructor	overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 9/23/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 9/23/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 9/23/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 9/24/2020	Email sent 9/23/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 9/24/2020	Email sent 9/23/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 10/6/2020	Email sent 09/23/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 9/25/2020	Email sent 9/23/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 9/23/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Question		Email sent 9/23/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions	Overturned 09/24/2020	Email sent 09/23/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan		Email sent 9/23/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Training	overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 9/23/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 10/29/2020	Email sent 09/23/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor/ Livescan	Overturned 9/24/2020	Email sent 9/23/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question	Overturned 9/23/2020	Email sent 9/23/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Livescan	overturned 9/30/2020	Email sent 9/23/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	overturned 9/30/2020	Email sent9/23/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 10/2/2020	Email sent 9/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 10/21/2020	Email sent 9/24/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Question	Overturned 9/24/2020	Email sent 9/24/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 9/25/2020	Email sent 9/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor/Question	Overturned 10/05/2020	Email sent 9/24/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 10/2/2020	Email sent 9/24/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 9/24/2020	Email sent 9/24/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 9/29/2020	Email sent 9/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 9/24/2020	Email sent 9/24/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residence			
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 9/25/2020	Email sent 9/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 10/21/2020	Email sent 9/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 9/28/2020	Email sent 9/24/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions		Email sent 9/24/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Question	Overturned 9/25/2020	Email sent 9/24/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan			
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 9/24/2020	Email sent 9/24/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 10/1/2020	Email sent 9/24/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 9/28/2020	Email sent 9/24/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor		Email sent 9/24/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 10/1/2020	Email sent 9/24/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 10/1/2020	Email sent 9/24/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 10/8/2020	Email sent 9/24/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 12/4/2020	Email sent 9/24/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	overturned 10/16/2020	Email sent 9/24/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 12/4/2020	Email sent 9/24/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions		Email sent 8	9/27/2020
	Rasinski, William	training	Overturned 9/29/2020	Email sent 9/24/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 09/25/2020	Email sent 09/24/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor		Email sent 9/24/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 11/12/2020	Email sent 09/24/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 10/01/2020	Email sent 9/24/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 9/24/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor		Email sent 9/24/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Residency	Overturned 11/2/2020	Email sent 9/24/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan		Email sent 9/24/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training		Email sent 9/24/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 10/22/2020	Email sent 09/24/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 9/28/2020	Email sent 09/24/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 09/24/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Residency		Email sent 9/24/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instrructor	Overturned 9/25/2020	Email sent 9/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 9/30/2020	Email sent 9/24/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan	Overturned 11/2/2020	Email sent 9/24/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training			
	Oros, Jason	Training		Email sent 9/24/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 9/28/2020	Email sent 9/24/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence		Email sent 9/24/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 9/25/2020	Email sent 9/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/29/2020	Email sent 9/25/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 9/25/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 10/9/2020	Email sent 9/25/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 9/25/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 9/25/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 9/25/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 9/25/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan		Email sent 9/25/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions		Email sent 9/25/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	overturned 10/15/2020	Email sent 9/25/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 9/25/2020	Email sent 9/25/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 9/28/2020	Email sent 9/25/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Training	Overturned 9/25/2020	Email sent 9/25/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Training	Overturned 9/25/2020	Email sent 9/25/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 9/29/2020	Email sent 9/25/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Questions	Overturned 9/25/2020	Email sent 9/25/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence	Overturned 9/29/2020	Email sent 9/25/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence	Overturned 9/28/2020	Email sent 9/25/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 10/22/2020	Email sent 9/25/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Training	Overturned 10/06/2020	Email sent 9/25/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 9/30/2020	Email sent 9/25/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Proof of Residence	Overturned 10/24/2020	Email sent 9/25/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions			
	Rasinski, William	DD214		Email sent 9/25/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 9/29/2020	Email sent 9/25/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 9/28/2020	Email sent 9/25/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan		Email sent 9/25/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Age (Under 21 until 11/9/2020)	Overturned 11/30/20	Email sent 9/25/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 9/25/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan	Overturned 9/30/2020	Email sent 9/25/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Livescan	Overturned 9/28/2020	Email sent 9/25/2020	
	Rasinski, William	training	Overturned 9/30/2020	Email sent 9/25/2020	
	Rasinski, William	questions/training	Overturned 9/30/2020	Email sent 9/25/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Questions/ Alien status	Overturned 10/9/2020	Email sent 9/25/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 9/27/2020	Email sent 9/27/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 10/13/2020	Email sent 9/27/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 10/9/2020	Email sent 9/27/2020	
	Steven Parisan	License fee	Overturned 9/28/2020		
	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 10/13/2020	Email sent 9/27/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 9/30/2020	Email sent 9/27/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 10/1/2020	Email sent 9/27/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 9/28/2020	Email sent 9/27/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 10/13/2020	Email sent 9/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/07/2020	Email sent 9/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/06/2020	Email sent 9/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 9/30/2020	Email sent 9/28/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 10/5/2020	Email sent 9/28/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 9/28/2020	Email sent 9/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/06/2020	Email sent 9/28/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Citizenship	Overturned 9/28/2020	Email sent 9/28/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 10/2/2020	Email sent 9/28/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 9/28/2020	Email sent 9/28/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 9/28/2020	Email sent 9/28/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 10/1/2020	Email sent 9/28/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 9/30/2020	Email sent 9/28/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 12/3/2020	Email sent 09/28/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Training	Overturned 9/30/2020	Email sent 09/28/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Training	Overturned 9/30/2020	Email sent 09/28/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Proof of Residency	Overturned 9/29/2020	Email sent 9/28/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 9/29/2020	Emaill sent 9/28/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Traning	Overturned 11/11/2020	Email sent 09/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Proof of Residence		Email sent 9/28/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 10/3/2020	Email sent 09/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence		Email sent 9/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence		Email sent 9/28/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 9/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Receipt of purchase		Email sent 9/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residence/Weapon Information		Email sent 9/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Disapproval Battery 10/12/2020	Email sent 9/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 10/05/2020	Email sent 9/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 9/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 9/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 9/29/2020	Email sent 9/28/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 10/1/2020	Email sent 9/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 10/1/2020	Email sent 9/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/30/2020	Email sent 9/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/30/2020	Email sent 9/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 09/30/2020	Email sent 9/29/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training/Question		Email sent	9/29/2020
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 10/2/2020	Email sent 9/29/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 10/1/2020	Email sent 9/29/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 10/1/2020	Email sent 9/29/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 9/30/2020	Email sent 9/29/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 9/30/2020	Email sent 9/29/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 10/7/2020	Email sent 9/29/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 09/29/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 10/1/2020	Email sent 9/29/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 10/28/2020	Email sent 9/29/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 10/1/2020	Email sent 9/29/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 10/2/2020	Email sent 9/29/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 11/16/2020	Email sent 09/29/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 10/06/2020	Email sent 9/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/06/2020	Email sent 9/29/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 9/29/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 9/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 11/9/2020	Email sent 9/29/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 9/30/2020	Email sent 9/29/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question / Proof of residence			
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 10/2/2020	Email sent 9/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 10/6/2020	Email sent 9/30/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training	Overturned 10/7/2020	Email sent 9/30/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/7/2020	Email sent 9/30/2020	
	ASkins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 10/13/2020	Email sent 09/30/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Proof of Residence		Email sent 09/30/2020	
	ASkins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email sent 09/30/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions		Email sent 09/30/2020	
	ASkins, Gerald	Needs Hunting License, Non Immigra	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email sent 09/30/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan		Email sent 09/30/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Licvescan		Email sent 09/30/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 10/2/2020	Email sent 9/30/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence		Email sent 9/30/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions		Email sent 9/30/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions		Email sent 9/30/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Hall, Christopher	Instructor		Email sent 9/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturturned 10/19/2020	Email sent 9/30/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 09/30/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 9/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 9/30/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training		Email sent 9/30/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training			d
	Askins, Gerald	Training Question		Email sent 09/30/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question	Overturned 9/30/2020	Email sent 09/30/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 09/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Citizenship	Overturned 10/1/2020	Email sent 09/30/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 10/1/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/6/2020	Email sent 10/1/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 10/2/2020	Email sent 10/1/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor			
	Hall, Christopher	Training		Email sent 10/1/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 10/7/2020	Email sent 10/1/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/7/2020	Email sent 10/1/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question		Email sent 10/1/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 10/2/2020	Email sent 10/1/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question	Overturned 10/1/2020	Email sent 10/1/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 10/7/2020	Email sent 10/1/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training	Overturned 10/5/2020	Email sent 10/1/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training/Livescan	Overturned 10/1/2020	Email sent 10/1/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Citizenship	Overturned 10/8/2020	Email sent 10/1/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Medical marijuana	Full denial	Email sent 10/1/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training		Email sent 10/1/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training	Overturned 10/1/2020	Email sent 10/1/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 10/1/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question / Residency		Email sent 10/1/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence	Overturned 10/12/2020	Email sent 10/1/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence		Email sent 10/1/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence	Overturned 10/06/2020	Email sent 10/1/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Weapon Information		Email sent 10/1/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Weapon Information		Email sent 10/1/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence	Overturned 10/12/20	Email sent 10/1/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question	Overturned 10/1/20	Email sent 10/1/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Weapon Information		Email sent 10/1/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Question	Overturned 10/2/2020	Email sent 10/1/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor		Email sent 10/1/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 10/1/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 10/2/2020	Email sent 10/1/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 10/1/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor/Question		Email sent 10/1/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 10/1/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training		Email sent 10/2/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training		Email sent 10/2/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 10/2/2020	Email sent 10/2/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 10/2/2020	Email sent 10/2/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor		Email sent 10/2/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 10/2/2020	Email sent 10/2/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Full denial	Email sent 10/2/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Proof of Residency	Overturned 10/2/2020	Email sent 10/2/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions		Email sent 10/2/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions		Email sent 10/2/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence/Livescan	Overturned 10/12/2020	Email sent 10/2/2020	
	Brazill, James	Queston	Overturned 10/2/2020	Email sent 10/2/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 12/1/2020	Email sent 10/2/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 10/05/2020	Email sent 10/2/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/6/2020	Email sent 10/2/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livesan		Email sent 10/02/2020	ladymkmatthews@gmail.com
	Steven Parisan	Questions/Instructor	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 10/02/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 10/2/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 10/15/2020	Email sent 10/2/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 10/2/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 10/02/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training		Email sent 10/2/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 10/07/2020	Email sent 10/2/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 10/06/2020	Email sent 10/2/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Residency	Overturned 10/6/2020	Email sent 10/03/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 10/6/2020	Email sent 10/03/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 10/07/2020	Email sent 10/05/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jeremy Burns	Question/Instructor	Overturned 10/05/2020	Email sent 10/05/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions	Overturned 10/07/2020	Email sent 10/05/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 11/12/2020	Email sent 10/05/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 10/05/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 11/21/2020	Email sent 10/05/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	overturned 10/19/2020	Email sent 10/05/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 10/12/2020	Email sent 10/05/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 01/07/2021	Email sent 10/05/2020	
	Brazill, James	Residency	Overturned 10/05/2020	Email sent 10/05/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions	Overturned 10/21/2020	Email sent 10/5/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/7/2020	Email sent 10/5/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 10/7/2020	Email sent 10/5/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence	Overturned 10/05/2020	Email sent 10/05/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions/Livescan		Email sent 10/05/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 10/05/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question		Email sent 10/05/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 10/7/2020	Email sent 10/5/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 10/19/2020	Email sent 10/5/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 10/15/2020	Email sent 10/5/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 12/7/2020	Emai sent 10/05/202	
	Jeremy Burns	Weapon Information		Email sent 10/5/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence	Overturned 10/12/2020	Email sent 10/5/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 10/5/2020	Email sent 10/5/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Weapon Information	gun already registered in MAFSS in 1985	Email sent 10/05/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Receipt of purchase	overturned 10/16/2020	Email sent 10/05/2020	approved but did not registered the Rock River LAR15 til proof of purchase date is recd - dsa
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence/Name	Overturned 10/08/2020	Email sent 10/05/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence	Overturned 10/06/2020	Email sent 10/05/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence	Overturned 10/15/2020	Email sent 10/05/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence	Overturned 10/12/2020	Email sent 10/05/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Livescan		Email sent 10/05/2020	Email is Phour@mail.com
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 10/05/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 10/5/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 10/05/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan/question	Overturned 10/5/2020	Email sent 10/5/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 12/4/2020	Email sent 10/5/2020	Email returned, bad address. Voicemail left at provided number on application.
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 10/8/2020	Email sent 10/5/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 10/8/2020	Email sent 10/5/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor		Email sent 10/5/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions		Email sent 10/06/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 12/7/2020	Email sent 10/6/2020	
	Monique MItchell	Livescan	Overturned 10/21/2020	Email sent 10/6/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	overturned 10/9/2020	Email sent 10/6/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 10/24/2020	Email sent 10/06/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions	Overturned 10/7/2020	Email sent 10/6/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 10/13/2020	Email sent 10/6/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Livescan		Email sent 10/6/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 10/6/2020	
	Brazill, James	Residency		Email sent 10/6/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 10/13/2020	Email sent 10/6/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 10/6/2020	Email sent 10/6/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 10/13/2020	Email sent 10/6/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor		Email sent 10/6/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email sent 10/6/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email esnt 10/6/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 10/6/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan		Email sent 10/6/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions		Email sent 10/6/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Livescan		Email sent 10/6/2020	
	rasinski, William	Questions	Disapproved	Email sent 10/6/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 10/29/2020	Email sent 10/6/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 11/06/2020	Email sent 10/6/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 10/08/2020	Email sent 10/06/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/15/2020	Email sent 10/06/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 10/06/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Dissapproved	Email sent 10/06/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 10/8/2020	Emil sent 10/6/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 10/06/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 10/6/2020	Email sent 10/6/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor		Email sent 10/6/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 11/30/20	Email sent 10/6/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Training		Email sent 10/6/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question	Overturned 10/9/2020	Email sent 10/6/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 10/6/2020	Email sent 10/6/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/6/2020	Email sent 10/6/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 10/13/2020	Email sent 10/6/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Livescan	overturned 11/10/2020	Email sent 10/6/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 10/6/2020	Email sent 10/6/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Residency		Email sent 10/6/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question	Overturned 10/7/2020	Email sent 10/6/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 11/3/2020	Email sent 10/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question		Email sent 10/07/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor		Email sent 10/7/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Full Disapproval 10/08/2020	Email sent	10/07/2020
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor/ Question		Email sent 10/07/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training		Emial sent 10/7/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 10/19/2020	Email sent 10/07/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 10/8/2020	Email sent 10/07/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training		Email sent 10/07/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions		Email sent 10/7/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 10/7/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 10/7/2020	Email sent 10/7/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions/residency	Overturned 10/28/2020	Email sent 10/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/10/2020	Email sent 10/7/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Residency	Overturned 10/13/2020	Email sent 10/7/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 10/07/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 10/08/2020	Email sent 10/07/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 10/13/2020	Email sent 10/07/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan		Email sent 10/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence	Overturned 10/12/2020	Email sent 10/07/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Age (Under 21 unitl 12/14/20)	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 10/7/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions		Email sent 10/7/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan		Email sent 10/07/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 10/7/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 10/7/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 11/12/2020	Email sent 10/7/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 10/17/2020	Email sent 10/7/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 10/7/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 10/07/2020	Email sent 10/7/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 10/21/2020	Email sent 10/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Weapon Information	Withdrawn	Email sent 10/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Weapon Information		Email sent 10/7/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Residency	Overturned 10/8/2020	Email sent 10/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Weapon Information		Email sent 10/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Receipt of purchase/Proof of residence	Overturned 10/12/2020	Email sent 10/07/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence	Overturned 10/08/2020	Email sent 10/07/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residence/Weapon Info		Email sent 10/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Weapon Information		Email sent 10/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence		Email sent 10/07/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residence	Overturned 10/21/2020	Email sent 10/7/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 10/07/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor			
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 10/9/2020	Email sent 10/7/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question	Overturned 10/20/2020	Email sent 10/7/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/2/2020	Email sent 10/8/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor		Email sent 10/8/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor		Email sent 10/8/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residence	Overturned 10/08/2020	Email sent 10/08/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/12/2020	Email sent 10/08/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 10/8/2020	Email sent 10/8/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email sent 10/08/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor			
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 10/20/2020	Email sent 10/8/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 10/8/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 10/8/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Livescan			
	Oros, Jason	Livescan		Email sent 10/8/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 10/21/2020	Email sent 10/8/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 10/8/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 11/13/2020	Email sent 10/8/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 10/8/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Monique Mitchell	Question	Disapproved	Email sent 10/8/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan		Email sent 10/8/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 10/15/2020	Email sent 10/8/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 10/22/2020	Email sent 10/8/2020	
	RAsinski, William	Livescan	Overturned 10/8/2020	Email sent 10/8/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 10/13/2020	Email sent 10/8/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Oveturned 10/12/2020	Email sent 10/08/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email sent 10/08/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 10/19/2020	Email sent 10/5/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 10/08/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Livescan		Email sent 10/08/2020	
	Rasinski, William	.			
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor		Email sent on 10/09/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 10/9/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/2/2020	Email sent 10/9/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor		Email sent 10/9/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions	Overturned 10/27/2020	Email sent 10/9/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Proof of Residency		Email sent 10/9/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 10/16/2020	Email sent 10/9/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 10/9/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Citizenship	Overturned 10/13/2020	Email sent 10/9/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 10/9/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 10/12/2020	Email sent 10/9/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 10/9/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question			
	Taylor, Clyde	Question/Citizen		Email sent 10/09/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor	Overturned 10/12/2020	Email sent 10/09/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 10/13/2020	Email sent 10/09/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor		Email sent 10/09/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 10/09/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 10/09/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Traning		Email sent 10/09/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan		Email sent 10/09/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 10/09/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor			
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 10/12/2020	Email sent 10/09/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Residency		Email sent 10/09/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan		Email sent 10/09/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 12/2/2020	Email sent 10/10/2020	10/10/2020
	Hall, Christopher	Questions	Overturned 10/13/2020	Email sent 10/10/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 10/13/2020	Email sent 10/10/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 11/06/2020	Email sent 10/12/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 10/12/2020	Email sent 10/12/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan		Email sent 10/12/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 10/12/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Proof of Residency	Overturned 10/12/2020	Email sent 10/12/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Proof of Residency	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 10/12/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 10/12/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 10/12/2020	Email sent 10/12/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor		Email sent 10/12/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 10/12/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Weapon Information		Email sent 10/12/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Proof of Residency		Email sent 10/12/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Question	Overturned 10/12/2020	Email sent 10/12/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 10/12/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Training	Overturned 10/12/2020	Email sent 10/12/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions			
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 10/12/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Residency	Overturned 10/13/2020	Email sent 10/12/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 10/12/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 10/12/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 10/12/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Training	Overturned 11/6/2020	Email sent 10/12/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 10/12/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor			
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 10/12/2020	Email sent 10/12/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question/Instructor		Email sent 10/12/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Payment	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 10/12/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 10/20/2020	Email sent 10/13/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Proof of Residence	Overturned 10/20/2020	Email sent 10/13/20202	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 10/13/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 10/21/2020	Email sent 10/13/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	ASkins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 10/13/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor		Email sent 10/13/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions		Email sent 10/13/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions		Email sent 10/13/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 10/22/2020	Email sent 10/13/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 10/13/2020	Email sent 10/13/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question			
	Rasinski, William	Questions/Training		email sent 10/13/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan / Instructor		email sent 10/13/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 10/13/2020	email sent 10/13/2020	
	Brazill, James	Residency	Overturned 10/21/2020	Email sent 10/13/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question		Email sent 10/13/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 10/15/2020	Email sent 10/13/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Questions	overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 10/13/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 10/13/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 10/14/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Proof of residence	Overturned 10/15/2020	Email sent 10/14/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 10/18/2020	Email sent 10/14/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 10/14/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions		Email sent 10/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 10/21/2020	Email sent 10/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/21/2020	Email sent 10/14/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Full denial	Email sent 10/14/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Proof of Residence		Email sent 10/14/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 10/16/2020	Email sent 10/14/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions		Email sent 10/14/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Instructor/ Livescan		Email sent 10/14/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor		Email sent 10/14/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residence	overturned 10/19/2020	Email sent 10/14/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 10/15/2020	Email sent 10/14/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Training		Email sent 10/14/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Livescan	Overturned 10/24/2020	Email sent 10/14/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Livescan		Email sent 10/14/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Residency		Email sent 10/14/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Questions	full denial	Email sent 10/14/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 10/24/2020	Email sent 10/14/2020	
	MaryFrances Barnas	Questions	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 10/14/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan		Email sent 10/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 11/03/2020	Email sent 10/14/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent on 10/14/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Proof of Residence	Overturned 10/14/2020	Email sent 10/14/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor		Email sent 10/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	.	Overturned 10/15/2020	Email sent 10/14/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Residency	Overturned 10/16/2020	Email sent 10/14/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 10/15/2020	Email sent 10/14/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question	Overturned 10/15/2020	Email sent 10/14/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 10/14/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan	Overturned 12/16/2020	Email sent 10/14/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor		Email sent 10/14/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question			
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 10/14/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan		Email sent 10/14/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 10/14/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 10/15/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 10/15/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training/Question	Denied	Email sent 10/15/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 10/15/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 11/5/2020	Email sent 10/15/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 10/15/2020	Email sent 10/15/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 10/15/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 10/15/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question	Overturned 10/16/2020	Email sent 10/15/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Citizenship		Email sent 10/15/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor		Email sent 10/15/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 10/16/2020	Email sent 10/15/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 10/16/2020	Email sent 10/15/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence	Overturned 10/21/2020	Email sent 10/15/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Livescan	Overturned 10/30/2020	Email sent 10/15/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence	Overturned 10/21/2020	Email sent 10/15/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Weapon Information	Withdrawn	Email sent 10/15/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 10/15/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor		Email sent 10/15/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 12/31/2020	Email sent 10/16/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/20/220	Email sent 10/16/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 10/17/2020	Email sent 10/16/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 10/24/2020	Email sent 10/16/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 10/16/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Weapon Information	applicant applied for wrong license type	Email sent 10/16/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 10/28/2020	Email sent 10/16/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 10/17/2020	Email sent 10/16/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 10/17/2020	Email sent 10/16/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Weapon Information		Email sent 10/16/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 10/16/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Weapon Information		Email sent 10/16/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Weapon Information		Email sent 10/16/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 10/19/2020	Email sent 10/16/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Proof of Residency		Email sent 10/16/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 10/17/2020	Email sent 10/16/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Training		Email sent 10/16/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 10/16/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 10/16/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 10/16/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 10/17/2020	Email sent 10/16/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question			
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 10/16/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 10/17/2020	Email sent 10/16/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question/Proof of residency	Overturned 10/17/2020	Email sent 10/16/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 10/16/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 10/19/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email sent 10/19/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residency	Overturned 12/1/2020	Email sent 10/19/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question	Overturned 12/7/2020	Email sent 10/19/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan/ Training		Email ent 10/19/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 12/07/2020	Email sent 10/19/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Livescan		Email sent 10/19/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 10/19/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 10/19/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 10/19/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Marijuana Card	Full Denial	Email sent 10/19/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question	Overturned 10/22/2020	Email sent 10/19/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 10/19/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training		Email sent 10/19/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Proof of Residency		Email sent 10/19/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 12/2/2020	Email sent 10/19/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Under 21 years of age		Email sent 10/19/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 10/22/20	Email sent 10/19/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question		Email sent 10/19/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Proof of Residency		Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 10/20/2020	Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 10/27/2020	Email sent 10/202/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training		Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Quetsion	Full denial	Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 10/21/2020	Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency	Overturned 10/21/2020	Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question/Training	Overturned 10/21/2020	Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency	Overturned 10/21/2020	Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Full disapproval MMCC 10/21/2020	Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency		Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Firearm Information	Overturned 11/20/2020	Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Proof of Residency	Overturned 10/21/2020	Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Weapon Information	Withdrawn	Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 10/21/2020	Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor	Overturned 11/30/2020	Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan / Instructor		Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 10/21/2020	Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan			
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 10/21/2020	Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	oVERTURNED 10/26/2020	Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Proof of Residency	Overturned 10/22/2020	Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 10/20/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Taylor, Clyde	Training		Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 10/21/2020	Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 11/21/2020	Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training		Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training/ Questions	Overturned 10/23/2020	Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Questions	Overturned 10/21/2020	Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 10/21/2020	Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question		Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question		Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 11/4/2020	Email sent 10/20/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Full disapproval MMCC 10/22/2020	Email sent 10/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 10/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email sent 10/21/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan		Email sent 10/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 11/03/2020	Email sent 10/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email sent 10/21/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 10/22/2020	Email sent 10/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 10/21/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Proof of Residency	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email sent 10/21/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 10/21/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 10/21/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 10/22/2020	Email sent 10/21/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 10/21/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 10/21/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 10/21/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Question		Email sent 10/21/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan/Question	Overturned 11/02/2020	Email sent 10/21/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Residency	Overturned 10/21/2020	Email sent 10/21/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 10/21/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 10/22/2020	Email sent 10/21/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 11/18/2020	Email sent 10/21/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan		Email sent 10/21/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 10/21/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 10/22/2020	Email sent 10/21/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Questions		Email sent 10/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question/Livescan		Email sent 10/21/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Questions		Email sent 10/21/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 10/21/2020	Email	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan		Email sent 10/22/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email sent 10/22/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 11/30/2020	Email sent 10/22/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Disapproval	Email sent 10/22/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 10/22/2020	Email sent 10/22/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Training	Overturned 10/22/2020	Email sent 10/22/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Questions		Email sent 10/22/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 10/22/2020	Email sent 10/22/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 10/22/2020	Email sent 10/22/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 10/22/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question	Overturned 10/22/2020	Email sent 10/22/2020	
	Brazill, James	Residency		Email sent 10/22/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 10/22/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan	Overturned 11/2/20	Email sent 10/22/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 10/22/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/2/2020	Email sent 10/22/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 10/24/2020	Email sent 10/22/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Questions		Email sent 10/22/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Proof of residence	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email Sent 10/22/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email Sent 10/22/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 10/27/2020	Email Sent 10/22/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email sent 10/22/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question	Overturned 11/2/2020	Email sent 10/22/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan		Email sent 10/23/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 10/23/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email sent 10/23/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Questions	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email sent 10/23/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email sent 10/23/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 10/23/2020	Email sent 10/23/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training / Proof of Residence		Email sent 10/23/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email sent 10/23/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 10/27/2020	Email sent 10/23/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan		Email sent 10/23/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 10/23/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 10/23/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training		Email sent 10/23/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Residency	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email sent 10/23/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training		Email sent 10/23/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan/Questions		Email sent 10/23/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Proof of Residence		Email sent 10/23/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email sent 10/23/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan	Overturned 11/03/2020	Email sent 10/23/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 10/27/2020	Email sent 10/23/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email sent 10/23/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 10/27/2020	Email sent 10/23/2020	
	Brazill, James	Residency	Overturned 10/23/2020	Email sent 10/23/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/9/2020	Email sent 10/23/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training		Email sent 10/23/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email sent 10/23/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 10/23/2020	Email sent 10/23/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 10/31/2020	Email sent 10/23/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 12/9/2020	Email sent 10/23/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 10/23/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 10/23/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 11/4/2020		
	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 11/4/2020	Email sent 10/24/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Marijuana question	Full denial	Email sent 10/24/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email sent 10/24/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 10/24/2020	Email sent 10/24/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 10/28/2020	Email sent 10/24/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 10/28/2020	Email sent 10/24/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email sent 10/24/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Residency		Email sent 10/24/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 10/27/2020	Email sent 10/26/2020	10/26/2020
	Brazill, James	Training		Email sent 10/24/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Full Disapproval	Email sent 10/24/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training	Overturned 10/28/2020	Email sent 10/24/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 10/26/2020	10/26/2020
	Reaves, Uvell	Proof of Residence		Email sent 10/26/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 10/26/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 10/26/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 11/18/2020	Email sent 10/26/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 11/20/2020	Email sent 10/26/2020	
	Reaves, uvell	Training	Overturned 10/29/2020	Email Sent 10/26/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training		Email sent 10/26/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email sent 10/26/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 11/30/2020	Email sent 10/26/2020	
	Reaves, uvell	livescan	Overturned 12/1/2020	Phone Call 10/26/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor		Email sent 10/26/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 10/29/2020	Email sent 10/26/2020	
	Brazill, James	Residency/Livescan	Overturned 11/4/2020	Email sent 10/26/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training		Email sent 10/26/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 10/26/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 10/26/2020	Email sent 10/26/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 10/27/2020	Email sent 10/26/2020	
	Comer, Erica	Question		Email sent 10/26/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/29/2020	Email sent 10/26/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Residency	Overturned 10/27/2020	Email sent 10/26/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions	Overturned 10/29/2020	Email sent 10/26/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Full Disapproval	Email sent 10/26/2020	
	Comer, Erica	Instructor		Email sent 10/26/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 10/27/2020	Email sent 10/26/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 11/6/2020	Email sent 10/26/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Training	Overturned 10/29/2020	Email sent 10/26/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Livescan		Email sent 10/26/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Proof of residency		Email sent 10/26/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/27/2020	Email sent 10/26/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 10/27/2020	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training			
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 10/28/2020	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 10/29/2020	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 10/27/2020	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 10/30/2020	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 10/27/2020	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Brazill, James	Age/Under 21		Email sent 10/27/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 10/27/2020	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 10/27/2020	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 10/27/2020	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency/Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 12/10/2020	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 10/29/2020	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions	Overturned 10/28/2020	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 10/27/2020	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Proof of Residency/ Training		Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency/Gun info	Overturned 11/16/2020	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		Email sent 10/16/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Full Denial	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 11/5/2020	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 10/27/2020	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 11/6/2020	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 10/28/2020	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 10/27/2020	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 10/27/2020	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 10/27/2020	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 11/19/2020	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 11/9/2020	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question			
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 11/13/2020	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 10/27/2020	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Uvell Reaves	Livescan	Overturned 11/6/2020	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency	Overturned 10/30/2020	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor		Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 11/19/2020	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Medical marijuana	Full denial	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Erica Comer	Instructor	Overturned 10/29/2020	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 10/29/2020	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Comer, Erica	Questions		Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 11/6/2020	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Applicant approved for permit exempt	Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Uvell Reaves	Citizenship		Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan			
	Uvell Reaves	Livescan		Email sent 10/27/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	Overturned 10/30/2020	Email sent 10/28/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 10/29/2020	Email sent 10/28/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 10/28/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 11/3/2020	Email sent 10/28/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/2/2020	Email sent 10/28/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Proof of Residence		Email sent 10/28/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Permit Expired		Email sent 10/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence		Email sent 10/28/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor		Email sent 10/28/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training		Email sent 10/28/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	Overturned 11/5/2020	Email sent 10/28/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 10/29/2020	Email sent 10/28/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 10/29/2020	Email sent 10/28/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Question		Email sent 10/28/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 10/29/2020	Email sent 10/28/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan		Email sent 10/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Fingerprints	Overturned 10/29/2020	Email sent 10/28/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 10/29/2020	Email sent 10/28/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan		Email sent 10/28/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 10/29/2020	Email sent 10/28/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 10/28/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 10/28/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Proof of Residence		Email sent 10/28/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	Overturned 10/30/2020	Email sent 10/28/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 10/28/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 11/4/2020	Email sent 10/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 10/29/2020	Email sent 10/28/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Proof of Resisdence	Overturned 10/29/2020	Email sent 10/28/2020	
	Brazill, James	Proof of Residence		Email sent 10/28/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan		Email sent 10/28/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 10/29/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 10/29/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 10/29/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 11/2/2020	Email sent 10/29/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 11/5/2020	Email sent 10/21/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training		Email sent 10/21/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 11/4/2020	Email sent 10/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question		Email sent 10/29/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 11/3/2020	Email sent 10/29/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 10/29/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 10/29/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 11/30/2020	Email sent 10/29/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 11/4/2020	Emaul sent 10/29/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 10/30/2020	Email sent 10/29/2020	
	Erica Comer	Question		Email sent 10/29/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship		Email sent 10/29/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Training	Overturned 10/29/2020	Email sent 10/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 10/30/2020	Email sent 10/29/2020	
	Erica Comer	Training	Overturned 10/30/2020	Email sent 10/29/2020	
	Erica Comer	Training	Overturned 10/29/2020	Email sent 10/29/2020	
	Brazill, James	Residency		Email sent 10/29/2020	
	Erica Comer	Invalid SSN	Overturned 10/29/2020	Email sent 10/29/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Training	Overturned 10/29/2020	Email sent 10/29/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 10/29/2020	
	Uvell Reaves	Livescan		Email sent 10/29/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Questions	overturned 11/10/2020	Email sent 10/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence	Overturned 10/30/2020	Email sent 10/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/02/2020	Email sent 10/30/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training		Email sent 10/30/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training	Overturned 10/30/2020	Email sent 10/30/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 10/30/2020	Email sent 10/30/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 10/30/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 10/30/29	10/30/2020
	Brazill, James	Training	Overturned 10/30/2020	Email sent 10/30/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	Overturned 10/30/2020	Email sent 10/30/2020	
	Uvell Reaves	Questions	Overturned 11/5/2020	Email sent 10/30/2020	
	Uvell Reaves	Livescan	Overturned 11/20/2020	Email sent 10/30/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 11/4/2020	Email sent 10/30/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 11/4/2020	Email sent 10/30/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 11/4/2020	Email sent 10/30/2020	
	Uvell Reaves	Livescan	Overturned 12/7/2020	Email sent 10/30/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training	Overturned 11/4/2020	Email sent 10/30/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 11/4/2020	Email sent 10/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 11/20/2020	Email sent 10/30/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 11/10/2020	Email sent 10/30/2020	
	Uvell Reaves	Question		Email sent 10/30/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 11/4/2020	Email sent 10/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence		Email sent 10/30/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 11/4/2020	Email sent 10/30/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 10/30/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 11/10/2020	Email sent 10/30/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 10/30/2020	
	Erica Comer	Question	Overturned 11/12/2020	Email sent 10/30/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor/livescan		Email sent 10/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/2/2020	Email sent 10/30/2020	
	Askins, Gerald			Email sent 10/30/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training	Overturned 11/4/2020	Email sent 10/30/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 10/30/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email ent 10/30/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 11/4/2020	Email sent 10/30/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 11/03/2020	Email sent 10/31/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 11/02/2020	Email sent 10/31/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 11/02/2020	Email sent 10/31/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 11/02/2020	Email sent 10/31/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 11/03/2020	Email sent 10/31/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 11/04/2020	Email sent 11/02/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 11/2/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 11/2/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/2/2020	Email sent 11/2/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/2/2020	Email sent 11/2/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/6/2020	Email sent 11/2/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 11/12/2020	Email sent 11/2/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 11/03/2020	Email sent 11/02/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor	Overturned 11/2/2020	Email sent 11/02/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 11/5/2020	Email sent 11/02/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 11/5/2020	Email sent 11/02/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Questions	Overturned 11/2/2020	Email sent 11/02/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residence		Email sent 11/2/2020	
	Rasinski, William	training/Fingerprints		Email sent 11/2/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 11/2/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Residency	Overturned 11/03/2020	Email sent 11/02/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 11/02/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 11/02/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Training		Email sent 11/02/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan	Overturned 11/10/2020	Email sent 11/02/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan	Overturned 11/6/2020	Email sent 11/02/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 11/5/2020	Email sent 11/3/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 11/5/2020	Email sent 11/3/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 11/12/2020	Email sent 11/3/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 11/4/2020	Email sent 11/03/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/5/2020	Email sent 11/03/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor		Email sent 11/3/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor		Email sent 11/3/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 11/3/2020	Email sent 11/3/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 11/3/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 11/3/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor		Email sent 11/3/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions	Overturned 11/04/2020	Email sent 11/03/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan		Email sent 11/3/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 11/21/2020	Email sent 11/3/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Residency		Email sent 11/03/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 11/03/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question			
	Brazill, James	Instructor		Email sent 11/3/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 11/9/2020	Email sent 11/3/2020	
	Comer, Erica	Questions		Email sent 11/3/2020	
	Comer, Erica	Question		Email sent 11/3/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 11/06/2020	Email sent 11/3/2020	
	Comer, Erica	Questions		Email sent 11/3/2020	
	Comer, Erica	Question	Overturned 11/04/2020	Email sent 11/3/2020	
	Comer, Erica	Question		Email sent 11/3/2020	
	Comer, Erica	Question		Email sent 11/3/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 11/12/2020	Email sent 11/04/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residence	Overturned 11/16/2020	Email sent 11/04/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 11/4/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/5/2020	Email sent 11/4/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residence		Email sent 11/4/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 11/4/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 11/4/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residence	Overturned 11/12/2020	Email sent 11/04/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 11/9/2020	Email sent 11/04/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 11/04/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 11/04/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 11/04/2020	Email sent 11/04/2020	
	Erica Comer	Question	Overturned 11/04/2020	Email sent 11/04/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 11/5/2020	Email sent 11/04/2020	
	Rasinski, William	Instructor		Email sent 11/04/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Supervised probation		Email sent 11/04/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 12/19/2020	Email sent 11/04/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 11/04/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 11/4/2020	Email sent 11/04/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 11/4/2020	Email sent 11/04/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 11/04/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 11/04/2020	Email sent 11/04/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/05/2020	Email sent 11/04/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 11/04/2020	
	Comer, Erica	Questions	Overturned 11/12/2020	Email sent 11/04/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Proof of residence		Email sent 11/04/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Proof of residence		Email sent 11/04/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 11/04/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Questions		Email sent 11/04/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor		Email sent 11/4/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 11/6/2020	Email sent 11/4/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Alien / INS	Overturned 11/4/2020	Waiting on inquery return from ICE sent 10/16 and re-sent on 11/4	
	Reaves, Uvell	Questions	Overturned 11/20/2020	Email sent 11/4/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Residency	Overturned 11/6/2020	Email sent 11/4/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/2/2020	Email sent 11/5/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 11/12/2020	Email sent 11/5/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions		Email sent 11/5/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan		Email sent 11/5/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	Overturned 11/6/2020	Email sent 11/5/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 11/20/2020	Email sent 11/5/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan		Email sent 11/5/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 11/5/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 11/16/2020	Email sent 11/5/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 11/6/2020	Email sent 11/5/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 11/9/2020	Email sent 11/5/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 11/5/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 11/5/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 11/6/2020	Email sent 11/5/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 11/5/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 11/6/2020	Email sent 11/5/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 11/6/2020	Email sent 11/5/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 11/6/2020	Email sent 11/5/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 11/09/2020	Email sent 11/05/2020	
	Comer, Erica	Quesions	Overturned 11/5/2020	Email sent 11/05/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Proof of residence	Overturned 11/9/2020	Email sent 11/5/2020	
	Comer, Erica	Training		Email sent 11/5/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question		Email sent 11/5/2020	
	Brazill, James	Residency	Overturned 12/1/2020	Email sent 11/5/2020	
	Comer, Erica	Training		Email sent 11/5/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 11/05/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question		Email sent 11/5/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan	Overturned 11/9/2020	Email sent 11/5/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 11/6/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 11/05/202	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 11/05/202	11/6/2020
	Hall, Christopher	Questions		Email sent 11/05/202	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 11/9/2020	Email sent 11/05/202	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions		Email sent 11/05/202	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	Overturned 11/6/2020	Email sent 11/06/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions	Overturned 11/06/2020	Email sent 11/06/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 11/12/2020	Email sent 11/06/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor		Email sent 11/06/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	Overturned 11/6/2020	Email sent 11/06/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of residence	Overturned 11/6/2020	Email sent 11/06/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of residence	Overturned 11/13/2020	Email sent 11/06/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of residence	Overturned 11/6/2020	Email sent 11/06/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 11/6/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questons		Email sent 11/6/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Question	Overturned 11/10/2020	Email sent 11/6/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 11/6/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 11/9/2020	Email sent 11/6/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 11/13/2020	Email sent 11/6/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 11/06/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Residency		Email sent 11/6/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 11/6/2020	Email sent 11/6/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions		Email sent 11/6/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 11/06/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 11/06/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 11/06/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Training	Overturned 11/6/2020	Email sent 11/6/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/11/2020	Email sent 11/6/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor/Livescan	Overturned 12/24/2020	Email sent 11/6/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Residency	Overturned 11/6/2020	Email sent 11/6/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Question	Overturned 11/10/2020	Email sent 11/6/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor	Overturned 12/29/2020	Email sent 11/6/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question/Training	Overturned 11/25/2020	Email sent 11/9/2020	Question answered
	Jeremy Burns	Under 21		Email sent 11/9/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 11/18/2020	Email sent	11/9/2020
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 11/30/2020	Email sent 11/9/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 11/9/2020	Email sent 11/9/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question/Livescan		Email sent 11/9/2020	Question answered
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 11/9/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions		Email sent 11/9/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 11/15/2020	Email sent 11/9/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 11/12/2020	Email sent 11/9/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Full Disapproval	Email sent 11/9/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 11/9/2020	Email sent 11/9/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 11/9/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Medical marijuana	Full denial	Email sent 11/9/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan		Email sent 11/9/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Under 21 until 12/14/21		Email sent 11/9/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan		Email sent 11/9/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Residency	Overturned 11/30/2020	Email sent 11/9/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 11/14/2020	Email sent 11/9/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 11/25/2020	Email sent 11/9/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor		Email sent 11/9/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/11/2020	Email sent 11/10/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 12/23/2020	Email sent 11/10/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 11/10/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 11/12/2020	Email sent 11/10/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 11/10/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 11/10/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Emaijl sent 11/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor		Email sent 11/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 11/15/2020	Email sent 11/10/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 11/10/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Weapon Information	Application withdrawn	Email sent 11/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 11/15/2020	Email sent 11/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 11/15/2020	Email sent 11/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 11/14/2020	Email sent 11/10/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 11/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor/Question	Overturned 11/18/2020	Email sent 11/10/2020	
	ASkins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 11/10/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 11/12/2020	Email sent 11/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 11/10/2020	Email sent 11/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 11/15/2020	Email sent 11/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 11/10/2020	Email sent 11/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 11/10/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor			
	Reaves, Uvell	LiveScan		Email sent 11/10/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 11/23/2020	Email sent 11/10/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 11/10/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 11/10/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residence	Overturned 11/25/2020	Email sent 11/10/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residence	Overturned 11/11/2020	Email sent 11/10/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 11/10/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions	Overturned 11/11/2020	Email sent 11/10/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training		Email sent 11/10/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training		Email sent 11/10/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 11/10/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training			
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 11/12/2020	
	Taylor,Clyde	Question		Email sent 11/12/2020	11/12/2020
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions	Full Disapproval	Email sent 11/12/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 12/7/2020	Email sent 11/12/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 12/7/2020	Email sent 11/12/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Question		Email sent 11/12/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor		Email sent 11/12/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor		Email sent 11/12/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 11/13/2020	Email sent 11/12/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 11/12/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Medical marijuana		Email sent 11/12/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 11/13/2020	Email sent 11/12/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Question	Overturned 11/17/2020	Email sent 11/12/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Instructor	Overturned 11/17/2020	Email sent 11/12/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Citizenship			
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 11/23/2020	Email sent 11/13/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 11/13/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Under Age		Email sent 11/13/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 11/13/2020	Email sent 11/13/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions		Email sent 11/13/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 11/16/2020	Email sent 11/13/2020	
	.	Livescan	Overturned 11/19/2020	Email sent 11/13/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Instructor	Overturned 11/16/2020	Email sent 11/13/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Medical Marijuana	Full Disapproval	Email sent 11/13/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Questions	Overtuned 11/17/2020	Email sent 11/13/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 11/14/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 11/14/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 11/14/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 11/16/2020	Email sent 11/15/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 11/16/2020	Email sent 11/15/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 11/16/2020	Email sent 11/15/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 11/16/2020	Email sent 11/15/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Medical Marijuana		Email Sent 11/15/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Question		Email Sent 11/15/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Questions	Overturned 11/20/2020	Email Sent 11/15/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Question	Overturned 11/17/2020	Email Sent 11/15/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Underage	Overturned 11/18/2020	Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 1/4/2021	Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 11/18/2020	Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 11/17/2020	Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Residency/Question	Overturned 11/16/2020	Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question	Overturned 11/16/2020	Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training		Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 11/16/2020	Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 11/16/2020	Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 11/20/2020	Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 11/16/2020	Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 11/16/2020	Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Brazill, James	Overturned 11/16/2020		Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 11/17/2020	Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 11/18/2020	Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Citizenship/Question	overturned 11/17/2020	Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 11/18/2020	Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 11/18/2020	Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 11/16/2020	Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 11/23/2020	Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training		Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		Email sent 11/4/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 11/18/2020	Email sent 11/4/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 11/17/2020	Email sent 11/4/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Proof of Residency		Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training		Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Proof of Resisdency	Overturned 12/29/2020	Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training		Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 11/18/2020	Email sent 11/16/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training			
	Askins, Gerald	Proof of Residency			
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 11/19/2020	Email sent 11/17/2020	
	Brazill, James	Proof of Residency		Email sent 11/17/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 11/17/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 11/17/2020	Email sent 11/17/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		Email sent 11/17/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 11/17/2020	Email sent 11/17/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 11/17/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Oveturned 11/18/2020	Email sent 11/17/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 11/17/2020	Email sent 11/17/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 12/07/2020	Email sent 11/17/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 11/17/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 11/18/2020	Email sent 11/17/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Residency	Overturned 11/28/2020	Email sent 11/17/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Proof of Residency	Overturned 11/26/2020	Email sent 11/17/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 11/17/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 01/05/2021	Email sent 11/17/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 11/17/2020	Email sent 11/17/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 11/17/2020	Email sent 11/17/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	iVerturned 11/18/2020	Email sent 11/17/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Proof of Residency		Email sent 11/17/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 11/20/2020	Email sent 11/17/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training	Overturned 11/18/2020	Email sent 11/17/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 11/17/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question/Instructor	Overturned 11/18/2020	Email sent 11/17/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan		Email sent 11/17/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor		Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 11/30/2020	Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 11/18/2020	Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training	Reapplied for HQL Standard	Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	Overturned 11/20/2020	Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training		Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 11/19/2020	Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 11/27/2020	Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training	Overturned 11/18/2020	Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Proof of Residency	Overturned 11/18/2020	Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 11/18/2020	`
	Taylor, Clyde	Proof of Residency	Overturned 11/19/2020	Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Full Denial MMCC	Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 11/19/2020	Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Weapon Information	Overturned 11/18/2020	Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 11/18/2020	Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 12/2/2020	Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Medical Marijuana	Full Denial	Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 11/24/2020	Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 11/18/2020	Email was blocked ...no answer on call.
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 11/19/2020	Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Medical Marijuana		Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Full Denial	Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 11/19/2020	Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 11/27/2020	Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 1/5/2021	Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training		Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 11/19/2020	Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training			
	Reaves, Uvell	Question	Overturned 11/20/2020	Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Instructor	Overturned 1/6/2021	Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 11/18/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 11/20/2020	Email sent 11/19/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 11/22/2020	Email sent 11/19/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training		Email sent 11/19/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training		Email sent 11/19/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training	Overturned 11/19/2020	Email sent 11/19/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 11/20/2020	Email sent 11/19/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question		Email sent 11/19/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan/Questions	Overturned 11/20/2020	Email sent 11/19/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 11/20/2020	Email sent 11/19/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 11/19/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 11/19/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Residency	Overturned 11/23/2020	Email sent 11/19/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Training			
	Reaves, Uvell	Question		Email Sent 11/19/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Training	Overturned 11/20/2020	Email Sent 11/19/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Training	Overturned 11/30/2020	Email Sent 11/19/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Documents	Overturned 11/20/2020	Email Sent 11/19/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Documents		Email Sent 11/19/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Questions	Overturned 11/24/2020	Email Sent 11/19/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions	Overturned 11/21/2020	Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Full Disapproval	Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Brazill, James	Residency	Overturned 11/20/2020	Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 11/20/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 11/23/2020	Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training	Overturned 11/20/2020	Email ent 11/20/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 11/20/2020	Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 11/22/2020	Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Proof of Residency		Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	PRoof of Residency		Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor/Question	Overturned 11/23/2020	Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	Overturned 12/4/2020	Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Askins, Gerald		Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Question	Overturned 11/20/2020	Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan/Training	Overturned 12/1/2020	Emails sent 11/20/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 11/20/2020	Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 12/7/2020	Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training		Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Full denial	Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training		Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training		Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 11/20/2020	Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training		Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training		Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training		Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/25/2020	Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Jeff Claycomb	Proof of Residency	Overturned 11/24/2020	Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan	Overturned 11/30/2020	Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan			
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 11/30/2020	Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/21/2020	Email sent 11/20/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 11/26/2020	Email sent 11/21/2020	
	Brazill, James	Residencey		Email sent 11/21/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 12/07/2020	Email sent	11/21/2020
	Taylor, Clyde	Training/Question	Full Disapproval MMCC 11/23/2020	Email sent 11/21/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 11/23/2020	Email sent 11/21/2020	
	Taylor,Clyde	Training	Overturned 11/23/2020	Email sent 11/21/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 11/22/2020	Email sent 11/21/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan		Email sent 11/21/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Residency	Overturned 11/23/2020	Email sent 11/21/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 11/23/2020	Email sent 11/21/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question			
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 11/22/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Incorrect Application	Overturned 11/23/2020	No email sent	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 11/22/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 11/25/2020	Email sent 11/22/2020	
	Taylor,Clyde	Question	Full Disapproval MMCC 11/24/2020	Email sent 11/23/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 11/23/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency	Overturned 11/25/2020	Email sent 11/23/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 11/30/2020	Email sent 11/23/2020	11/23/2020
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 11/24/2020	Email sent 11/23/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 11/23/2020	Email sent 11/23/2020	
	Kaszubski, Rachel	Livescan	Overturned 12/22/2020	Email send 11/23/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 11/23/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 11/23/2020	Email sent 11/23/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Medical Marijuana		Email sent 11/23/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 11/23/2020	
	Claycomb, Jeff	Proof of Residency		Email sent 11/23/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question/Instructor		Email sent 11/23/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 12/29/2020	Email sent 11/23/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor		Email sent 11/23/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor		Email sent 11/23/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency		Email sent 11/23/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor		Email sent 11/23/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 11/27/2020	Email sent 11/23/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question/Instructor	Overturned 11/24/2020	Email sent 11/23/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Proof of Residency		Email sent 11/23/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Training	Overturned 11/30/2020	Email sent 11/23/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Instructor		Email sent 11/23/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan		Email sent 11/23/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Reaves, Uvell	Questions		Email sent 11/23/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Questions		Email sent 11/23/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan		Email sent 11/23/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Questions		Email sent 11/23/2020	
	Claycomb, Jeff	Livescan	Overturned 11/30/2020	Email sent 11/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Training		Email sent 11/24/2020	Training Received
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 12/1/2020	Email sent 11/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 11/30/2020	Email sent 11/24/2020	
	Claycomb, Jeff	Questions		Email sent on 11/24/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question			
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 11/24/2020	
	Claycomb, Jeff	Questions		Email sent 11/24/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 11/24/2020	Email sent 11/24/2020	
	Claycomb, Jeff	Questions		Email sent 11/24/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 11/27/2020	Email sent 11/24/2020	
	Brazill, James	Residency		Email sent 11/24/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 11/24/2020	Email sent 11/24/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Residency		Email sent 11/24/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 11/25/2020	Email sent 11/24/2020	
	Richard Decker	Question	Overturned 11/24/2020	Email sent 11/24/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 11/24/2020	
	Brazill, James	Residency		Email sent 11/24/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 12/07/2020	Email sent 11/24/2020	
	Decker, Richard	Instructor	Overtuned 12/1/2020	Email sent 11/24/2020	
	Brazill, James	Residency		Email sent 11/24/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 11/24/2020	Email sent 11/24/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan		Email sent 11/24/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan		Email sent 11/24/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Residency	Overturned 11/25/2020	Email sent 11/24/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Question		Email sent 11/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 11/30/2020	Email sent 11/25/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan		Email Sent 11/25/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 11/25/2020	Email sent 11/25/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Residency	Overturned 11/25/2020	Email sent 11/25/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Traning	Overturned 11/30/2020	Email sent 11/25/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Questions		Email sent 11/25/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan		Email sent 11/25/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Questions		Email sent 11/25/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 11/25/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Questions		Email Sent 11/25/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Questions	Overturned 11/25/2020	Email Sent 11/25/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 11/25/2020	Email Sent 11/25/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan		Email Sent 11/25/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Instructor		Email Sent 11/25/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 11/26/2020	Email sent 11/25/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Instructor		Email sent 11/25/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan		Email sent 11/25/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 11/25/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 11/25/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	ICE			
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 11/30/2020	Email sent 11/26/2020	
	Askins, Gerald /Claycomb	Questions	Overturned 11/27/2020	Email sent 11/26/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 11/27/2020	Email sent 11/26/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Proof of Residency	Overturned 12/11/2020	Email sent 11/26/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 11/30/2020	Email sent 11/26/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question/Livescan		Email sent 11/26/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/07/2020	Email sent 11/26/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 11/26/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 11/26/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 11/26/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency/Training	Overturned 12/1/2020	Email sent 11/26/2020	
	Brazill, James	Residency	Overturned 11/27/2020	Email sent 11/26/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Livescan	Changed to permit exempt	Email sent 11/26/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 11/26/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 11/26/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 11/26/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 12/07/2020	Email sent 11/26/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 12/07/2020	Email sent 11/26/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 11/27/2020	Email sent 11/26/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 11/26/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Livescan		Email sent 11/26/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Question	Overturned 11/30/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 12/07/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training		Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 12/07/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 11/27/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor		Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 12/07/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training		Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 12/07/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 12/9/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Taylor,Clyde	Training	Overturned 01/04/2021	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Taylorc, Clyde	Training	Overturned 12/07/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Proof of residency		Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/18/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Taylor,Clyde	Training	Overturned 12/07/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 12/2/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 12/1/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned 12/14/2020		
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 12/16/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 11/30/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/22/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Underage		Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 11/27/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 11/30/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 11/30/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 1/7/2021	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 12/26/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 11/28/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 11/30/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/2/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 11/27/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 12/23/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 12/2/2020	Email sent 11/27/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question	Overturned 12/01/2020	Email sent 11/28/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 11/28/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions/Training		Email sent 11/28/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training		Email sent 11/28/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training	Overturned 12/1/2020	Email sent 11/28/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training		Email sent 11/28/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 11/28/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 11/28/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Proof of Residency		Email sent 11/28/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 12/26/2020	Email sent 11/28/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 12/4/2020	Email sent 11/28/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 11/28/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 12/2/2020	Email sent 11/28/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 12/23/2020	Email sent 11/28/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan		Email sent 11/28/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Residency	Overturned 12/3/2020	Email sent 11/28/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 11/28/2020	
	Shawn Parisan	Livescan		Email sent 11/29/2020	
	Shawn Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 11/29/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 11/29/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 12/3/2020	Email sent 11/29/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 11/29/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 11/29/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 12/2/2020	Email sent 11/29/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 11/20/2020	Email sent 11/29/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 11/29/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor		Email sent 11/29/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 11/30/2020	Email sent 11/29/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Full denial	Email sent 11/29/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 12/2/2020	Email sent 11/29/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 11/29/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Underage		Email sent 11/29/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 11/30/2020	Email sent 11/29/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor		Email sent 11/29/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Residency		Email sent 11/29/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question/Instructor	Overturned 12/3/2020	Email sent 11/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question		Email sent 11/30/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 11/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 1/4/2021	Email sent 11/30/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 11/30/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 11/30/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 11/30/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 12/1/2020	Email sent 11/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/3/2020	Email sent 11/30/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Proof of residence	Overturned 12/1/2020	Email sent 11/30/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Proof of residence		Email sent 11/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/1/2020	Email sent 11/30/2020	
	Claycomb, Jeff	Livescan	Overturned 12/9/2020	Email sent 11/30/2020	
	Claycomb, Jeff	Livescan	Overturned 12/4/2020	Email sent 11/30/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 11/30.	11/30/2020
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 11/30/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor		Email sent 11/30/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 11/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Changed to Permit Exempt	Email sent 11/30/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 12/01/2020	Email sent 11/30/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question			
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 12/1/2020	Email sent 11/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Training	Overturned 12/2/2020	Email sent 11/30/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Training/Questions		Email sent 11/30/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Training	Overturned 12/4/2020	Email sent 11/30/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 11/30/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor		Email sent 11/30/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 12/3/2020	Email sent 11/30/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions		Email sent 11/30/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 12/2/2020	Email sent 11/30/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Question	Overturned 12/9/2020	Email sent 11/30/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 1/6/2021	Email sent 12/1/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 12/1/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 12/01/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions		Email sent 12/1/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/1/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Livescan	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 12/1/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Training	Overturned 12/2/2020	Email sent 12/1/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Training		Email sent 12/1/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Training	Overturned 12/1/2020	Email sent 12/1/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Training	Overturned 12/2/2020	Email sent 12/1/2020	
	Decker, Richard	Livescan	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 12/1/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Questions	Overturned 12/2/2020	Email sent 12/1/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Training	Overturned 12/1/2020	Email sent 12/1/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Instructor	Overturned 12/4/2020	Email sent 12/1/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Instructor	Overturned 12/9/2020	Email sent 12/1/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question	Overturned 12/1/2020	Email sent 12/1/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 12/3/2020	Email sent 12/1/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Training	Overturned 12/3/2020	Email sent 12/1/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions		Email sent 12/1/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 12/1/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Instructor		Email sent 12/1/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan		Email sent 12/1/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	marijuana		Email sent 12/1/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan		Email sent 12/1/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 1/5/2021	Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 12/4/2020	Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Training	Overturned 12/2/2020	Email sent	12/2/2020
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 1/4/2021	Email sent 12/2/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor		Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Residency	Overturned 1/7/2021	Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 12/3/2020	Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Richard Decker	Instructor		Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Brazill, James	Question/Livescan	Overturned 12/16/2020	Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Richard Decker	Questions	Overturned 12/2/2020	Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 1/5/2021	Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Marijuana		Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor		Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm info/Proof of Residency	Overturned 12/3/2020	Email sent 11/30/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 12/18/2020	Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan			
	Oros, Jason	Livescan	Overturned 12/4/2020	Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training		Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/3/2020	Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 12/2/2020	Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/4/2020	Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/2/2020	Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 12/9/2020	Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Training		Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 12/4/2020	Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/3/2020	Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 12/3/2020	Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training	Overturned 12/3/2020	Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Training/Questions	Overturned 12/3/2020	Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Underage		Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Pending prohibitave arrest / ICE Status		Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan		Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question	Full Denial (Medical Marijuana)	Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan		Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Question		Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 12/23/2020	Email sent 12/2/2020	12/3/2020
	Hall, Christopher	Questions		Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Proof of residence		Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/4/2020	Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training		Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 12/4/2020	Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/10/2020	Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Marijuana	Full Denial	Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/4/2020	Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	Overturned 12/11/2020	Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 12/23/2020	Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/11/2020	Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 12/9/2020	Email sent 12/2/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan		Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training / Questions		Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training		Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence	Overturned 12/3/2020	Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question		Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Training / Livescan	Overturned 12/28/2020	Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 12/4/2020	Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor		Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Training / Livescan	Overturned 12/28/2020	Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan		Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Marijuana	Full denial	Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question			
	Daniel, Christina	Questions	Overturned 12/4/2020	Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/7/2020	Email sent 12/3/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Michael Hegedus	Livescan		Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Questions	Overturned 12/4/2020	Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 12/10/2020	Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overtunred 12/4/2020	Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Proof of Residence		Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Residency		Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan	Overturned 12/29/2020	Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Residency	Overturned 12/16/2020	Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/4/2020	Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan		Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/4/2020	Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Jeff Claycomb	Livescan	Overturned 01/07/2021	Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Jeff Claycomb	Livescan		Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training		Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 12/4/2020	Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Jeff Claycomb	Questions	Overturned 12/04/2020	Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor		Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 12/4/2020	Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan			
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 12/23/2020	Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Jeff Claycomb	Questions	Overturned 12/10/2020	Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Residency	Overturned 12/6/2020	Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 12/4/2020	Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training		Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training		Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Full Disapproval	Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/4/2020	Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Questions		Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence		Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor		Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Residency	Overturned 12/6/2020	Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Questions	Overturned 12/9/2020	Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/4/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 12/16/2020	Email sent 12/5/2020	
	Michael Hegedus	Questions	FULL DENIAL	Email Sent 12/05/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training		Email sent 12/06/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 12/06/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan		Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/7/2020	Email sent 12/6/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Residency	Overturned 12/7/2020	Email sent 12/6/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/7/2020	Email sent 12/6/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Question	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training		Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/10/2020	Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Residency	Overturned 12/7/2020	Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Kaszubski, Rachel	Residency		Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/10/2020	Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 12/30/2020	Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Kaszubski, Rachel	Questions		Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Kaszubski, Rachel	Training		Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Kaszubski, Rachel	Questions		Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training		Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/11/2020	Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Questions		Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 12/7/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 12/7/2020	Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training		Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training		Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 12/9/2020	Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training		Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Richard Decker	Residency		Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Kaszubski, Rachel	Questions / Residency		Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions			
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 12/9/2020	Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training		Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Residency/ Livescan	Withdrawn 12/23/2020 Spoked to Applicant	Email sent 12/07/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Residency	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 12/07/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions	Overturned 12/07/2020	Email sent 12/07/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 12/12/2020	Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Traning		Email sent 12/07/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 12/07/2020	
	Jared Monk	Training	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions	Overturned 12/09/2020	Email sent 12/07/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan		Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Hegedus, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 12/07/2020	Email sent 12/07/2020	
	Jared Monk	Proof of Residency		Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions		Email sent 12/07/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 12/07/2020	
	Hegedus, Michael	Questions	Overturned 12/07/2020	Email sent 12/07/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	applicant submitted permit exempt appl	Email sent 12/07/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions	Overturned 12/08/2020	Email sent 12/07/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/07/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan		Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan		Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Oveturned 1/6/2021	Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Training		Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan/Questions		Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Questions		Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Medical Marijuana Question	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 12/7/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 12/19/2020	Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/11/2020	Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan / Training	Livescan Recd	Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/31/2020	Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residency	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question	Overturned 12/9/2020	Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Proof of Residency	Overturned 12/23/2020	Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Kaszubski, Rachel	Livescan		Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/11/2020	Email sent 2/8/2020	
	Kazubski, Rachel	Questions	Overturned 1/5/2021	Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training		Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/08/2020	
	Jared Monk	Citizenship	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 12/08/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/11/2020	Email sent 12/08/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/08/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 12/9/2020	Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Questions	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor		Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question		Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 12/29/2020	Email sent 12/8/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 12/16/2020	Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training		Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 12/16/2020	Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training		Email sent 12/08/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training/Questions	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Kaszubski, Rachel	Residency		Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training		Email sent 12/08/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/08/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Questions	Overturned 12/10/2020	Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Kaszubski, Rachel	Questions		Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training		Email sent 12/08/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 12/8/2020	Email sent 12/08/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residency		Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/08/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 12/08/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question		Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 12/08/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/9/2020	Email sent 12/08/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Richard Decker	Questions	Overturned 12/9/2020	Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/10/2020	Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan		Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 12/08/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Training	Overturned 12/11/2020	Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Jared Monk	Proof of Residency	Overturned 12/9/2020	Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 12/23/2020	Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan		Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Hegedus, Michael	Questions		Email sent 12/08/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Training		Email sen 12/08/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Training		Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Questions		Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Richard Decker	Questions/Training	Overturned 12/10/2020	Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Training		Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Training		Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Question	Overturned 01/04/2021	Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question		Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question	Overturned 12/11/2020	Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Training	Overturned 12/21/2020		
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan / Training	Overturned 12/29/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 12/13/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residency		Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of Residency		Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 12/10/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		Email sent 12/8/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions		Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		Email sent 12/3/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/10/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Jeff Claycomb	DD-214		Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/10/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan		Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training		Email sent 12/09/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 12/10/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 12/10/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Proof of Residency		Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Jeff Claycomb	DD-214	Overturned 12/10/2020	Email sent 12/09/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan		Email sent 12/09/2020	
	Jeff Claycomb	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/09/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 12/19/2020	Email sent	12/09/2020
	Jeff Claycomb	Training	Overturned 12/09/2020	Email sent 12/09/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/10/2020	Email sent 12/09/2020	
	Brazill, James	Residency	Overturned 12/16/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/09/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 12/18/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 12/23/2020	Email sent 12/09/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 12/29/2020	Email sent 12/09/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 12/10/2020	Email sent 12/09/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Residency	Overturned 12/10/2020	Email sent 12/09/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 12/16/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overtunred 12/9/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training/Livescan	Overturned 01/04/2021	Email sent 12/09/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 12/09/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 12/09/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Proof of residency		Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 12/9/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Richard Decker	Questions	Overturned 12/10/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan		Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 12/10/2020	Email sent 12/09/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan	Overturned	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/09/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor			
	Reaves, Uvell	Training		Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan		Email sent 12/9/2020	Email sent to CJIS. Unable to locate in CJIS/MAFSS
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 12/29/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 12/16/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/11/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Residency	Overturned 12/10/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question		Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan			
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 12/10/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Question		Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Richard Decker	Questions	Overturned 12/10/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 12/11/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Training	Overturned 12/09/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Medical Marijuana Question	Full Denial	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Training		Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livscan	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Alien	Overturned	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Training	Overturned 12/11/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/9/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions		Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Residency	Overturned 12/10/2020	Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 12/12/2020	Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Jeff Claycomb	Training		Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 12/28/2020	Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Residency	Overturned 12/11/2020	Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor		Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan		Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor	Overturned 12/29/2020	Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Jeff Claycomb	Training	Overturned 12/10/2020	Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions		Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Citizenship		Email sent 12/10/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Daniel, Christina	Questions		Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question		Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 1/5/2021	Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 12/11/2020	Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor		Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 12/10/2020	Emaiil sent 12/10/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Citizenship		Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 12/11/2020	Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/18/2020	Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 12/10/2020	Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/11/2020	Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor		Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 01/07/2021	Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Richard Decker	Question	Overturned 12/10/2020	Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question / Livescan		Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Jeff Claycomb	Training	Overturned 12/11/2020	Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 12/11/2020	Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 12/11/2020	Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 12/10/2020	Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question/Livescan		Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 12/16/2020	Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 12/11/2020	Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Instructor	Overturned 12/29/2020	Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 1/5/2021	Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan		Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Training	Overturned 1/4/2020	Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan		Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan		Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan	Overturned 12/18/2020	Email sent 12/	12/10/2020
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan		Email sent 12/10/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Alien	Overturned 12/11/2020		
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 12/11/2020	Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Citizenship		Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 12/16/2020	Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/12/2020	Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 12/12/2020	Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 12/19/2020	Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/11/2020	Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question		Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan		Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training/Questions		Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Jeff Claycomb	Training		Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 12/19/2020	Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/16/2020	Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residency		Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 12/11/2020	Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/11/2020	Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Richard Decker	Instructor		Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 12/12/2020	Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training / Poof of Residence		Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Jeff Claycomb	Training	TNG Rec/Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Livescan	Overturned 12/28/2020	Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 12/12/2020	Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 12/19/2020	Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor/ Question		Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/11/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Richard Decker	Question	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question		Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Training	Overturned 12/18/2020	Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Training	Overturned 12/18/2020	Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question	Overturned 1/4/21	Email sent 12/11/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 12/12/2020	Email sent 12/12/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/12/2020	Email sent 12/12/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/12/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 12/12/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 12/19/2020	Email sent 12/12/2020	
	BraZill, James	Questions		Email sent 12/12/2020	
	Hegedus, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 12/12/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/12/2020	
	Hegedus, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 12/29/2020	Email sent 12/12/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Residency	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/12/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/12/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/13/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Residency		Email sent 12/13/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Residency	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/13/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/13/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Full denial	Email sent 12/13/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Residency/instructor		Email sent 12/13/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Residency	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/13/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Jeff Claycomb	Training		Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Jeff Claycomb	Training		Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Brett The Jet Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 12/19/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 12/22/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Oveturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Jeff Claycomb	Training	Overturned 12/16/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 12/23/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Jeff Claycomb	Training		Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions/ Alien	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 12/29/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Jeff Claycomb	Training		Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of residency		Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Brett The Jet Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Brett The Jet Laziuck	Livescan			
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Jeff Claycomb	Training	Overturned 01/07/2021	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan		Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Livescan		Email sent 12/14/2020	Training received
	Jeff Claycomb	Training		Email sent 12/14/2020	
	BraZill, James	Livescan		Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 12/16/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 12/16/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question		Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Richard Decker	Question	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 1/6/2021	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 12/16/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Jared Monk	Proof of residency		Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Hegedus, Michael	Training, Question, Livescan	Overturned 12/22/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Richard Decker	Livescan	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Hegedus, Michael	Questions	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	12/14/2020
	Hegedus, Michael	Questions	Overturned 12/14/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Jared Monk	Questions		Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Questions	Overturned 12/17/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Hegedus, Michael	Instructor Prereq	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Hegedus, Michael	Questions		Email sent 12/14/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Hegedus, Michael	Instructor Prereq	Overturned 1/06/2021	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan		Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 1/4/2021	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan		Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 12/22/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan		Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 12/22/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan		Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Proof of residency	Overturned 12/16/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Residency		Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan		Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question / Training	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Proof of residency	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/14/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/16/2020	Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 12/16/2020	Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 12/16/2020	Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Jeff Claycomb	Training		Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 1/4/2021	Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Richard Decker	Instructor	Overturned 12/23/2020	Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Jeff Claycomb	Questions	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 12/16/2020	Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 12/16/2020	Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of residency		Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	livescan	Overturned 12/16/2020	Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of residency	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Richard Decker	Livescan	Overturned 1/5/2021	Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of residency		Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Richard Decker	Questions		Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor		Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 12/19/2020	Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training		Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 12/16/2020	Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 12/16/2020	Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Residency		Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan		Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Overturned 12/18/2020	Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training / Questions		Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Questions	Full denial	Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Questions	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Residency	Overturned 12/19/2020	Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Residency	Overturned 12/19/2020	Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question		Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Hegedus, Michael	Questions	Overturned 12/16/2020	Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan			
	steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Medical Marijauan		Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Question	Overturned 12/15/2020	Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Question		Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	QUESTION/LIVESCAN		Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Training	Overturned 12/18/2020	Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan	Overturned 12/18/2020	Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 1/7/2021	Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Training		Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Training		Email sent 12/15/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Oros, Jason	Residency	Overturned 12/16/2020	Email sent 12/15/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 12/16/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Training	Overturned 1/4/2021	Email sent 12/16/2020	
	Mitchell, Monique	Livescan		Email sent 12/16/2020	
	Mitchell, Monique	Livescan		Email sent 12/16/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan	Overturned 1/4/2021	Email sent 12/16/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan		Email sent 12/16/2020	
	Hall, Christopher	Proof of residency		Email sent 12/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 12/16/2020	Email sent 12/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 12/16/2020	Email sent 12/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 1/7/2021	Email sent 12/16/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 12/19/2020	Email sent 12/16/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 12/19/2020	Email sent 12/16/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 12/16/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 12/17/2020	Email sent 12/16/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 12/16/2020	Email sent 12/16/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Training	Overturned 12/18/2020	Email sent 12/16/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question		Email sent 12/16/2020	
	Richard Decker	Questions	Overturned 12/16/2020	Email sent 12/16/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor		Email sent 12/16/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Questions	Overturned 12/18/2020	Email sent 12/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 12/17/2020	Email sent 12/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan	Overturned 12/18/2020	Email sent 12/16/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 12/16/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/17/2020	Email sent 12/16/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions	Overturned 01/05/2021	Email sent 12/16/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan		Email sent 12/16/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 12/16/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 12/16/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Training		Email sent 12/16/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan	Overturned 1/4/21	Email sent 12/16/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Residency	Overturned 1/4/21	Email sent 12/16/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/17/2020		
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 12/18/2020	Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residency	Overturned 12/18/2020	Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/17/2020	Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Rachel Kaszubski	Training		Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Proof of residency		Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 01/05/2021	Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Rachel Kaszubski	Training		Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Full Denial	Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/28/2020	Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Residency		Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Rachel Kaszubski	Training		Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor		Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Rachel Kaszubski	Livescan, Training, Residency		Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 12/22/2020	Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Jared Monk	Question	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Instructor		Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Questions		Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/18/2020	Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor			
	Reaves, Uvell	Instructor		Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Questions		Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Residency		Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 12/19/2020	Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan, Proof of Residency	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Rachel Kaszubski	Livescan		Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Question	Overturned 12/18/2020	Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan	Overturned 1/4/21	Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Question		Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 1/7/2021	Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Question	Overturned 1/6/2021	Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Question / Training	Overturned 12/18/2020	Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Residency		Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan		Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan	Overturned 1/4/21	Email sent 12/17/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Reaves, Uvell	Question		Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Question		Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan		Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Instructor		Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 1/5/2021	Email sent 12/17/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Questions	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 12/18/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 12/18/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Training	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 12/18/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 12/18/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned/ approved for permit exempt	Email sent 12/18/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 12/18/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 12/18/2020	
	Smith, Michael	Livescan		Email sent 12/18/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email ent 12/18/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 12/18/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 12/18/2020	
	BraZill, James	Livescan		Email sent 12/18/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 12/18/2020	
	BraZill, James	Livescan		Email sent 12/18/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Weapon Information		Email sent 12/18/2020	
	BraZill, James	Question	Overturned 12/22/2020	Email sent 12/18/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residency		Email sent 12/18/2020	
	BraZill, James	Training	Overturned 12/22/2020	Email sent 12/18/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training		Email sent 12/18/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 12/18/2020	Email sent 12/18/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor		Email sent 12/18/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 12/18/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions/Training		Email sent 12/18/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residency	Overturned 12/18/2020	Email sent 12/18/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Instructor		Email sent 12/18/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 12/18/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Question			
	Askins, Gerald	Traning	Overturned 12/30/2020		
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 12/18/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 12/18/2020	
	Jared Monk	Instructor		Email sent 12/18/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 12/18/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 1/6/2021	Email sent 12/18/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Instructor	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 12/18/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Instructor	Overturned 12/22/2020	Email sent 12/18/2020	
	Jared Monk	Livescan		Email sent 12/18/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Instructor	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 12/18/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 12/18/2020	Email sent 12/18/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan		Email sent 12/18/2020	
	hegedus, Michael	Proof of residency	Overturned 1/7/2021	Email sent 12/18/2020	12/19/2020
	Taylor, Clyde	Training		Email sent 12/19/2020	
	hegedus, Michael	Proof of residency		Email sent	12/19/2020
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 12/19/2020	Email sent 12/19/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 12/19/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 12/19/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor		Email sent 12/19/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 12/23/2020	Email sent 12/19/2020	
	hegedus, Michael	Questions	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 12/19/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 12/19/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 12/19/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 12/19/2020	Email sent 12/19/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan/Question		Email sent 12/19/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor		Email sent 12/19/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/22/2020	Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/22/2020	Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Residency		Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 12/29/2020	Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 12/21/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Steven Parisan	Instructor		Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan			
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 12/21/2020	Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Hegedus, Michael	Questions		Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan	Overturned 12/31/2020	Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Brazill, James	Residency		Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 12/28/2020	Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Hegedus, Michael	Questions		Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Instructor	Overturned 12/22/2020	Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Instructor		Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan		Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info		Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of residency	Overturned 12/22/2020	Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Firearm Info	Overturned 12/22/2020	Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of residency	Overturned 12/22/2020	Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 12/22/2020	Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan		Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 12/22/2020	Email sent 12/21/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 12/28/2020	Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 12/28/2020	Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		Email sent 12/20/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 12/23/2020	?????	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor/Questions		Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 12/28/2020	Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 12/22/2020	Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 12/28/2020	Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livesccan	Overturned 12/29/2020	Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/22/2020	Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Training	Overturned 12/22/2020	Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan		Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Livescan		Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 12/28/2020	Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training	Overturned 12/28/2020	Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 12/23/2020	Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 12/22/2020	Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 12/23/2020	Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan		Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions/Instructor		Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/22/2020	Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Residency		Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Livescan		Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 12/22/2020	Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 12/23/2020	Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Brazill, James	Residency		Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan	Overturned 12/26/2020	Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions/Instructor		Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Hegedus, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 12/22/2020	Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Hegedus, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 12/23/2020	Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/22/2020	Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor / Livescan			
	Steven Parisan	Medical marijuana	Overturned 12/23/2020	Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Hegedus, Michael	Questions	Overturned 12/22/2020	Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Hegedus, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 12/22/2020	Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 12/22/2020	Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Richard Decker	Questions	Overturned 12/23/2020	Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Instructor		Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Instructor		Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Hegedus, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 01/06/2021	Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan	Overturned 12/30/2020	Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Hegedus, Michael	Questions		Email sent 12/22/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Hegedus, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 12/26/2020	Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Richard Decker	Instructor		Email sent 12/22/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 12/29/2020	Email sent 12/23/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency	Overturned 12/23/2020	Email sent 12/23/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/28/2020	Email sent 12/23/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/23/2020	Email sent 12/23/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Questions	Overturned 12/29/2020	Email sent 12/23/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Enail sent 12/23/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/26/2020	Email sent 12/23/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions	Overturned 12/23/2020	Email sent 12/23/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 12/23/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Eamil sent 12/23/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 12/29/2020	Email sent 12/23/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor		Email sent 12/23/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question	Overturned 1/5/2021		
	Taylor, Clyde	Question for Applicant	Overturned 12/24/2020	Email sent 12/23/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 12/23/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 12/24/2020	Email sent 12/23/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Livescan		Email sent 12/23/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Proof of Residency		Email Sent 12/23/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 12/23/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 12/23/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 12/23/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Instructor	Overturned 12/29/2020	Email sent 12/23/2020	
	Richard Decker	Instructor		Email sent 12/23/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/28/2020	Email sent 12/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/28/2020	Email sent 12/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 1/4/2021	Email sent 12/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residency	Overturned 12/28/2020	Email sent 12/24/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Proof of Residency	Overturned 12/28/2020	Email sent 12/24/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor/Proof of residency	Overturned 12/30/2020	Email sent 12/24/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 01/04/2021	Email sent 12/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 12/24/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 12/24/2020	
	Hegedus, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 12/29/2020	Email sent 12/26/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 12/28/2020	Email sent 12/26/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan/Proof of Residence	Overturned 12/29/2020	Email sent 12/26/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 12/26/2020	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 12/26/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Residency	Overturned 12/28/2020	Email sent 12/26/2020	
	Hegedus, Michael	Livescan	Overturned 12/29/2020	email sent 12/27/2020	
	Hegedus, Michael	Questions	Overturned 12/27/2020	email sent 12/27/2020	
	Brazill, James	Training	Overturned 12/27/2020	Email sent 12/27/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 01/04/2021	Email sent 12/27/2020	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 1/2/2021	Email sent 12/27/2020	
	Hegedus, Michael	Instructor		email sent 12/27/2020	
	Hegedus, Michael	Livescan		email sent 12/27/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 12/27/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training	Overturned 12/29/2020	Email sent 12/27/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 12/27/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Questions		Email sent 12/28/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions	Overturned 12/29/2020	Email sent 12/28/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Proof of Residency		Email sent 12/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 12/28/2020	Email sent 12/28/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 12/28/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 12/30/2020	Email sent 12/28/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Training		Email sent 12/28/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Training		Email sent 12/28/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 12/28/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Training		Email Sent 12/28/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Training		Email Sent 12/28/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Training		Email Sent 12/28/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Training		Email Sent 12/28/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan		Email sent 12/28/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 01/05/2021	Email sent 12/28/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 1/5/2021	Email sent 12/28/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Residency		Email sent 12/28/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor		Email sent 12/28/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Training		Email sent 12/28/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan		Email sent 12/28/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Residency	Overturned 1/5/2021	Email sent 12/28/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Question			

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/29/2020	Email sent 12/28/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence/Instructor		Email sent 12/28/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan		Email sent 12/28/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 12/30/2020	Email sent 12/28/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/29/2020	Email sent 12/28/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 12/28/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Livescan		Email sent 12/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 12/28/2020	
	Reaves, Uvell	Training		Email sent 12/28/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Full denial		
	Reaves, Uvell	Livescan			
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 12/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions		Email sent 12/28/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/29/2020	Email sent 12/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence	Overturned 1/4/21	Email sent 12/28/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 12/31/2020	Email sent 12/28/2020	
	Richard Decker	Questions	Overturned 12/28/2020	Email sent 12/28/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 12/29/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 12/30/2020	Email sent 12/29/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 12/30/2020	Email sent 12/29/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan	Overturned 12/30/2020	Email sent 12/29/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Proof of Residence		Email sent 12/29/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 12/29/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 12/29/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 12/29/2020	
	Richard Decker	Training	Overturned 12/29/2020	Email sent 12/29/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 12/29/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor/Questions		Email sent 12/29/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Instructor	Overturned 12/30/2020	Email sent 12/29/2020	
	ASkins, Gerald	Training			
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/30/2020	Email sent 12/29/2020	
	Richard Decker	Training		Email sent 12/29/2020	
	Richard Decker	Training	Overturned 12/29/2020	Email sent 12/29/2020	
	ASkins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 12/29/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 12/29/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Training		Email sent 12/29/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Training		Email sent 12/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor/Proof of residency	Overturned 12/30/2020	Email sent 12/29/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/29/2020	Email sent 12/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 12/29/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 12/29/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor/ Proof of residency		Email sent 12/29/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan and out of state address		Email sent 12/29/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 12/30/2020	Email sent 12/29/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 12/29/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Instructor		Email sent 12/29/2020	
	Brett Laziuck	Livescan		Email sent 12/29/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 1/5/2021	Email sent 12/29/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 12/30/2020	Email sent 12/29/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Questions		Email sent 12/29/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Questions		Email sent 12/29/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Questions / Training	Overturned 1/4/2021	Email sent 12/29/2020	
	Richard Decker	Training		Email sent 12/29/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Under 21		Notified by phone	
	Diane Armstrong	Instructor		Email sent 12/30/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan/Training		Email sent 12/30/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Training/Question	Oveturned/Switched to Std App 12/30/2020	Email sent 12/30/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Question	Overturned 12/30/2020	Email sent 12/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question	Overturned 12/31/2020	Email sent 12/30/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Question	Overturned 12/30/2020	Email sent 12/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 1/7/2021	Email sent 12/30/2020	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan	Overturned 1/4/2021	Email sent 12/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residence	Overturned 1/4/2021	Email sent 12/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 12/31/2020	Email sent 12/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor	Overturned 12/30/2020	Email sent 12/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 01/04/2021	Email sent 12/30/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 12/30/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor		Email sent 12/30/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Questions	Overturned 12/31/2020	Email sent 12/30/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Proof of Residency	Overturned 01/04/2020	Email sent 12/30/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 12/31/2020	Email sent 12/30/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Instructor	Overturned 01/04/2020	Email sent 12/30/2020	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 12/31/2020	Email sent 12/30/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Questions/Instructor		Email sent 12/30/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Under 21		Telephone 12/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Question		Email sent 12/30/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions		Email sent 12/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 12/31/2020	Email sent 12/30/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Livescan		Email sent 12/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Questions	Overturned 12/31/2020	Email sent 12/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 12/30/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor	Overturned 12/31/2020	Email sent 12/30/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan		Email sent 12/30/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Instructor		Email sent 12/31/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor		Email sent 12/31/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 12/31/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residence	Overturned 12/31/2020	Email sent 12/31/2020	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan/Instructor		Email sent 12/31/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 01/04/2021	Email sent 12/31/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 01/07/2021	Email sent 12/31/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan	appl submitted an Permit Exempt appl	Email sent 12/31/2020	
	Hegedus, Michael	Instructor		email sent 12/31/2020	
	Hegedus, Michael	Instructor		email sent 12/31/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		email sent 12/31/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 12/31/2020	
	Hegedus, Michael	Questions	Overturned 01/01/2021	Email sent 12/31/2020	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor	Overturned 01/04/2021	Email sent 12/31/2020	
	Hegedus, Michael	Instructor	Overturned 12/31/2020	Email sent 12/31/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Instructor	Overturned 12/31/2020	Email sent 12/31/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Instructor		Email sent 12/31/2020	
	Daniel, Christina	Instructor	Overturned 12/31/2020	Email sent 12/31/2020	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 12/31/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Question		Email sent 12/31/2020	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 1/7/2021	Email sent 12/31/2020	
	Richard Decker	Livescan/Training		Email sent 12/31/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor		Email sent 12/31/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 1/4/2021	Email sent 12/31/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 12/31/2020	Email sent 12/31/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 12/31/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan		Email sent 12/31/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Instructor	Overturned 12/31/2020	Email sent 12/31/2020	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan		Email sent 12/31/2020	
	Hegedus, Michael	Residency		Email sent 01/01/2021	
	Hegedus, Michael	Instructor		Email sent 01/01/2021	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 01/04/2021	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 01/04/2021	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 01/04/2021	
	Taylor, Clyde	Proof of Residency	Overturned 01/05/2021	Email sent 01/04/2021	
	Daniel, Christina	Livescan		Email sent 01/04/2021	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 01/04/2021	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 01/04/2021	
	Askins, Gerald	Training		Email sent 01/04/2021	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 1/5/2021	Email sent 01/04/2021	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 1/5/2021	Email sent 01/04/2021	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 01/04/2021	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of residence		Email sent 01/04/2021	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 01/04/2021	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan	Overturned 1/5/2021	Email sent 01/04/2021	
	Daniel, Christina	Livescan/Questions	Overturned 1/7/2021	Email sent 01/04/2021	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 01/04/2021	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor	Overturned 1/5/2021	?????????	
	Daniel, Christina	Training		Email sent 01/04/2021	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 01/04/2021	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 01/04/2021	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Proof of Residence/Instructor		Email sent 01/04/2021	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Question		Email sent 01/04/2021	
	Oros, Jason	Livescan		Email sent 01/04/2021	
	Oros, Jason	Question		Email sent 01/04/2021	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor		Email sent 01/04/2021	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor		Email sent 01/05/2021	
	Monique Mitchell	Instructor		Email sent 1/5/2021	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 1/5/2021	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 1/5/2021	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 1/5/2021	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Hall, Christopher	Training		Email sent 01/05/2021	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		Email sent 12/30/2020	
	Brazill, James	Questions/Instructor		Email sent 01/05/2021	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		Email sent 01/04/2021	
	Steven Parisan	Question		Email sent 01/05/2021	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 01/05/2021	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor	Overturned 1/6/2021	Email sent 01/05/2021	
	Steven Parisan	Training		Email sent 01/05/2021	
	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 1/5/2021	Email sent 01/05/2021	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 1/7/2021	Email sent 01/05/2021	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency		Email sent 01/05/2021	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan		Email sent 01/05/2021	
	Askins, Gerald	Instructor		Email sent 01/05/2021	
	Steven Parisan	Question	Overturned 1/5/2021	Email sent 01/05/2021	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 01/05/2021	
	Steven Parisan	Livescan		Email sent 01/05/2021	
	Askins, Gerald	Livescan		Email sent 01/05/2021	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 1/6/2021	Email sent 01/05/2021	
	Steven Parisan	Training	Overturned 1/7/2021	Email sent 01/05/2021	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 01/05/2021	Email sent 01/05/2021	
	Taylor, Clyde	Proof of Residency		Email sent 01/05/2021	
	Richard Decker	Proof of Residency	Overturned 01/05/2021	Email sent 01/05/2021	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 1/7/2021	Email sent 01/05/2021	
	Oros, Jason	Residency	Overturned 1/5/2021	Email sent 1/5/2021	
	Taylor, Clyde	Proof of Residency	Overturned 01/06/2021	Email sent 01/05/2021	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan		Email sent 01/05/2021	
	Richard Decker	Instructor		Email sent 01/05/2021	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 1/5/2021	
	Richard Decker	Questions	Overturned 1/5/2021	Email sent 01/05/2021	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor		Email sent 1/5/2021	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Overturned 1/6/2021	Email sent 1/5/2021	
	Oros, Jason	Question	Overturned 1/5/2021	Email sent 1/5/2020	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 1/5/2021	
	Richard Decker	Proof of Residency		Email sent 01/05/2021	
	Oros, Jason	Question		Emial sent 1/5/2021	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor	Overturned 1/7/2021	Email sent 1/6/2021	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 01/06/2021	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 01/07/2021	Email sent 01/06/2021	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 01/06/2021	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question		Email sent 01/06/2021	
	Taylor, Clyde	Proof of residency and Question		Email sent 01/06/2021	
	Daniel, Christina	Livescan		Email sent 01/06/2021	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 1/06/2021	
	Hall, Christopher	Proof of Residency		Email sent 01/06/2021	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 1/06/2021	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor/Questions		Email sent 01/06/2021	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 1/7/2021	Email sent 1/6/2021	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 1/6/2021	Email sent 1/6/2021	
	Jeremy Burns	Training/Question	Overturned 1/7/2021	Email sent 1/6/2021	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 01/06/2021	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency/Firearm Info	Overturned 1/6/2021	Email sent 1/6/2021	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 01/06/2021	
	Diane Armstrong	Proof of Residency	Overturned 1/7/2021	Email sent 01/06/2021	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor		Email sent 01/06/2021	
	Jeremy Burns	Training		Email sent 1/6/2021	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor		Email sent 1/6/2021	
	Jeremy Burns	Proof of Residence	Overturned 1/7/2021	Email sent 1/6/2021	
	Jeremy Burns	Training	Overturned 1/7/2021	Email sent 1/6/2021	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 1/6/2021	
	Taylor, Clyde	Question	Overturned 01/07/2021	Email sent 01/06/2021	
	Taylor, Clyde	Questions	Overturned 01/07/2021	Email sent 01/06/2021	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor/Livescan		Email sent 01/06/2021	
	Taylor, Clyde	Instructor		Email sent 01/06/2021	
	Hall, Christopher	Questions	Overturned 1/7/2021	Email sent 01/06/2021	
	Taylor, Clyde	Proof of Residency			
	Oros, Jason	Question		Email sent 1/6/2021	
	Oros, Jason	Instructor		Email sent 1/6/2021	
	Oros, Jason	Residency		Email sent 1/6/2021	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Instructor		Email sent 1/6/2021	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan/Instructor		Email sent 1/6/2021	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 1/6/2021	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Livescan		Email sent 1/6/2021	

Name of Applicant	Name of Employee Making Notification	REASON FOR DISAPPROVAL	FINAL ACTION	NOTES/STATUS	
[redacted]	Ricardo Amoroso	Question	Full Denial	Email sent 1/6/2021	
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 1/6/2021	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan		Email sent 1/7/2021	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 1/7/2021	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 1/7/2021	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan		Email sent 1/7/2021	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 01/07/2021	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 1/7/2021	
	Taylor, Clyde	Training		Enail sent 01/07/2021	
	Hall, Christopher	Question		Email sent 1/7/2021	
	Daniel, Christina	Training	Overturned 01/07/2021	Email sent 01/07/2021	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan		Email sent 1/7/2021	
	Monique Mitchell	Livescan		Email sent 1/7/2021	
	Daniel, Christina	Training	Overturned 01/07/2021	Email sent 1/7/2021	
	Monique Mitchell	Training		Email sent 1/7/2021	
	Hall, Christopher	Instructor		Email sent 1/7/2021	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 1/7/2021	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 01/07/2021	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan		Email sent 01/07/2021	
	Diane Armstrong	Livescan		Email sent 01/07/2021	
	Taylor, Clyde	Proof of Residency		Email sent 01/07/2021	
	Jeremy Burns	Livescan		Email sent 01/07/2021	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 01/07/2021	
	Daniel, Christina	Proof of Residency		Email sent 01/07/2021	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 1/7/2021	Email sent 1/07/2021	
	Brazill, James	Instructor	Overturned 1/7/2021	Email sent 1/7/2021	
	Hall, Christopher	Livescan		Email sent 1/7/2021	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan/Training		Email sent 01/07/2021	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 01/07/2021	
	Brazill, James	Questions		Email sent 1/7/2021	
	Brazill, James	Livescan		Email sent 1/7/2021	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan		Email sent 01/07/2021	
	Taylor, Clyde	Livescan			
	Ricardo Amoroso	Question		Email sent 1/7/2021	

Maryland Statistical Data[1]							
Year[2]	Homicides	Shooting Homicides	Handgun Homicides	Shooting Homicide Rate	Handgun Homicide Rate	Baltimore City Homicide Rate[3]	Recovered Handguns Used In Crime[4]
2009	440	308	299	5.40	5.24	37.26	4,359
2010	426	296	278	5.12	4.81	34.85	4,378
2011	398	272	265	4.66	4.54	31.27	4,515
2012	372	281	271	4.77	4.60	34.85	4,546
2014	363	245	231	4.09	3.86	33.84	4,487
2015	553	419	398	6.97	6.62	55.37	4,963
2016	534	402	368	6.68	6.11	51.42	5,291
2017	569	441	401	7.28	6.62	55.77	5,269
2018	489	452	401	7.48	6.64	51.04	6,832
2019	543	514	462	8.50	7.64	58.27	5,971

[1] All data except for the Baltimore City Homicide Rate & Recovered Handguns Used in Crime is from previously disclosed MD Uniform Crime Reports: 2009 (HQL_0002046), 2010 (HQL_0002252), 2011 (HQL_0002451), 2012 (HQL_0002652), 2014 (HQL_0003068), 2015 (HQL_0003274), 2016 (Crime in Maryland 2016 Uniform Crime Report pp. 14, 17 available at https://mdsp.maryland.gov/Document%20Downloads/Crime%20in%20Maryland%202016%20Uniform%20Crime%20Report.pdf), 2017 (Crime in Maryland 2017 Uniform Crime Report pp.14, 17 available at https://mdsp.maryland.gov/Document%20Downloads/2017%20Uniform%20Crime%20Report.pdf), 2018 (Crime in Maryland 2018 Uniform Crime Report pp. 12, 16 available at https://mdsp.maryland.gov/Document%20Downloads/Crime%20in%20Maryland%202018%20Uniform%20Crime%20Report.pdf), 2019 (Crime in Maryland 2019 Uniform Crime Report pp. 12, 16 available at https://mdsp.maryland.gov/Document%20Downloads/Crime%20In%20Maryland%202019%20Uniform%20Crime%20Report.pdf).

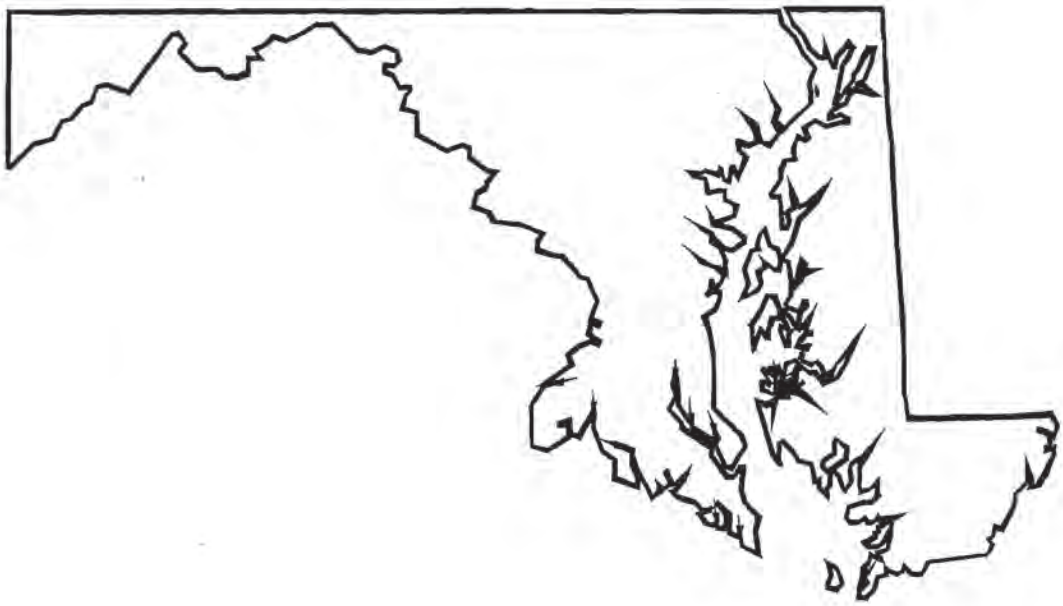
[2] Data for 2013 is omitted because the Handgun Qualification License took effect on October 1, 2013.

[3] Baltimore City Homicide data available online is from U.S. Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation, Criminal Justice Information Services Division, Crime in the United States: Maryland Offenses Known by Law Enforcement by City Tables: 2009 (available at https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2009); 2010 (available at https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/tables/table-8/10tbl08md.xls); 2011 (available at https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/table8statecuts/table_8_offenses_known_to_law_enforcement_maryland_by_city_2011.xls); 2012 (available at https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/8tabledatadecpdf/table-8-state-cuts/table_8_offenses_known_to_law_enforcement_by_maryland_by_city_2012.xls); 2014 (available at https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2014/crime-in-the-u.s.-2014/tables/table-8/table-8-by-state/Table_8_Offenses_Known_to_Law_Enforcement_by_Maryland_by_City_2014.xls); 2015 (available at https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2015/crime-in-the-u.s.-2015/tables/table-8/table-8-state-pieces/table_8_offenses_known_to_law_enforcement_maryland_by_city_2015.xls); 2016 (available at https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2016/crime-in-the-u.s.-2016/tables/table-6/table-6-state-cuts/maryland.xls); 2017 (available at https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2017/crime-in-the-u.s.-2017/tables/table-8/table-8-state-cuts/maryland.xls); 2018 (available at https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2018/crime-in-the-u.s.-2018/tables/table-8/table-8-state-cuts/maryland.xls); and 2019 (available at https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2019/crime-in-the-u.s.-2019/tables/table-8/table-8-state-cuts/maryland.xls).

[4] Recovered Handguns Used in Crime data available online is from U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, Office of Strategic Intelligence and Information, Maryland Firearms Tracing System Data Reports: 2009 (available at https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/docs/2009-trace-data-marylandpdf/download), 2010 (available at https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/docs/2010-trace-data-marylandpdf/download), 2011 (available at https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/docs/2011-trace-data-marylandpdf/download), 2012 (available at https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/docs/2012-trace-data-marylandpdf/download), 2014 (available at https://www.atf.gov/about/docs/report/maryland-firearms-trace-data-%E2%80%93-2014/download), 2015 (available at https://www.atf.gov/docs/163521-mdatfwebsite15pdf/download) 2016 (available at https://www.atf.gov/firearms/docs/undefined/2016tracestatsmarylandpdf/download), 2017 (available at https://www.atf.gov/docs/undefined/mdwebsite17183900pdf/download), 2018 (available at https://www.atf.gov/file/137146/download), 2019 (available at https://www.atf.gov/file/147101/download).

EXHIBIT 22

CRIME IN MARYLAND



2009 UNIFORM CRIME REPORT

GOVERNOR MARTIN O'MALLEY

LT. GOVERNOR ANTHONY G. BROWN

COLONEL TERRENCE B. SHERIDAN, SUPERINTENDENT

MARYLAND STATE POLICE

MURDER

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter is the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

VOLUME AND RATE

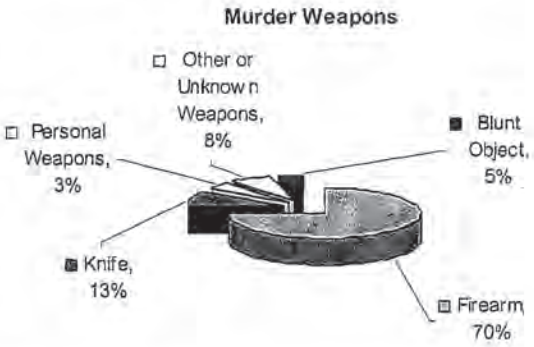
During 2009, a total of 440 murders were reported. This represents an 11 percent decrease over 2008. Murder accounted for one percent of all violent crime and less than one percent of the crime index. In 2009, there were 7.7 murders per 100,000 of population.

ANALYSIS OF MURDER

In 2009, 282 murders were cleared with seven percent of these clearances involving only juvenile offenders. A total of 319 persons were arrested for murder during 2009. A breakdown of persons arrested for murder was 91 percent male, nine percent female, 12 percent juvenile, 75 percent Black, 23 percent White and two percent consisting of American Indian and Asian.

During 2009, 193 of the murder victims were in the 18 to 29 age group, representing 44 percent of the total. There were 40 juvenile victims of murder, accounting for nine percent of the total murder victims.

Handguns were used in 68 percent of the reported murders in 2009. This represents a nine percent decrease in their use when compared to the handgun use in 2008. The next most used weapon was a knife, accounting for 13 percent of the reported murders in 2009. This represents a three percent decrease when compared to 2008.



Drug related murders accounted for one percent of the total in 2009, as compared to two percent in 2008.

Family members, as offenders in murder, accounted for ten percent while boyfriend or girlfriend (those not cohabitating) reflects one percent of the total reported. There was a 28 percent decrease in family-related murders, while boyfriend or girlfriend murders decreased 50 percent from 2008. Additionally, an acquaintance is listed in 17 percent of the

CRIME IN MARYLAND

2010 UNIFORM CRIME REPORT

GOVERNOR MARTIN O'MALLEY

LT. GOVERNOR ANTHONY G. BROWN

COLONEL TERRENCE B. SHERIDAN, SUPERINTENDENT

MARYLAND STATE POLICE

MURDER

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter is the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

VOLUME AND RATE

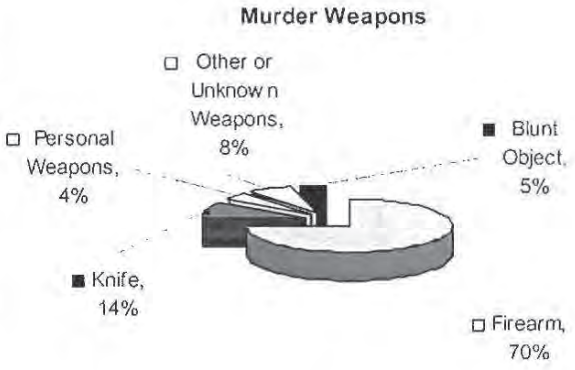
During 2010, a total of 426 murders were reported. This represents an three percent decrease over 2009. Murder accounted for one percent of all violent crime and less than one percent of the crime index. In 2010, there were 7.4 murders per 100,000 of population.

ANALYSIS OF MURDER

In 2010, 248 murders were cleared with four percent of these clearances involving only juvenile offenders. A total of 287 persons were arrested for murder during 2010. A breakdown of persons arrested for murder was 92 percent male, eight percent female, eight percent juvenile, 77 percent Black and 23 percent White. In 2010, there were no American Indians or Asians arrested for Murder.

During 2010, 183 of the murder victims were in the 18 to 29 age group, representing 43 percent of the total. There were 30 juvenile victims of murder, accounting for seven percent of the total murder victims.

Handguns were used in 65 percent of the reported murders in 2010. This represents a seven percent decrease in their use when compared to the handgun use in 2009. The next most used weapon was a knife, accounting for 14 percent of the reported murders in 2010. In 2009, knife accounted for 13 percent of the reported murders.



Drug related murders accounted for two percent of the total in 2010. In 2009, Drug related murders accounted for one percent of the total.

Family members, as offenders, accounted for ten percent of the total murders, a decrease of two percent from 2009. Of the family members as offenders, husband and wife or boyfriend and girlfriend (those who had cohabitated) reflects five percent of the total murders reported.

CRIME IN MARYLAND

2011 UNIFORM CRIME REPORT

GOVERNOR MARTIN O'MALLEY

LT. GOVERNOR ANTHONY G. BROWN

COLONEL MARCUS L. BROWN, SUPERINTENDENT

MARYLAND STATE POLICE

MURDER

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter is the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

VOLUME AND RATE

During 2011, a total of 398 murders were reported. This represents a six percent decrease over 2011. Murder accounted for one percent of all violent crime and less than one percent of the crime index. In 2011, there were 6.8 murders per 100,000 of population.

ANALYSIS OF MURDER

In 2011, 245 murders were cleared with two percent of these clearances involving only juvenile offenders. A total of 248 persons were arrested for murder during 2011. A breakdown of persons arrested for murder was 94 percent male, six percent female, four percent juvenile, 79 percent Black, 19 percent White and one percent American Indian and Asian.

During 2011, 187 of the murder victims were in the 18 to 29 age group, representing 47 percent of the total. There were 32 juvenile victims of murder, accounting for eight percent of the total murder victims.

Handguns were used in 67 percent of the reported murders in 2011. This represents a four percent decrease in their use when compared to the handgun use in 2010. The next most used weapon was a knife, accounting for 19 percent of the reported murders in 2011. In 2010, knife accounted for 14 percent of the reported murders.

Drug related murders accounted for three percent of the total in 2011. In 2010, Drug related murders accounted for two percent of the total.

Family members, as offenders, accounted for 11 percent of the total murders, a increase of five percent from 2010. Of the family members as offenders, husband and wife or boyfriend and girlfriend (those who had cohabitated) reflects six percent of the total murders reported.

CRIME IN MARYLAND

2012 UNIFORM CRIME REPORT

GOVERNOR MARTIN O'MALLEY

LT. GOVERNOR ANTHONY G. BROWN

COLONEL MARCUS L. BROWN, SUPERINTENDENT

MARYLAND STATE POLICE

MURDER

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter is the willful (non- negligent) killing of one human being by another.

VOLUME AND RATE

During 2012, a total of 372 murders were reported. This represents a seven percent decrease over 2011. Murder accounted for one percent of all violent crime and less than one percent of the crime index. In 2012, there were 6.3 murders per 100,000 of population.

ANALYSIS OF MURDER

In 2012, 228 murders were cleared with four percent of these clearances involving only juvenile offenders. A total of 257 persons were arrested for murder during 2012. A breakdown of persons arrested for murder was 93 percent male, seven percent female, five percent juvenile, 85 percent Black and 15 percent White.

During 2012, 169 of the murder victims were in the 18 to 29 age group, representing 45 percent of the total. There were 21 juvenile victims of murder, accounting for six percent of the total murder victims.

Handguns were used in 73 percent of the reported murders in 2012. This represents a two percent increase in their use when compared to the handgun use in 2011. The next most used weapon was a knife, accounting for 13 percent of the reported murders in 2012. In 2011, knife accounted for 19 percent of the reported murders.

Drug related murders accounted for three percent of the total in 2012, the same as in 2011.

Family members, as offenders, accounted for 12 percent of the total murders, an increase of one percent from 2011. Of the family members as offenders, husband and wife or boyfriend and girlfriend (those who had cohabitated) reflect five percent of the total murders reported.

Additionally, an acquaintance is listed in 18 percent of the murders reported in 2012. Strangers and unknown relationships accounted for two other large categories, 17 percent and 75 percent respectively.

In 38 percent of the murders, the offenders are unknown and not described. When the race of the victim and offender is known, the offender is most often someone of the same race.

CRIME IN MARYLAND

2014 UNIFORM CRIME REPORT

GOVERNOR LARRY HOGAN

LT. GOVERNOR BOYD K. RUTHERFORD

COLONEL WILLIAM M. PALLOZZI

MARYLAND STATE POLICE

MURDER

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter is the willful (non- negligent) killing of one human being by another.

VOLUME AND RATE

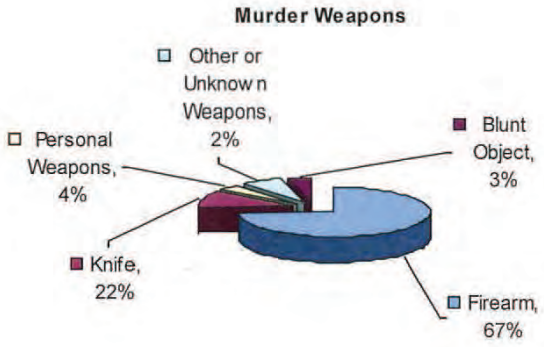
During 2014, a total of 363 murders were reported. This represents a 6.2 percent decrease over 2013. Murder accounted for one percent of all violent crime and less than one percent of the crime index. In 2014, there were 6.1 murders per 100,000 of population.

ANALYSIS OF MURDER

In 2014, 221 murders were cleared with two percent of these clearances involving only juvenile offenders. A total of 241 persons were arrested for murder during 2014. A breakdown of persons arrested for murder was 88 percent male, 12 percent female, seven percent juvenile, 71 percent Black and 28 percent White and one person consisting of American Indian and Asian.

During 2014, 150 of the murder victims were in the 18 to 29 age group, representing 41 percent of the total. There were 30 juvenile victims of murder, accounting for eight percent of the total murder victims.

Handguns were used in 64 percent of the reported murders in 2014. This represents a 14 percent decrease in their use when compared to the handgun use in 2013. The next most used weapon was a knife, accounting for 22 percent of the reported murders in 2014. In 2013, knife accounted for 16 percent of the reported murders.



Drug related murders accounted for three percent of the total in 2014. In 2013, drug related murders accounted for two percent of the total.

Family members, as offenders, accounted for 15 percent of the total murders, an increase of eight percent from 2013. Of the family members as offenders, husband and wife or boyfriend and girlfriend (those who had cohabitated) reflect seven percent of the total murders reported.

Additionally, an acquaintance is listed in 13 percent of the murders reported in 2014. Strangers and unknown relationships accounted for two other large categories with 42 percent and 37 percent respectively.

CRIME IN MARYLAND

2015 UNIFORM CRIME REPORT

GOVERNOR LARRY HOGAN

LT. GOVERNOR BOYD K. RUTHERFORD

COLONEL WILLIAM M. PALLOZZI

MARYLAND STATE POLICE

MURDER

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter is the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

VOLUME AND RATE

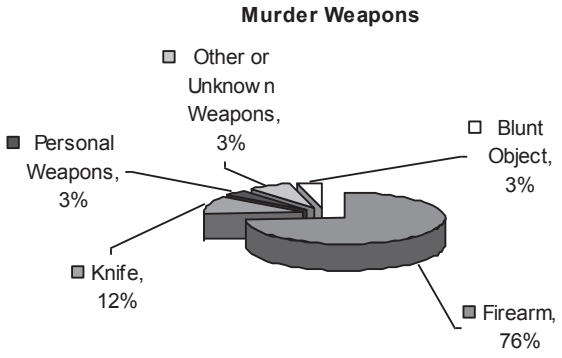
During 2015, a total of 553 murders were reported. This represents a 52.3 percent increase, over 2014. Murder accounted for two percent of all violent crime and less than one percent of the crime index. In 2015, there were 9.2 murders per 100,000 of population.

ANALYSIS OF MURDER

In 2015, 251 murders were cleared with five percent of these clearances involving only juvenile offenders. A total of 290 persons were arrested for murder during 2015. A breakdown of persons arrested for murder was 89 percent male, 11 percent female, seven percent juvenile, 77 percent Black, 22 percent White and less than one percent consisting of American Indian, Asian and Pacific Islander.

During 2015, 253 of the murder victims were in the 18 to 29 age group, representing 46 percent of the total. There were 43 juvenile victims of murder, accounting for eight percent of the total murder victims.

Handguns were used in 72 percent of the reported murders in 2015. This represents a 72 percent increase in their use when compared to the handgun use in 2014. The next most used weapon was a knife, accounting for 12 percent of the reported murders in 2015. In 2014, knife accounted for 22 percent of the reported murders.



Drug related murders accounted for one percent of the total in 2015. In 2014, drug related murders accounted for three percent of the total.

Family members, as offenders, accounted for 11 percent of the total murders, an increase of 13 percent from 2014. Of the family members as offenders, husband and wife or boyfriend and girlfriend (those who had lived together) reflect three percent of the total murders reported.

Additionally, an acquaintance is listed in 16 percent of the murders reported in 2015. Strangers and unknown relationships accounted for two other large categories with 9 percent and 72 percent respectively.

CRIME IN MARYLAND

2016 UNIFORM CRIME REPORT

GOVERNOR LARRY HOGAN

LT. GOVERNOR BOYD K. RUTHERFORD

COLONEL WILLIAM M. PALLOZZI

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE

MURDER

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter is the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

VOLUME AND RATE

During 2016, a total of 534 murders were reported. This represents a 3.4 percent decrease, over 2015. Murder accounted for two percent of all violent crime and less than one percent of the crime index. In 2016, there were 8.9 murders per 100,000 of population.

ANALYSIS OF MURDER

In 2016, 271 murders were cleared with three percent of these clearances involving only juvenile offenders. A total of 313 persons were arrested for murder during 2016. A breakdown of persons arrested for murder was 92 percent male, eight percent female, four percent juvenile, 78 percent Black, 21 percent White and one percent consisting of American Indian, Asian and Pacific Islander.

During 2016, 260 of the murder victims were in the 18 to 29 age group, representing 49 percent of the total. There were 27 juvenile victims of murder, accounting for five percent of the total murder victims.

Firearms were used in 69 percent of the reported murders in 2016. This represents a three percent decrease in their use when compared to firearm use in 2015. The next most used weapon was a knife, accounting for 12 percent of the reported murders in 2016. In 2015, knife also accounted for 12 percent of the reported murders.

Drug related murders accounted for one percent of the total in 2016. In 2015, drug related murders also accounted for one percent of the total.

Family members, as offenders, accounted for 11 percent of the total murders in both 2015 as well as 2016. Of the family members as offenders, husband and wife or boyfriend and girlfriend (those who had lived together) reflect four percent of the total murders reported.

Additionally, an acquaintance is listed in nine percent of the murders reported in 2016. Strangers and unknown relationships accounted for two other large categories with nine percent and 78 percent respectively.

POPULATION:
PERIOD 1: 6,006,401
PERIOD 2: 6,016,447

ANNUAL
MURDER BREAKDOWN REPORT
STATE OF MARYLAND

COMPARISON PERIODS:
PERIOD 1 (P.1): 01/2015 TO 12/2015
PERIOD 2 (P.2): 01/2016 TO 12/2016

TOTAL COUNTS		PERIOD 1 RATE	PERIOD 1 COUNT	PERIOD 2 RATE	PERIOD 2 COUNT	% CHANGE OF COUNT
ACTUAL		9.20	553	8.87	534	3.4%-
JUSTIFIABLE		0.36	22	0.14	9	59.1%-

BY RACE, ETHN		VICTIMS RATE	VICTIMS # OF ACTUALS	VICTIMS % OF TOTAL	VICTIMS % CHANGE	OFFENDERS RATE	OFFENDERS # OF ACTUALS	OFFENDERS % OF TOTAL	OFFENDERS % CHANGE
White	P.1	1.59	96	17.3%		1.41	85	15.3%	
	P.2	1.41	85	15.9%	11.5%-	1.06	64	11.9%	24.7%-
Black	P.1	7.47	449	81.1%		4.02	242	43.7%	
	P.2	7.41	446	83.5%	0.7%-	3.15	190	35.5%	21.5%-
Asian	P.1	0.06	4	0.7%		0.03	2	0.3%	
	P.2	0.03	2	0.3%	50.0%-	0.09	6	1.1%	200.0%+
American Indian	P.1	0.00	0	0.0%		0.00	0	0.0%	
	P.2	0.00	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.00	0	0.0%	0.0%
Pacific	P.1	0.00	0	0.0%		0.00	0	0.0%	
	P.2	0.00	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.00	0	0.0%	0.0%
Unknown Race	P.1	0.06	4	0.7%		5.34	321	58.0%	
	P.2	0.01	1	0.1%	75.0%-	5.63	339	63.4%	5.6%+
Hispanic	P.1	0.43	26	4.7%		0.19	12	2.1%	
	P.2	0.28	17	3.1%	34.6%-	0.08	5	0.9%	58.3%-
NonHispn	P.1	8.30	499	90.2%		4.67	281	50.8%	
	P.2	8.22	495	92.6%	0.8%-	3.50	211	39.5%	24.9%-
Unknown	P.1	0.46	28	5.0%		5.62	338	61.1%	
	P.2	0.36	22	4.1%	21.4%-	6.14	370	69.2%	9.5%+

BY AGE GROUPS		VICTIMS RATE	VICTIMS # OF ACTUALS	VICTIMS % OF TOTAL	VICTIMS % CHANGE	OFFENDERS RATE	OFFENDERS # OF ACTUALS	OFFENDERS % OF TOTAL	OFFENDERS % CHANGE
Under 18	P.1	0.71	43	7.7%		0.26	16	2.8%	
	P.2	0.44	27	5.0%	37.2%-	0.26	16	2.9%	0.0%
18 - 21	P.1	1.14	69	12.4%		0.88	53	9.5%	
	P.2	1.34	81	15.1%	17.4%+	0.91	55	10.2%	3.8%+
22 - 29	P.1	3.06	184	33.2%		1.66	100	18.0%	
	P.2	2.97	179	33.5%	2.7%-	1.49	90	16.8%	10.0%-
30 & over	P.1	4.27	257	46.4%		1.71	103	18.6%	
	P.2	4.05	244	45.6%	5.1%-	1.51	91	17.0%	11.7%-
Unknown	P.1	0.00	0	0.0%		6.29	378	68.3%	
	P.2	0.04	3	0.5%	N/A	5.76	347	64.9%	

*NOTE: "RATE" = NUMBER OF MURDERS PER 100,000 POPULATION.

WEAPON USED		RATE	# OF ACTUALS	% OF TOTAL	% CHANGE
FIREARMS	P.1	6.97	419	75.7%	
	P.2	6.68	402	75.2%	4.1%-
A.TYPE UNKNOWN	P.1	0.14	9	1.6%	
	P.2	0.48	29	5.4%	222.2%+
B.HANDGUN	P.1	6.62	398	71.9%	
	P.2	6.11	368	68.9%	7.5%-
C.RIFLE	P.1	0.08	5	0.9%	
	P.2	0.03	2	0.3%	60.0%-
D.SHOTGUN	P.1	0.09	6	1.0%	
	P.2	0.03	2	0.3%	66.7%-
E.OTHER GUN	P.1	0.01	1	0.1%	
	P.2	0.01	1	0.1%	0.0%
KNIFE	P.1	1.08	65	11.7%	
	P.2	1.06	64	11.9%	1.5%-
BLUNT OBJECT	P.1	0.28	17	3.0%	
	P.2	0.21	13	2.4%	23.5%-
PERSONAL WEAPON	P.1	0.31	19	3.4%	
	P.2	0.36	22	4.1%	15.8%+
POISON	P.1	0.00	0	0.0%	
	P.2	0.01	1	0.1%	N/A N
EXPLOSIVES	P.1	0.00	0	0.0%	
	P.2	0.00	0	0.0%	0.0%
FIRE	P.1	0.01	1	0.1%	
	P.2	0.04	3	0.5%	200.0%+
NARCOTICS	P.1	0.01	1	0.1%	
	P.2	0.00	0	0.0%	100.0%-
DROWNING	P.1	0.00	0	0.0%	
	P.2	0.00	0	0.0%	0.0%
STRANGU-LATION	P.1	0.09	6	1.0%	
	P.2	0.06	4	0.7%	33.3%-
ASPHYX-IATION	P.1	0.09	6	1.0%	
	P.2	0.00	0	0.0%	100.0%-
OTHER WEAPONS	P.1	0.31	19	3.4%	
	P.2	0.41	25	4.6%	31.6%+

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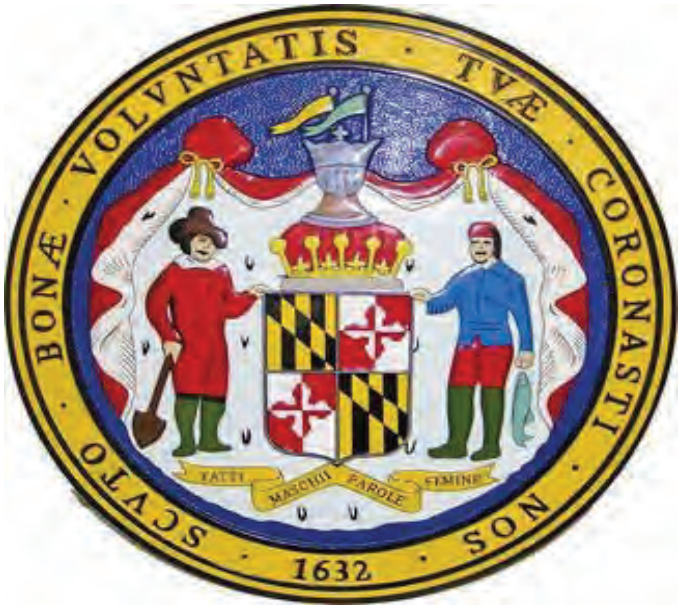
CRIME IN MARYLAND



2017 UNIFORM CRIME REPORT

GOVERNOR LARRY HOGAN

LT. GOVERNOR BOYD K. RUTHERFORD

COLONEL WILLIAM M. PALLOZZI

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE

MURDER

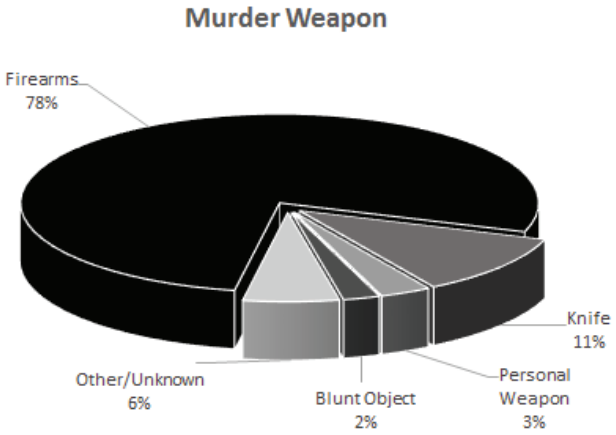
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter is the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

VOLUME AND RATE

During 2017, a total of 569 murders were reported. This represents a 6.5 percent increase, over 2016. Murder accounted for two percent of all violent crime and less than one percent of the crime index. In 2017, there were 9.4 murders per 100,000 of population.

ANALYSIS OF MURDER

In 2017, 339 murders were cleared with two percent of these clearances involving only juvenile offenders. A total of 342 persons were arrested for murder during 2017. A breakdown of persons arrested for murder was 87 percent male, 13 percent female, four percent juvenile, 73 percent Black, 26 percent White and less than one percent consisting of American Indian, Asian and Pacific Islander.



During 2017, 258 of the murder victims were in the 18 to 29 age group, representing 45 percent of the total. There were 43 juvenile victims of murder, accounting for eight percent of the total murder victims. Firearms were used in 78 percent of the reported murders in 2017. This represents a nine percent increase in their use when compared to the use of firearms in 2016. The next most used weapon was a knife, accounting for 11 percent of the reported murders in 2017. In 2016, knife accounted for 12 percent of the reported murders.

Drug related murders accounted for four percent of the total in 2017. In 2016, drug related murders accounted for one percent of the total.

Family members, as offenders, accounted for seven percent of the total murders in 2017, compared to 11 percent in 2016. Of the family members as offenders, husband and wife or boyfriend and girlfriend (those who had lived together) reflect two percent of the total murders reported.

Additionally, an acquaintance is listed in 14 percent of the murders reported in 2017. Strangers and unknown relationships accounted for two other large categories with 10 percent and 81 percent respectively.

POPULATION:
PERIOD 1: 6,016,447
PERIOD 2: 6,052,177

ANNUAL MURDER BREAKDOWN REPORT STATE OF MARYLAND

COMPARISON PERIODS:
PERIOD 1 (P.1): 01/2016 TO 12/2016
PERIOD 2 (P.2): 01/2017 TO 12/2017

TOTAL COUNTS		PERIOD 1 RATE	PERIOD 1 COUNT	PERIOD 2 RATE	PERIOD 2 COUNT	% CHANGE OF COUNT
ACTUAL		8.87	534	9.40	569	6.6%+
JUSTIFIABLE		0.14	9	0.33	20	122.2%+

BY RACE, ETHN		VICTIMS RATE	VICTIMS # OF ACTUALS	VICTIMS % OF TOTAL	VICTIMS % CHANGE	OFFENDERS RATE	OFFENDERS # OF ACTUALS	OFFENDERS % OF TOTAL	OFFENDERS % CHANGE
White	P.1	1.41	85	15.9%		1.06	64	11.9%	
	P.2	1.68	102	17.9%	20.0%+	1.30	79	13.8%	23.4%+
Black	P.1	7.41	446	83.5%		3.15	190	35.5%	
	P.2	7.55	457	80.3%	2.5%+	5.03	305	53.6%	60.5%+
Asian	P.1	0.03	2	0.3%		0.09	6	1.1%	
	P.2	0.14	9	1.5%	350.0%+	0.03	2	0.3%	66.7%-
American Indian	P.1	0.00	0	0.0%		0.00	0	0.0%	
	P.2	0.00	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.00	0	0.0%	0.0%
Pacific	P.1	0.00	0	0.0%		0.00	0	0.0%	
	P.2	0.00	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.00	0	0.0%	0.0%
Unknown Race	P.1	0.01	1	0.1%		5.63	339	63.4%	
	P.2	0.01	1	0.1%	0.0%	4.75	288	50.6%	15.0%-
Hispanic	P.1	0.28	17	3.1%		0.08	5	0.9%	
	P.2	0.56	34	5.9%	100.0%+	0.36	22	3.8%	340.0%+
NonHispn	P.1	8.22	495	92.6%		3.50	211	39.5%	
	P.2	8.45	512	89.9%	3.4%+	5.55	336	59.0%	59.2%+
Unknown	P.1	0.36	22	4.1%		6.14	370	69.2%	
	P.2	0.38	23	4.0%	4.5%+	4.89	296	52.0%	20.0%-

BY AGE GROUPS		VICTIMS RATE	VICTIMS # OF ACTUALS	VICTIMS % OF TOTAL	VICTIMS % CHANGE	OFFENDERS RATE	OFFENDERS # OF ACTUALS	OFFENDERS % OF TOTAL	OFFENDERS % CHANGE
Under 18	P.1	0.44	27	5.0%		0.26	16	2.9%	
	P.2	0.71	43	7.5%	59.3%+	0.28	17	2.9%	6.3%+
18 - 21	P.1	1.34	81	15.1%		0.91	55	10.2%	
	P.2	1.05	64	11.2%	21.0%-	1.05	64	11.2%	16.4%+
22 - 29	P.1	2.97	179	33.5%		1.49	90	16.8%	
	P.2	3.20	194	34.0%	8.4%+	1.68	102	17.9%	13.3%+
30 & over	P.1	4.05	244	45.6%		1.51	91	17.0%	
	P.2	4.39	266	46.7%	9.0%+	1.76	107	18.8%	17.6%+
Unknown	P.1	0.04	3	0.5%		5.76	347	64.9%	
	P.2	0.03	2	0.3%	33.3%-	6.34	384	67.4%	10.7%+

*NOTE: "RATE" = NUMBER OF MURDERS PER 100,000 POPULATION.

WEAPON USED		RATE	# OF ACTUALS	% OF TOTAL	% CHANGE
FIREARMS	P.1	6.68	402	75.2%	
	P.2	7.28	441	77.5%	9.7%+
A.TYPE UNKNOWN	P.1	0.48	29	5.4%	
	P.2	0.44	27	4.7%	6.9%-
B.HANDGUN	P.1	6.11	368	68.9%	
	P.2	6.62	401	70.4%	9.0%+
C.RIFLE	P.1	0.03	2	0.3%	
	P.2	0.08	5	0.8%	150.0%+
D.SHOTGUN	P.1	0.03	2	0.3%	
	P.2	0.11	7	1.2%	250.0%+
E.OTHER GUN	P.1	0.01	1	0.1%	
	P.2	0.01	1	0.1%	0.0%
KNIFE	P.1	1.06	64	11.9%	
	P.2	1.04	63	11.0%	1.6%-
BLUNT OBJECT	P.1	0.21	13	2.4%	
	P.2	0.21	13	2.2%	0.0%
PERSONAL WEAPON	P.1	0.36	22	4.1%	
	P.2	0.29	18	3.1%	18.2%-
POISON	P.1	0.01	1	0.1%	
	P.2	0.00	0	0.0%	100.0%-
EXPLOSIVES	P.1	0.00	0	0.0%	
	P.2	0.00	0	0.0%	0.0%
FIRE	P.1	0.04	3	0.5%	
	P.2	0.04	3	0.5%	0.0%
NARCOTICS	P.1	0.00	0	0.0%	
	P.2	0.06	4	0.7%	N/A N
DROWNING	P.1	0.00	0	0.0%	
	P.2	0.00	0	0.0%	0.0%
STRANGU-LATION	P.1	0.06	4	0.7%	
	P.2	0.08	5	0.8%	25.0%+
ASPHYX-IATION	P.1	0.00	0	0.0%	
	P.2	0.04	3	0.5%	N/A N
OTHER WEAPONS	P.1	0.41	25	4.6%	
	P.2	0.31	19	3.3%	24.0%-

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CRIME IN MARYLAND

2018 UNIFORM CRIME REPORT

GOVERNOR LARRY HOGAN

LT. GOVERNOR BOYD K. RUTHERFORD

COLONEL WOODROW W. JONES III

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE

MURDER

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter is the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

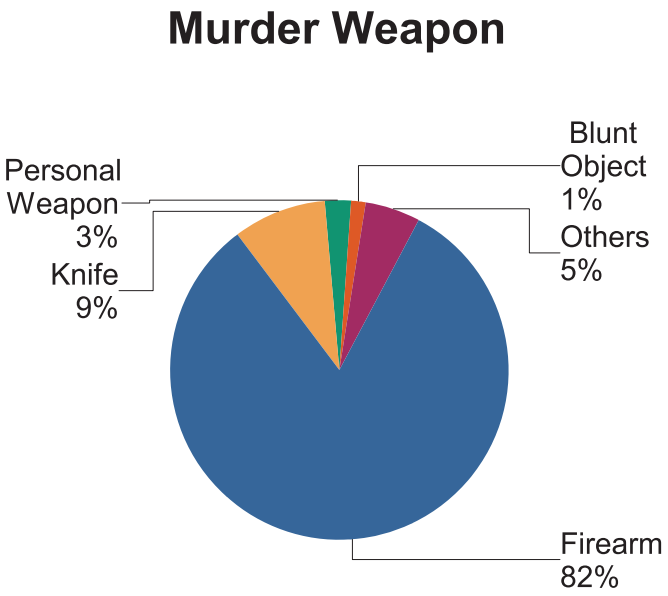
VOLUME AND RATE

During 2018, a total of 489 murders were reported. This represents a -14.1 percent change from 2017. Murder accounted for 1.7 percent of all violent crime and 0.3 percent of the crime index. In 2018, there were 8.1 murders per 100,000 of population.

ANALYSIS OF MURDER

In 2018, 286 murders were cleared with 5.2 percent of these clearances involving only juvenile offenders. A total of 268 persons were arrested for murder during 2018. A breakdown of persons arrested for murder is: 90.3 percent male; 9.7 percent female; 8.2 percent juvenile; 77.2 percent Black; 21.6 percent White and 1.1 percent consisting of American Indian, Asian and Pacific Islander.

During 2018, 209 of the murder victims were in the 18 to 29 age group, representing 42.7 percent of the total. There were 27 juvenile victims of murder, accounting for 5.5 percent of the total murder victims. Firearms were used in 82.0 percent of the reported murders in 2018. This represents a 2.5 percent change in their use when compared to the use of firearms in 2017. Knives accounted for 8.7 percent of the reported murders in 2018, a -23.8 percent change of the reported knife related murders in 2017.



Drug related murders accounted for 2.7 percent of the total in 2018. In 2017, drug related murders accounted for 3.9 percent of the total.

Family members, as offenders, accounted for 7.6 percent of the total murders in 2018, compared to 6.2 percent in 2017. Of the family members as offenders, husband and wife or boyfriend and girlfriend (those who had lived together) reflect 2.0 percent of the total murders reported.

Additionally, an acquaintance is listed in 14.5 percent of the murders reported in 2018. Strangers and unknown relationships accounted for 10.7 percent and 62.1 percent respectively.

MURDER BREAKDOWN REPORT
WEAPON INVOLVED IN MURDER

		RATE	# OF ACTUALS	% OF TOTAL	% CHANGE
FIREARMS	2017	7.29	441	77.50%	
	2018	7.48	452	82.03%	2.49%
TYPE UNKNOWN	2017	0.45	27	4.75%	
	2018	0.53	32	5.81%	18.52%
HANDGUN	2017	6.63	401	70.47%	
	2018	6.64	401	72.78%	0.00%
RIFLE	2017	0.08	5	0.88%	
	2018	0.10	6	1.09%	20.00%
SHOTGUN	2017	0.12	7	1.23%	
	2018	0.20	12	2.18%	71.43%
OTHER GUN	2017	0.02	1	0.18%	
	2018	0.02	1	0.18%	0.00%
KNIFE	2017	1.04	63	11.07%	
	2018	0.79	48	8.71%	-23.81%
BLUNT OBJECT	2017	0.21	13	2.28%	
	2018	0.13	8	1.45%	-38.46%
PERSONAL WEAPON	2017	0.30	18	3.16%	
	2018	0.23	14	2.54%	-22.22%
POISON	2017	0.00	0	0.00%	
	2018	0.00	0	0.00%	
EXPLOSIVES	2017	0.00	0	0.00%	
	2018	0.00	0	0.00%	
FIRE	2017	0.05	3	0.53%	
	2018	0.02	1	0.18%	-66.67%

NOTE: "Rate" = Number of murders per 100,000 population rounded to the nearest hundredth

CRIME IN MARYLAND

2019 UNIFORM CRIME REPORT

GOVERNOR LARRY HOGAN

LT. GOVERNOR BOYD K. RUTHERFORD

COLONEL WOODROW W. JONES III

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE

MURDER

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter is the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

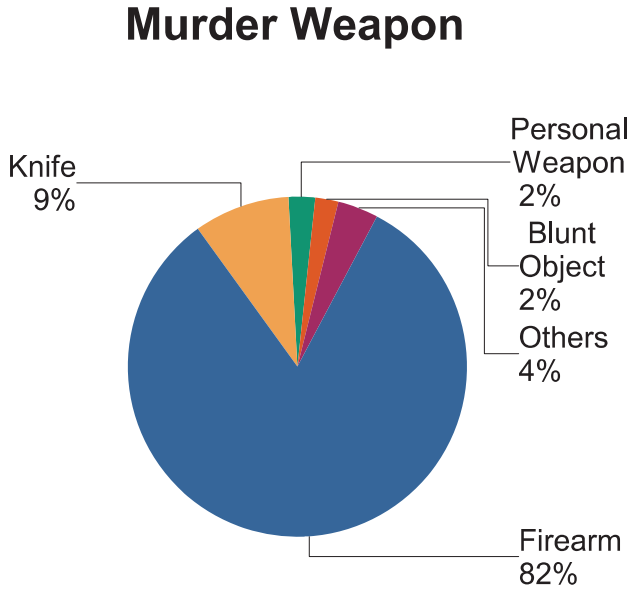
VOLUME AND RATE

During 2019, a total of 543 murders were reported. This represents a 11.0 percent change from 2018. Murder accounted for 2.0 percent of all violent crime and 0.4 percent of the crime index. In 2019, there were 9.0 murders per 100,000 of population.

ANALYSIS OF MURDER

In 2019, 243 murders were cleared with 3.3 percent of these clearances involving only juvenile offenders. A total of 236 persons were arrested for murder during 2019. A breakdown of persons arrested for murder is: 91.9 percent male; 8.1 percent female; 5.9 percent juvenile; 72.9 percent Black; 26.7 percent White and 0.4 percent consisting of American Indian, Asian and Pacific Islander.

During 2019, 251 of the murder victims were in the 18 to 29 age group, representing 46.2 percent of the total. There were 29 juvenile victims of murder, accounting for 5.3 percent of the total murder victims. Firearms were used in 82.2 percent of the reported murders in 2019. This represents a 13.7 percent change in their use when compared to the use of firearms in 2018. Knives accounted for 9.1 percent of the reported murders in 2019, an 18.8 percent change of the reported knife related murders in 2018.



Drug related murders accounted for 1.7 percent of the total in 2019. In 2018, drug related murders accounted for 2.7 percent of the total.

Family members, as offenders, accounted for 4.8 percent of the total murders in 2019, compared to 7.6 percent in 2018. Of the family members as offenders, husband and wife or boyfriend and girlfriend (those who had lived together) reflect 0.6 percent of the total murders reported.

Additionally, an acquaintance is listed in 13.0 percent of the murders reported in 2019. Strangers and unknown relationships accounted for 5.4 percent and 70.7 percent respectively.

MURDER BREAKDOWN REPORT
WEAPON INVOLVED IN MURDER

		RATE	# OF ACTUALS	% OF TOTAL	% CHANGE
FIREARMS	2018	7.48	452	82.03%	
	2019	8.50	514	82.24%	13.72%
TYPE UNKNOWN	2018	0.53	32	5.81%	
	2019	0.73	44	7.04%	37.50%
HANDGUN	2018	6.64	401	72.78%	
	2019	7.64	462	73.92%	15.21%
RIFLE	2018	0.10	6	1.09%	
	2019	0.05	3	0.48%	-50.00%
SHOTGUN	2018	0.20	12	2.18%	
	2019	0.07	4	0.64%	-66.67%
OTHER GUN	2018	0.02	1	0.18%	
	2019	0.02	1	0.16%	0.00%
KNIFE	2018	0.79	48	8.71%	
	2019	0.94	57	9.12%	18.75%
BLUNT OBJECT	2018	0.13	8	1.45%	
	2019	0.25	15	2.40%	87.50%
PERSONAL WEAPON	2018	0.23	14	2.54%	
	2019	0.25	15	2.40%	7.14%
POISON	2018	0.00	0	0.00%	
	2019	0.00	0	0.00%	
EXPLOSIVES	2018	0.00	0	0.00%	
	2019	0.00	0	0.00%	
FIRE	2018	0.02	1	0.18%	
	2019	0.05	3	0.48%	200.00%

NOTE: "Rate" = Number of murders per 100,000 population rounded to the nearest hundredth

MARYLAND
Offenses Known to Law Enforcement
by State by City, 2009

Data Declaration Download Excel Download Excel of Entire Table

City	Population	Violent crime	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime	Bu
Aberdeen	14,003	89	1	7	36	45	567	
Annapolis	36,586	243	4	9	82	148	980	
Baltimore	638,755	9,664	238	158	3,707	5,561	29,163	
Baltimore City Sheriff		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bel Air	9,824	63	0	3	11	49	457	
Berlin	4,111	16	0	0	3	13	116	
Berwyn Heights	2,929	8	0	0	7	1	91	
Bladensburg	7,557	89	1	2	48	38	486	
Boonsboro	3,463	0	0	0	0	0	24	

Table 8

MARYLAND

Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by State by City, 2010

Data Declaration (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/tables/table-8/10tbl08md.xls/@@template-layout-view?override-view=data-declaration)

Download Excel (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/tables/table-8/10tbl08md.xls/output.xls)

Table 8 State Listing (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/tables/10tbl08.xls/view)

City	Population	Violent crime	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson[1]
Aberdeen	14,198	86	0	5	35	46	627	69	527	31	3
Annapolis	37,180	226	4	7	91	124	1,101	197	800	104	9
Baltimore	639,929	9,316	223	265	3,336	5,492	28,280	7,573	16,298	4,409	321
Baltimore City Sheriff		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bel Air	9,894	45	1	0	11	33	453	34	407	12	3
Berlin	4,125	3	0	1	1	1	110	28	82	0	1
Berwyn Heights	2,997	9	0	0	7	2	128	34	85	9	0
Bladensburg	7,732	93	1	2	44	46	521	123	271	127	0
Boonsboro	3,417	0	0	0	0	0	18	3	14	1	0
Bowie	53,840	106	1	2	57	46	1,044	212	715	117	2
Brentwood	2,853	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	2	0
Brunswick	5,338	2	0	0	0	2	86	16	70	0	0
Cambridge	12,167	140	1	7	47	85	566	107	442	17	4
Capitol Heights	4,188	11	0	0	8	3	73	16	35	22	0
Centreville	3,766	7	0	0	1	6	59	9	49	1	0
Chestertown	5,101	30	0	2	8	20	175	54	112	9	1

CIUS Home (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/index-page)

Offenses Known to Law Enforcement (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/offenses-known-to-law-

Violent Crime (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/violent-crime/violent-crime)

Property Crime (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/property-crime/property-crime)

Clearances (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/clearances)

Persons Arrested (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/persons-arrested/persons-arrested)

Police Employee Data (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/police-employee-data)

About CIUS (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/about-cius)

Table 8

MARYLAND
Offenses Known to Law Enforcement
by City, 2011

Data Declaration (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/table8statecuts/table_8_offenses_known_to_law_enforcement_maryland_by_city_2011.xls/@@template-layout-view?override-view=data-declaration)

Download Excel (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/table8statecuts/table_8_offenses_known_to_law_enforcement_maryland_by_city_2011.xls/output.xls)

Table 8 State Listing (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/tables/table_8_offenses_known_to_law_enforcement_by_state_by_city_2011.xls/view)

City	Population	Violent crime	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson[1]
Aberdeen	15,101	79	1	4	34	40	590	102	458	30	9
Annapolis	38,758	176	1	8	71	96	1,034	186	779	69	8
Baltimore	626,848	8,885	196	341	3,457	4,891	29,824	8,615	17,010	4,199	307
Baltimore City Sheriff		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bel Air	10,216	50	0	0	7	43	377	32	339	6	4
Berlin	4,528	4	0	1	1	2	140	29	111	0	0
Berwyn Heights	3,153	4	0	0	1	3	77	13	58	6	0
Bladensburg	9,235	99	2	6	40	51	444	100	234	110	0
Boonsboro	3,368	1	0	0	0	1	21	7	11	3	0
Bowie	55,246	79	0	2	45	32	834	185	589	60	1
Brentwood	3,075	2	0	0	0	2	18	3	14	1	0
Brunswick	5,926	3	0	0	0	3	79	17	59	3	0
Cambridge	12,443	97	0	7	16	74	639	111	506	22	0

CIUS Home (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/cius_home)

Offenses Known to Law Enforcement (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/offenses-known-to-

Violent Crime (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/violent-crime/violent-crime)

Property Crime (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/property-crime/property-crime)

Clearances (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/clearances)

Persons Arrested (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/persons-arrested/persons-arrested)

Police Employee Data (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/police_employee_data/police-empolyee-data)

About CIUS (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/resource-pages/about-cius/about-cius)

Table 8

MARYLAND

Offenses Known to Law Enforcement
by City, 2012

Data Declaration (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/8tabledatadecpdf/table-8-state-cuts/table_8_offenses_known_to_law_enforcement_by_maryland_by_city_2012.xls/@@template-layout-view?override-view=data-declaration)

Download Excel (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/8tabledatadecpdf/table-8-state-cuts/table_8_offenses_known_to_law_enforcement_by_maryland_by_city_2012.xls/output.xls)

Table 8 State Listing (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/tables/8tabledatadecpdf/table_8_offenses_known_to_law_enforcement_by_state_by_city_2012.xls/view)

City	Population	Violent crime	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson[1]
Aberdeen	15,208	75	0	7	34	34	464	92	338	34	4
Annapolis	39,255	177	2	4	54	117	1,042	185	775	82	8
Baltimore	625,474	8,789	218	315	3,605	4,651	29,149	7,770	17,397	3,982	242
Baltimore City Sheriff		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bel Air	10,285	40	1	1	4	34	366	27	331	8	2
Berlin	4,534	8	0	1	2	5	119	28	90	1	0
Berwyn Heights	3,181	10	1	0	5	4	49	13	34	2	0
Bladensburg	9,322	93	2	3	47	41	469	106	266	97	0
Boonsboro	3,386	0	0	0	0	0	15	3	12	0	1
Bowie	55,765	79	1	0	38	40	906	175	678	53	5
Brentwood	3,104	4	0	0	1	3	30	11	16	3	0
Brunswick	6,014	5	0	0	1	4	104	16	87	1	2
Cambridge	12,454	128	1	9	33	85	706	126	554	26	7
Capitol Heights	4,419	10	0	0	1	9	58	14	35	9	0

Table 8

MARYLAND
Offenses Known to Law Enforcement

by City, 2014

Data Declaration (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2014/crime-in-the-u.s.-2014/tables/table-8/table-8-by-state/Table_8_Offenses_Known_to_Law_Enforcement_by_Maryland_by_City_2014.xls/@@template-layout-view?override-view=data-declaration)

Download Excel (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2014/crime-in-the-u.s.-2014/tables/table-8/table-8-by-state/Table_8_Offenses_Known_to_Law_Enforcement_by_Maryland_by_City_2014.xls/output.xls)

Table 8 State Listing (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2014/crime-in-the-u.s.-2014/tables/table-8/Table_8_Offenses_Known_to_Law_Enforcement_by_State_by_City_2014.xls/view)

City	Population	Violent crime	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape (revised definition)[1]	Rape (legacy definition)[2]	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Aberdeen	15,157	71	0		9	27	35	496	59	428	9	1
Annapolis	38,803	194	1		4	66	123	949	176	715	58	7
Baltimore	623,513	8,346	211		245	3,677	4,213	29,420	6,926	18,008	4,486	213
Baltimore City Sheriff		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bel Air	10,338	30	0		2	5	23	316	29	283	4	1
Berlin	4,580	3	0		0	3	0	80	25	55	0	1
Berwyn Heights	3,233	12	0		0	7	5	58	13	42	3	0
Bladensburg	9,498	85	1		4	35	45	361	57	222	82	0
Boonsboro	3,474	2	0		1	0	1	27	6	20	1	0
Bowie	57,188	76	1		1	31	43	845	135	643	67	2
Brentwood	3,146	1	0		0	0	1	5	2	2	1	0
Brunswick	6,111	30	0		2	2	26	80	19	58	3	0
Cambridge	12,669	126	2		6	21	97	776	141	611	24	5
Capitol Heights	4,508	15	0		0	8	7	65	14	39	12	0
Centreville	4,533	12	0		0	3	9	53	6	46	1	0

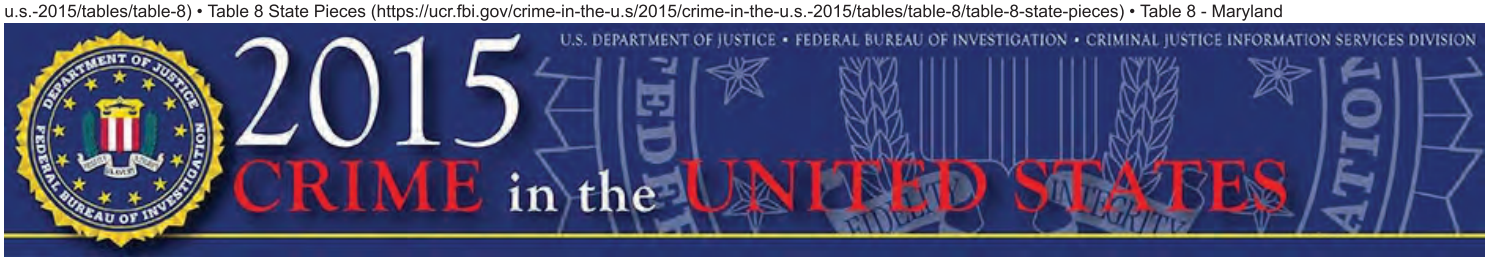


Table 8

MARYLAND
Offenses Known to Law Enforcement
by City, 2015

Data Declaration (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2015/crime-in-the-u.s.-2015/tables/table-8/table-8-state-pieces/table_8_offenses_known_to_law_enforcement_maryland_by_city_2015.xls/@@template-layout-view?override-view=data-declaration)

Download Excel (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2015/crime-in-the-u.s.-2015/tables/table-8/table-8-state-pieces/table_8_offenses_known_to_law_enforcement_maryland_by_city_2015.xls/output.xls)

Table 8 State Listing (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2015/crime-in-the-u.s.-2015/tables/table-8/table_8_offenses_known_to_law_enforcement_by_state_by_city_2015.xls/view)

City	Population	Violent crime	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape (revised definition)[1]	Rape (legacy definition)[2]	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson[3]
Aberdeen	15,551	87	1	7		27	52	323	75	234	14	5
Annapolis	38,986	189	1	13		64	111	977	194	742	41	11
Baltimore	621,252	9,542	344	287		4,313	4,598	30,941	7,757	17,658	5,526	260
Baltimore City Sheriff		0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bel Air	10,295	20	0	1		11	8	217	21	194	2	1
Berlin	4,568	3	0	0		1	2	68	12	56	0	0
Berwyn Heights	3,296	10	0	1		3	6	57	6	48	3	0
Bladensburg	9,686	81	1	2		27	51	333	51	220	62	0
Boonsboro	3,450	3	0	0		0	3	34	12	22	0	3
Bowie	58,304	66	3	3		19	41	686	140	500	46	1
Brentwood	3,205	1	0	0		0	1	9	2	5	2	0

Table 6

MARYLAND

Offenses Known to Law Enforcement
by City, 2016

Data Declaration (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2016/crime-in-the-u.s.-2016/tables/table-6/table-6-state-cuts/maryland.xls/@@template-layout-view?override-view=data-declaration)

Download Excel (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2016/crime-in-the-u.s.-2016/tables/table-6/table-6-state-cuts/maryland.xls/output.xls)

Table 6 State Listing (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2016/crime-in-the-u.s.-2016/tables/table-6/table-6.xls/view)

City	Population	Violent crime	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape (revised definition[1])	Rape (legacy definition[2])	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson[3]
Aberdeen	15,704	79	3	8		17	51	251	41	202	8	7
Annapolis	39,703	250	10	11		66	163	938	210	684	44	18
Baltimore	618,385	11,010	318	299		5,236	5,157	29,547	7,375	16,855	5,317	259
Baltimore City Sheriff		0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bel Air	10,200	22	0	1		9	12	255	28	224	3	2
Berwyn Heights	3,311	5	0	0		4	1	56	2	52	2	0
Bladensburg	9,735	97	4	11		33	49	298	48	203	47	0
Boonsboro	3,457	1	0	0		0	1	38	14	24	0	2
Bowie	58,631	55	1	4		25	25	756	120	575	61	
Brentwood	3,219	5	0	0		2	3	13	4	6	3	0
Brunswick	6,162	26	0	1		11	14	63	22	40	1	0
Cambridge	12,524	128	2	12		28	86	632	130	482	20	5

Table 8

MARYLAND

Offenses Known to Law Enforcement
by City, 2017

Data Declaration (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2017/crime-in-the-u.s.-2017/tables/table-8/table-8-state-cuts/maryland.xls/@@template-layout-view?override-view=data-declaration)

Download Excel (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2017/crime-in-the-u.s.-2017/tables/table-8/table-8-state-cuts/maryland.xls/output.xls)

Table 8 State Listing (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2017/crime-in-the-u.s.-2017/tables/table-8/table-8.xls/view)

State	Population	Violent crime	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape[1]	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson[2]
Aberdeen	15,720	74	0	5	25	44	221	39	176	6	4
Annapolis	39,596	221	7	15	63	136	933	131	762	40	9
Baltimore	613,217	12,430	342	382	5,879	5,827	30,220	8,041	17,008	5,171	261
Baltimore City Sheriff		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bel Air	10,109	27	0	1	11	15	265	25	238	2	6
Berlin	4,628	2	0	0	2	0	85	5	80	0	0
Berwyn Heights	3,300	6	0	0	3	3	51	20	27	4	0
Bladensburg	9,683	76	1	3	30	42	315	38	211	66	0
Boonsboro	3,521	2	0	0	0	2	26	5	21	0	0
Bowie	58,891	81	4	3	35	39	759	76	606	77	0
Brentwood	3,205	6	0	0	4	2	19	6	9	4	0
Brunswick	6,219	24	0	0	1	23	115	30	78	7	1
Cambridge	12,471	162	0	4	27	131	853	199	628	26	14

Table 8

MARYLAND

Offenses Known to Law Enforcement
by City, 2018

Data Declaration (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2018/crime-in-the-u.s.-2018/tables/table-8/table-8-state-cuts/maryland.xls/@@template-layout-view?override-view=data-declaration)

Download Excel (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2018/crime-in-the-u.s.-2018/tables/table-8/table-8-state-cuts/maryland.xls/output.xls)

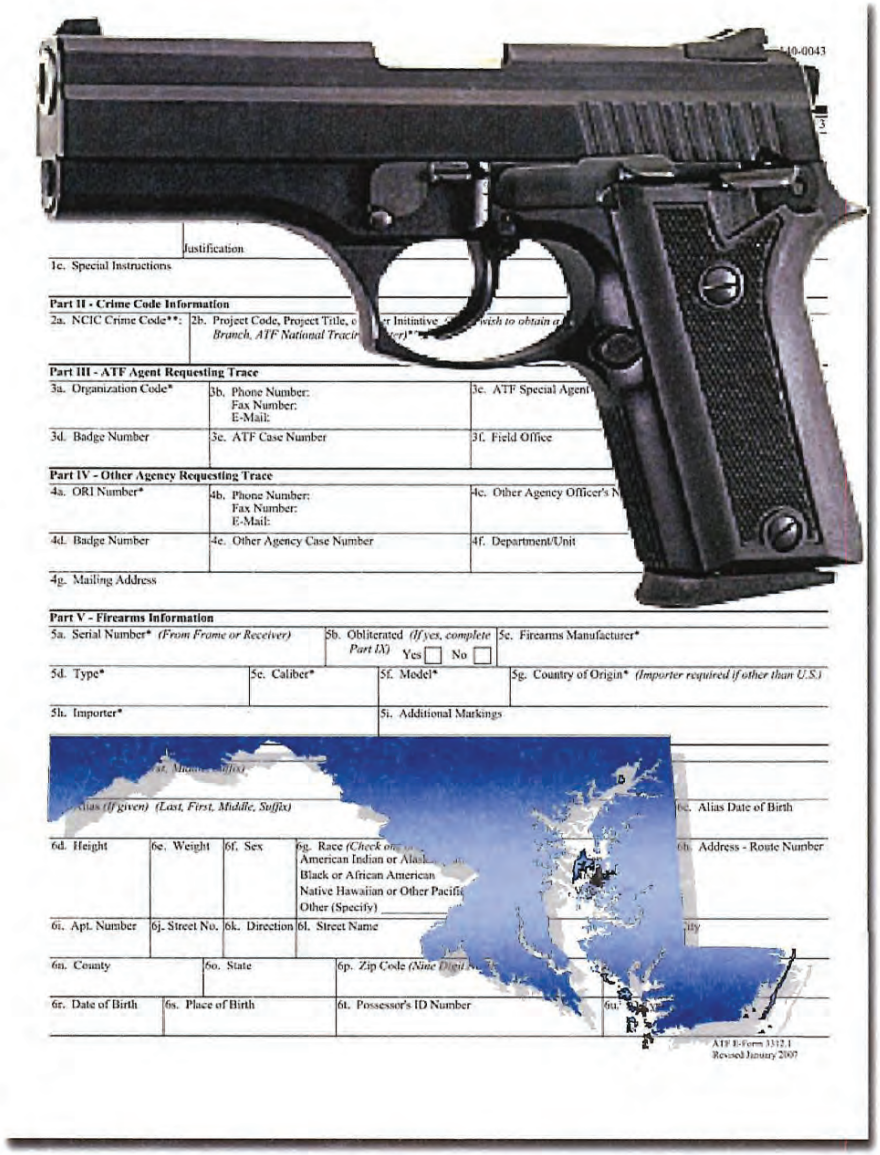
Table 8 State Listing (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2018/crime-in-the-u.s.-2018/tables/table-8/table-8.xls/view)

City	Population	Violent crime	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape[1]	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson[2]
Aberdeen	16,210	116	0	8	24	84	314	48	256	10	0
Annapolis	39,461	215	1	27	47	140	910	133	722	55	3
Baltimore	605,436	11,100	309	361	5,066	5,364	27,217	6,048	16,794	4,375	138
Baltimore City Sheriff		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bel Air	10,027	23	0	2	10	11	231	8	219	4	1
Berlin	4,660	2	0	0	1	1	69	9	58	2	0
Berwyn Heights	3,300	14	0	2	11	1	49	6	42	1	0
Bladensburg	9,518	56	0	4	13	39	330	46	233	51	0
Boonsboro	3,569	0	0	0	0	0	21	5	16	0	0
Bowie	59,356	80	1	3	26	50	817	82	686	49	0
Brentwood	3,513	4	0	0	3	1	41	11	22	8	0
Brunswick	6,322	12	0	0	1	11	84	15	65	4	0
Cambridge	12,364	128	1	3	24	100	602	156	437	9	4

Table 8

MARYLAND
Offenses Known to Law Enforcement
by City, 2019

City	Population	Violent crime	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape[1]	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson[2]
Aberdeen	16,194	120	0	9	28	83	326	60	254	12	2
Annapolis	39,277	252	4	11	67	170	924	98	734	92	15
Baltimore	597,239	11,101	348	324	4,856	5,573	25,748	5,414	16,395	3,939	108
Baltimore City Sheriff		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bel Air	10,031	21	0	2	5	14	175	8	167	0	0
Berlin	4,862	3	0	1	0	2	67	6	61	0	0
Berwyn Heights	3,278	7	0	0	6	1	64	7	49	8	0
Bladensburg	9,476	59	3	3	18	35	308	17	221	70	0
Boonsboro	3,596	1	0	0	0	1	16	5	11	0	
Bowie	59,093	59	1	8	26	24	896	55	759	82	
Brentwood	3,494	15	0	1	7	7	51	7	27	17	0
Brunswick	6,426	15	0	0	3	12	124	18	104	2	0
Cambridge	12,264	119	2	10	20	87	659	138	507	14	5



ATF

Maryland

Department of Justice
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

Office of Strategic Intelligence and Information

Data Source: Firearms Tracing System

January 1, 2009 – December 31, 2009

#103276

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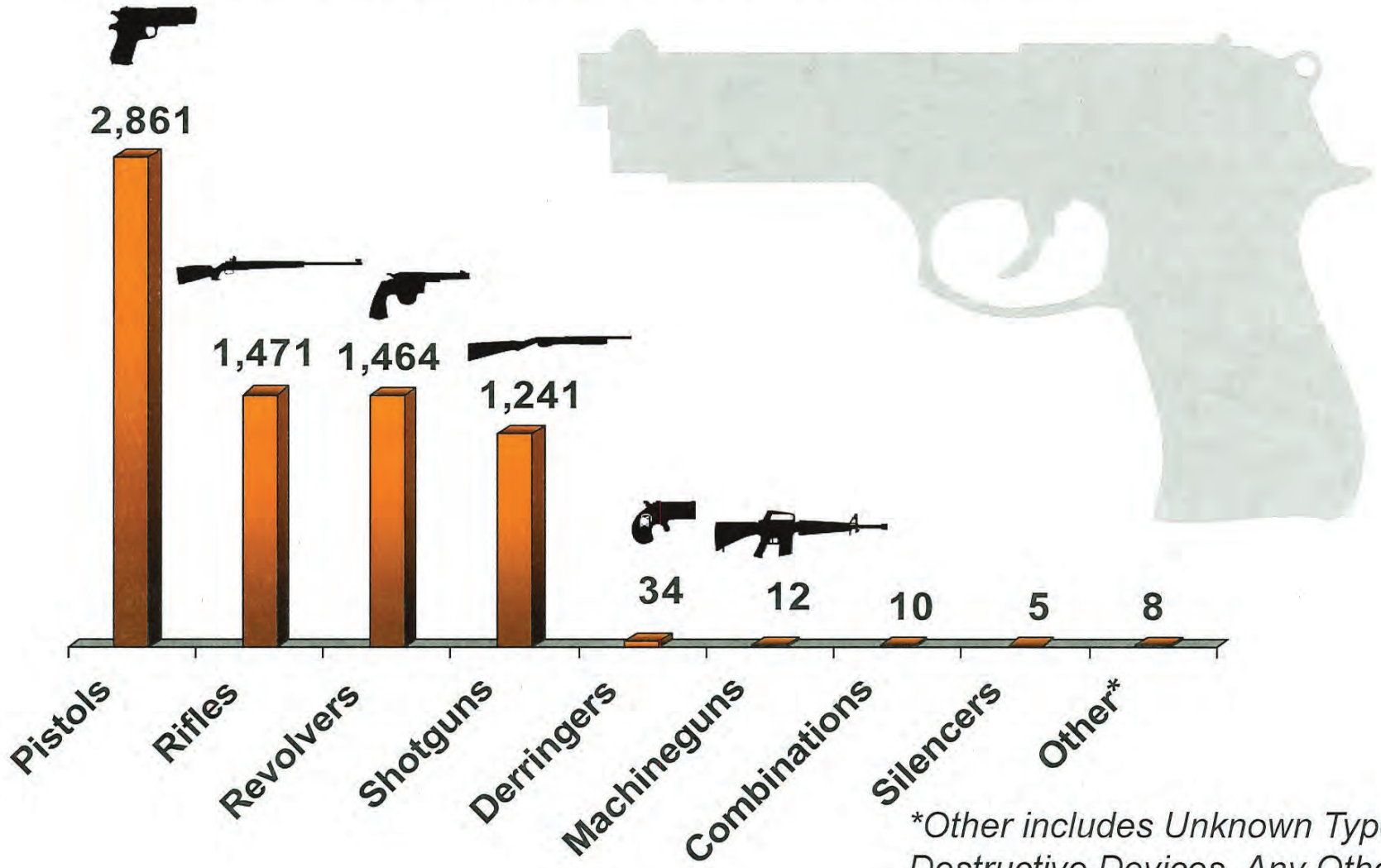
Firearm Types with a Maryland Recovery

January 1, 2009 – December 31, 2009



*Other includes Unknown Types, Destructive Devices, Any Other Weapons, and a Flare Gun.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Office of Strategic Intelligence and Information

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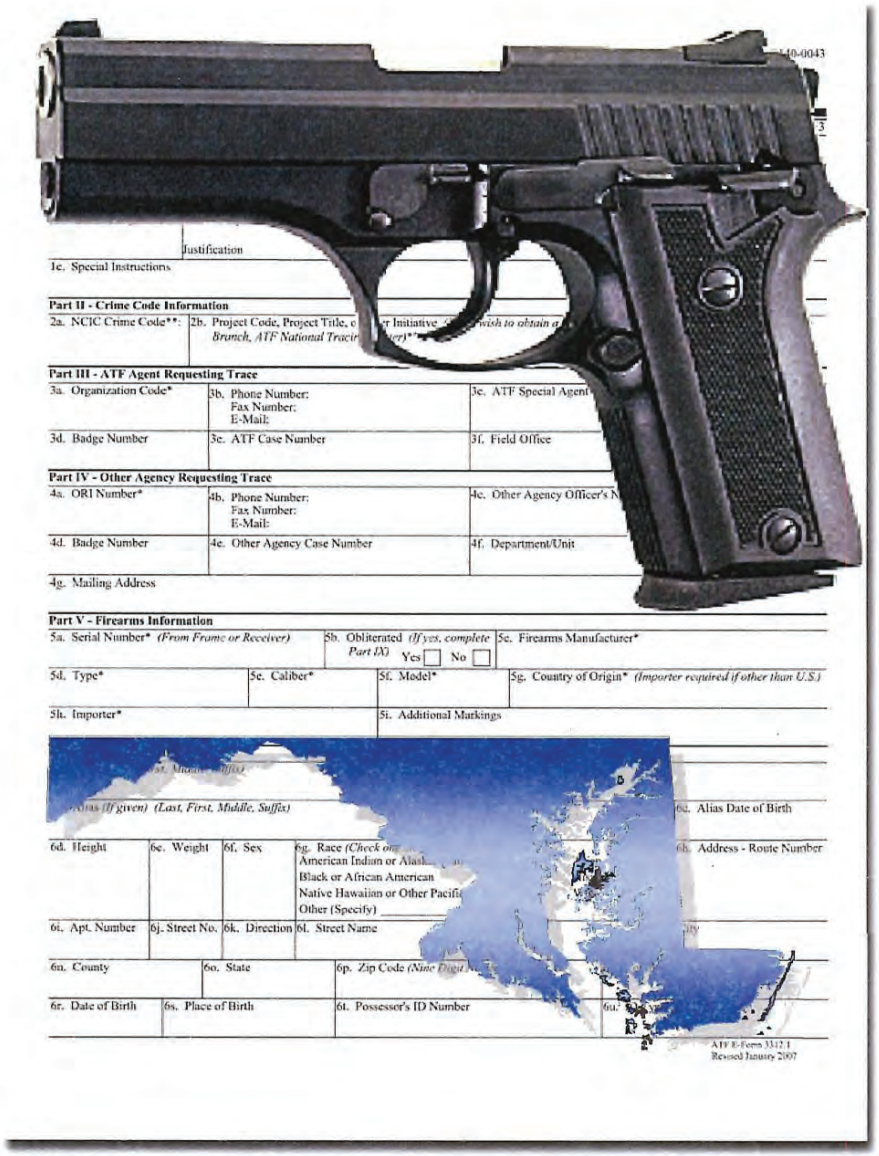

ATF

Maryland

Department of Justice
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

Office of Strategic Intelligence and Information

Data Source: Firearms Tracing System

January 1, 2010 – December 31, 2010

#113579

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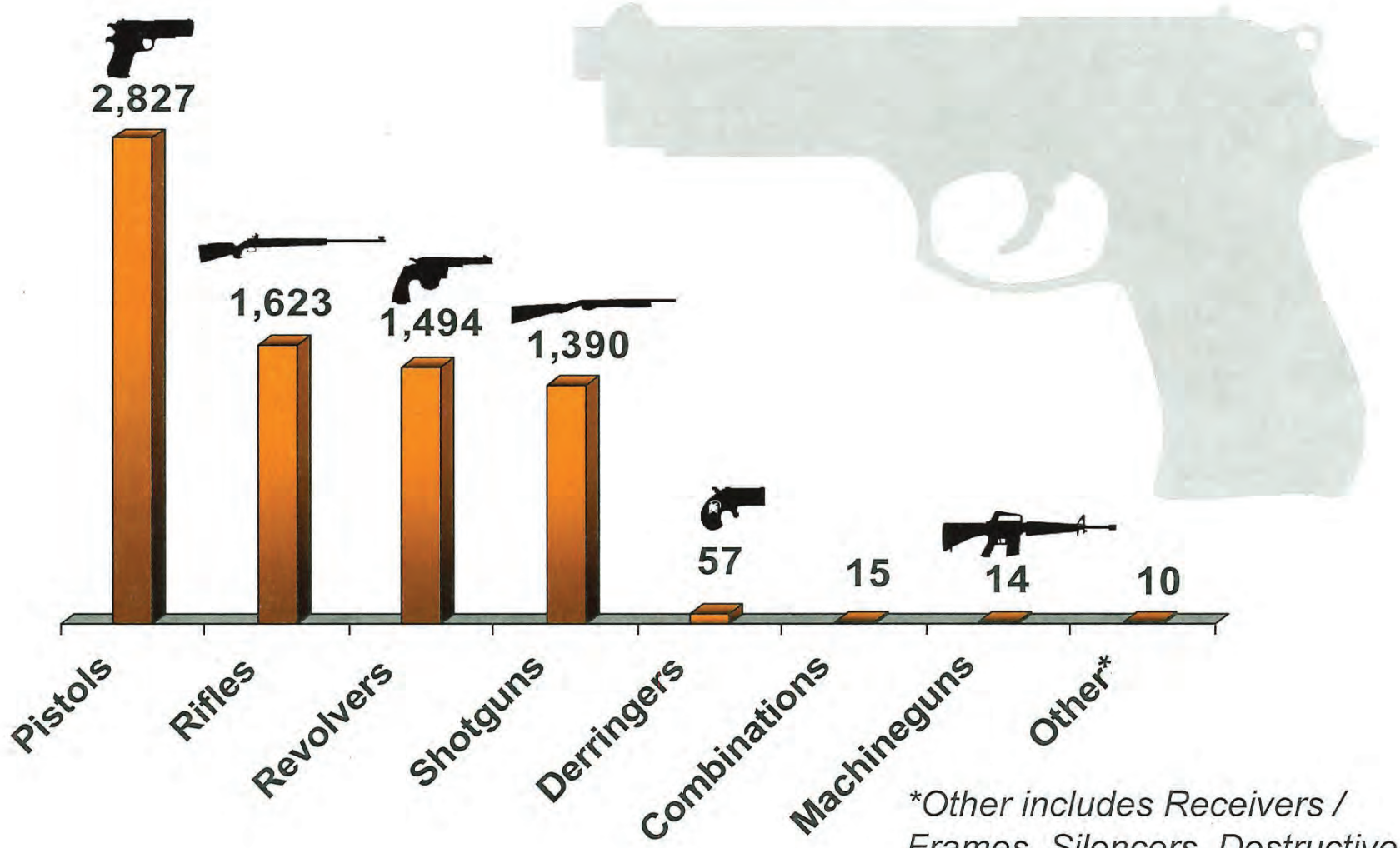
Firearm Types with a Maryland Recovery

January 1, 2010 – December 31, 2010



*Other includes Receivers / Frames, Silencers, Destructive Devices, and Flare Guns.

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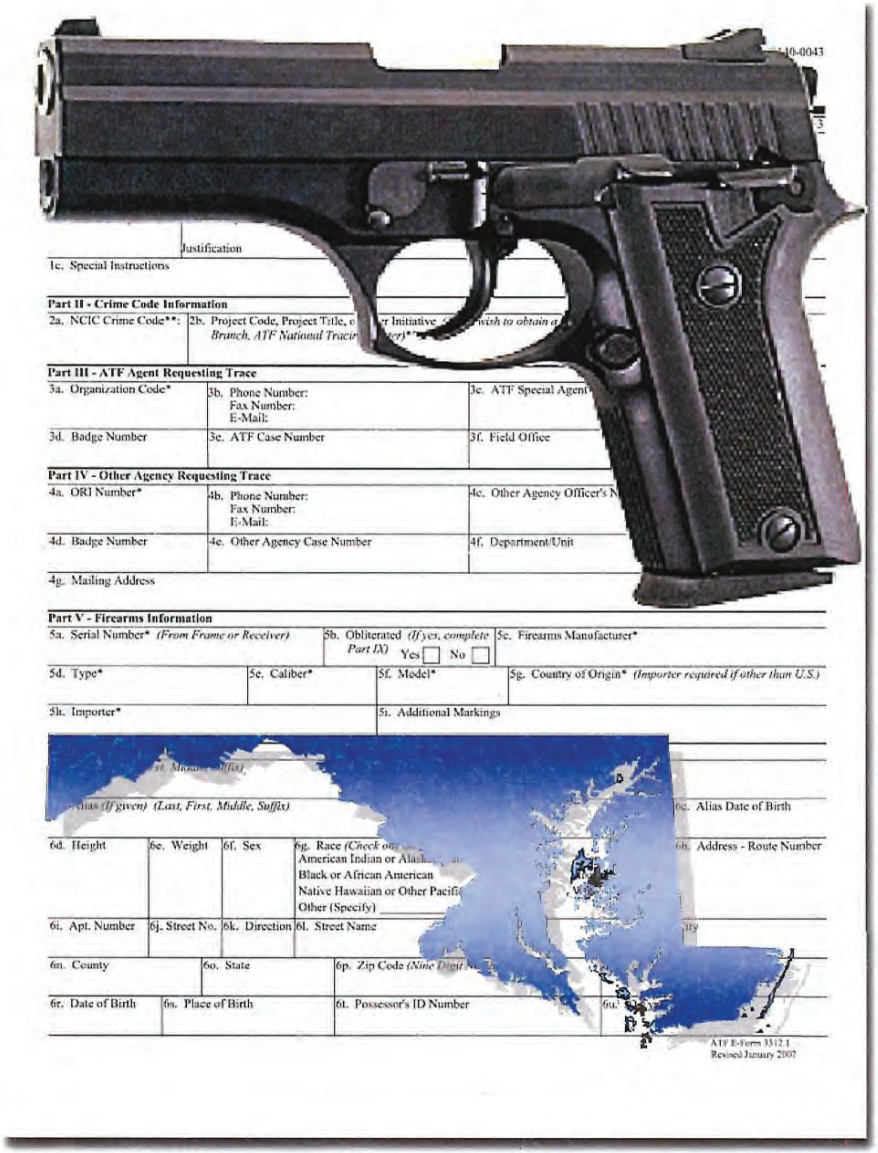

ATF

Maryland

Department of Justice
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

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Data Source: Firearms Tracing System

January 1, 2011 – December 31, 2011

#124602

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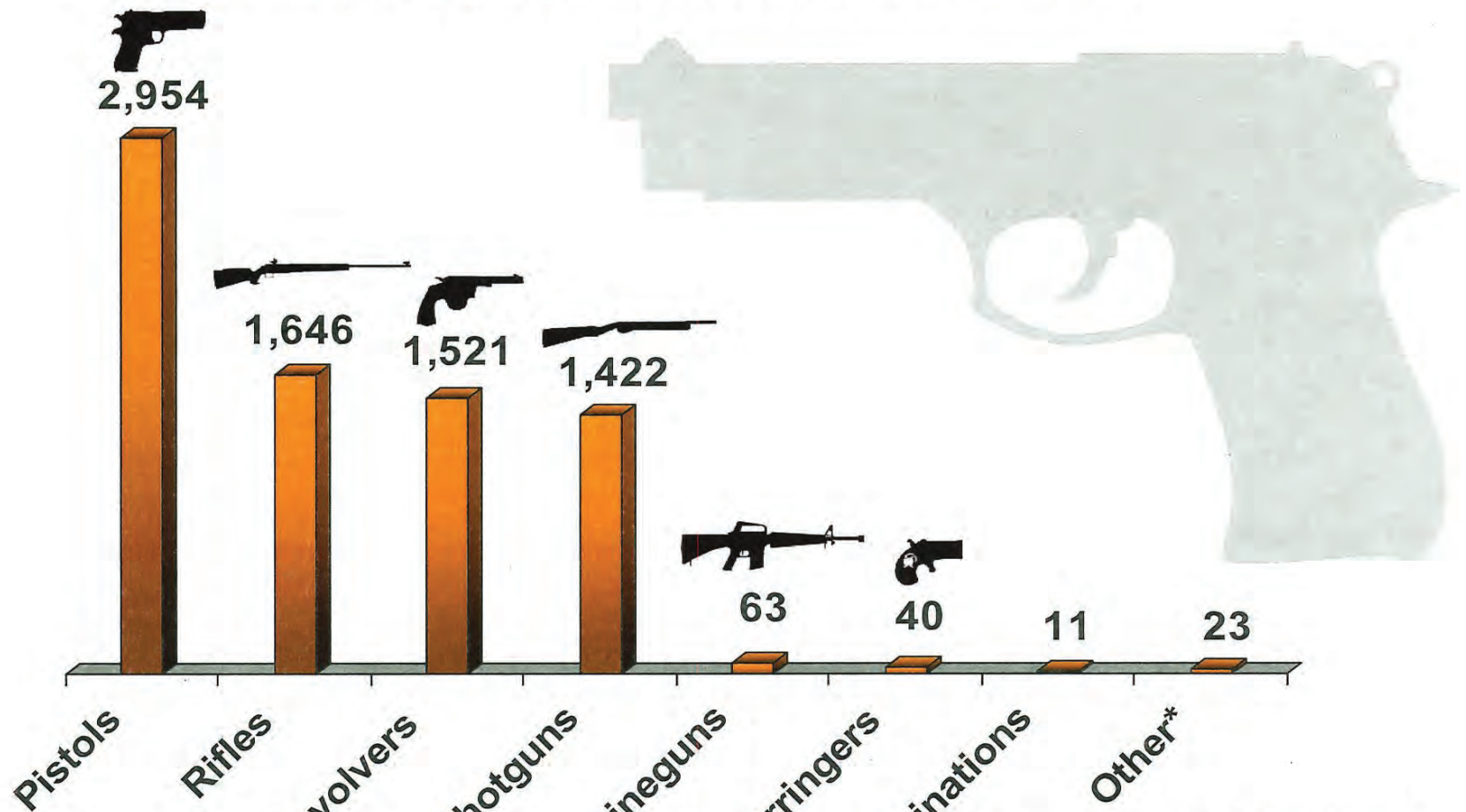
Firearm Types with a Maryland Recovery

January 1, 2011 – December 31, 2011



*Other includes Receivers / Frames, Destructive Devices, Unknown Types, Any Other Weapons and Silencers.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Office of Strategic Intelligence and Information

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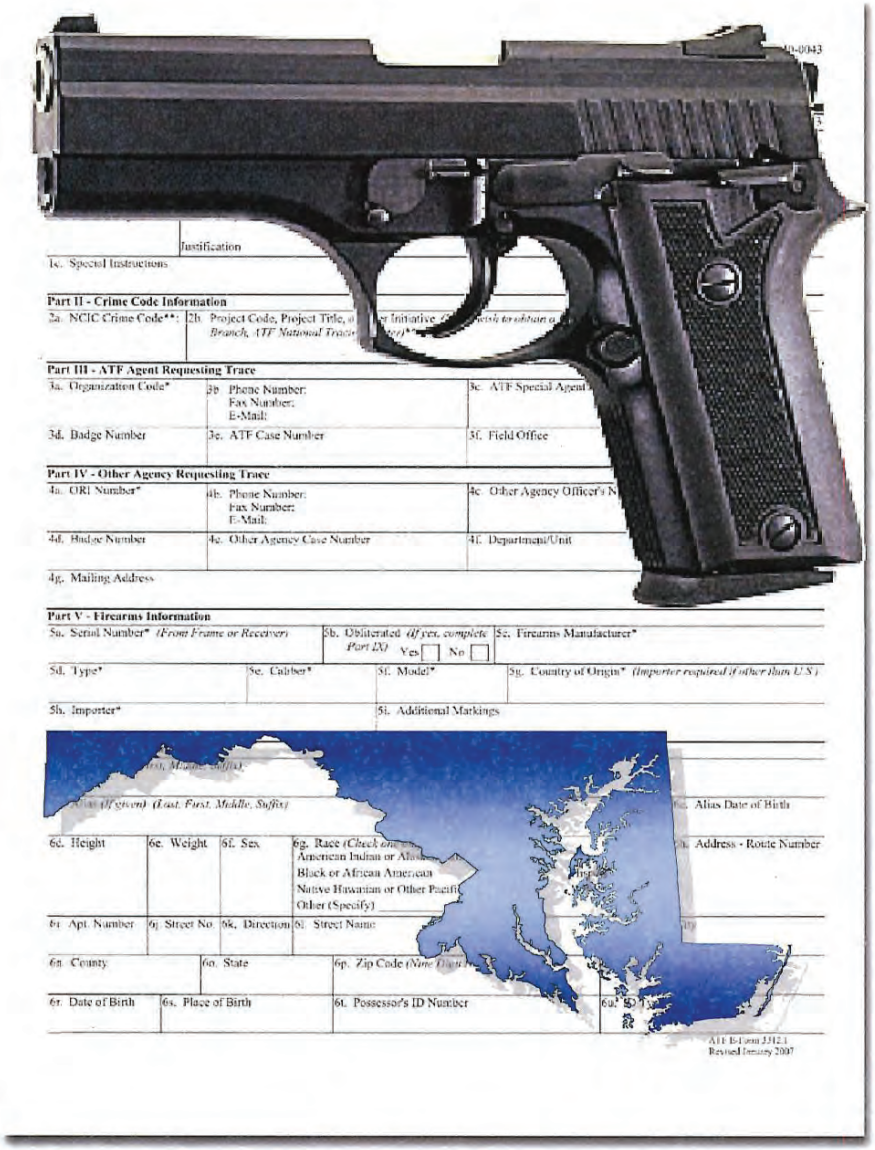

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Maryland

Department of Justice
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

Office of Strategic Intelligence and Information

Data Source: Firearms Tracing System

January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012

#133680

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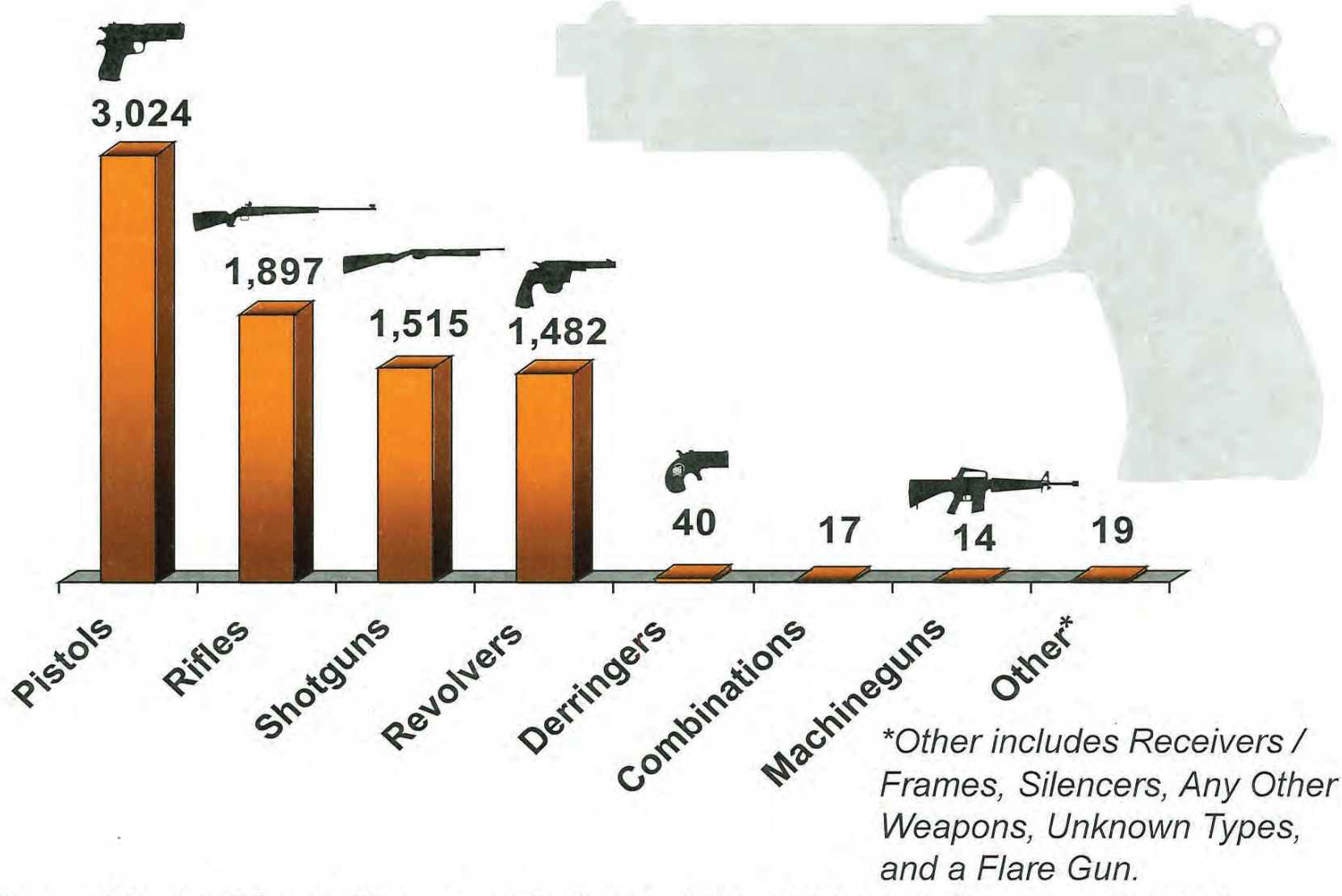
Firearm Types with a Maryland Recovery

January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012



*Other includes Receivers / Frames, Silencers, Any Other Weapons, Unknown Types, and a Flare Gun.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Office of Strategic Intelligence and Information

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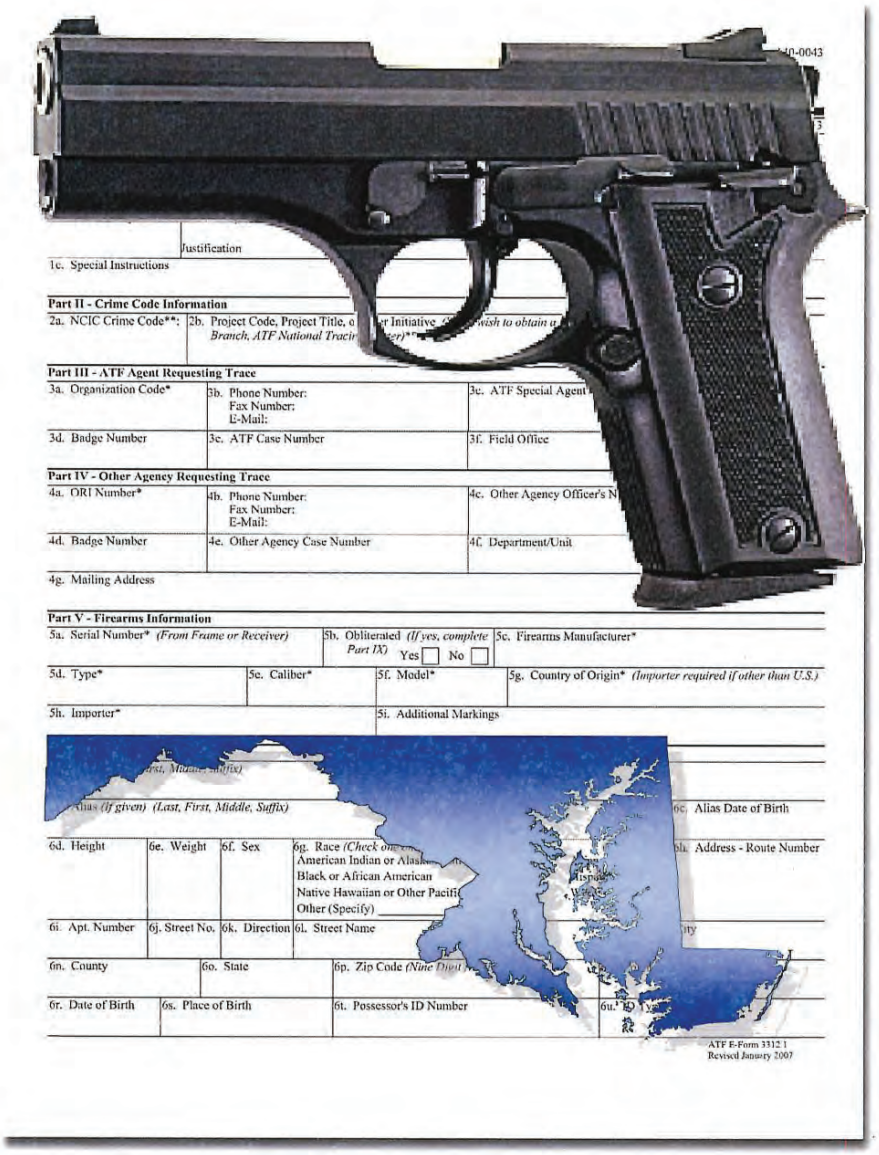

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Department of Justice
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

Office of Strategic Intelligence and Information

Data Source: Firearms Tracing System

January 1, 2014 – December 31, 2014

#153120

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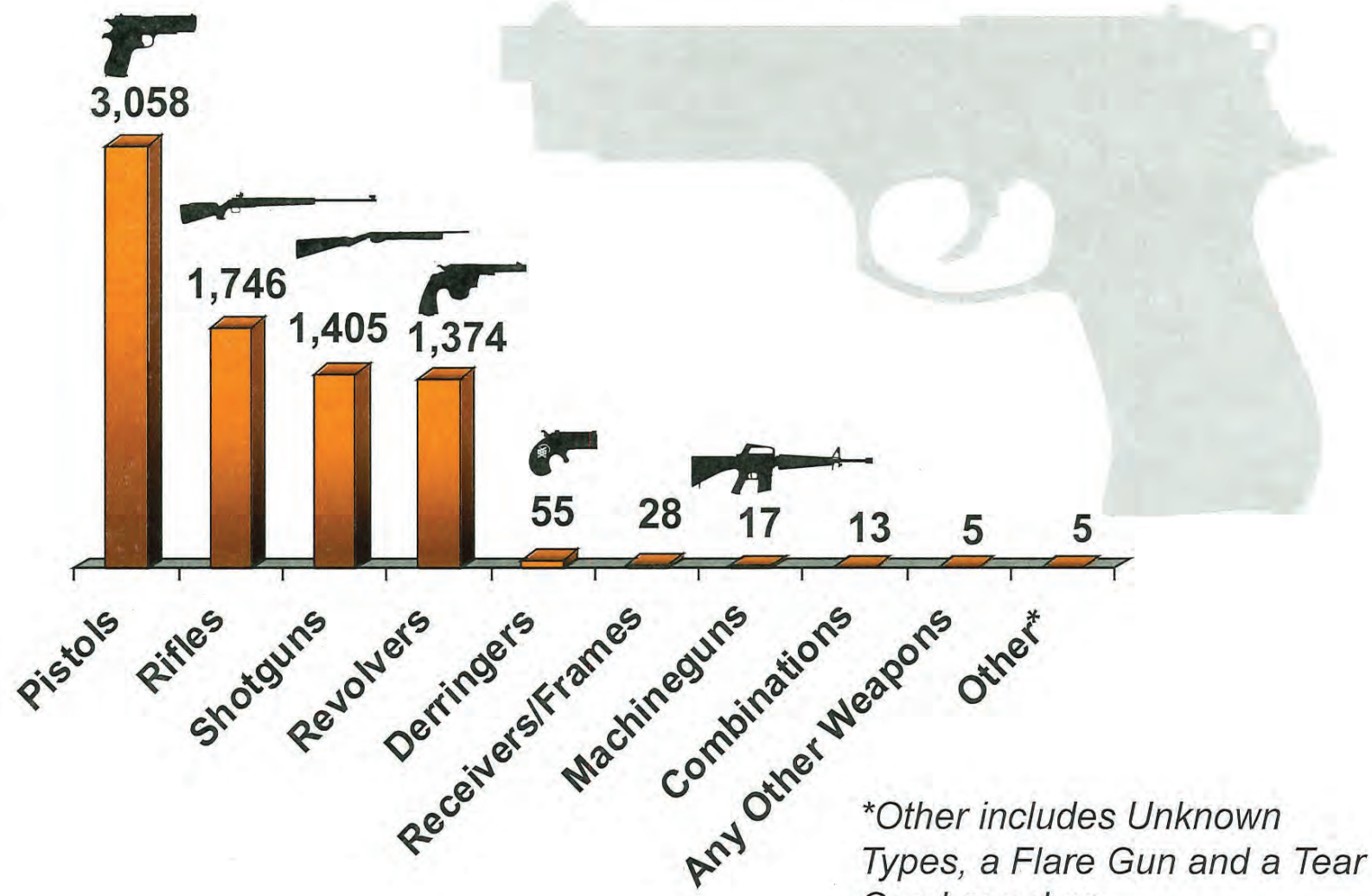
Firearm Types with a Maryland Recovery

January 1, 2014 – December 31, 2014



*Other includes Unknown Types, a Flare Gun and a Tear Gas Launcher.

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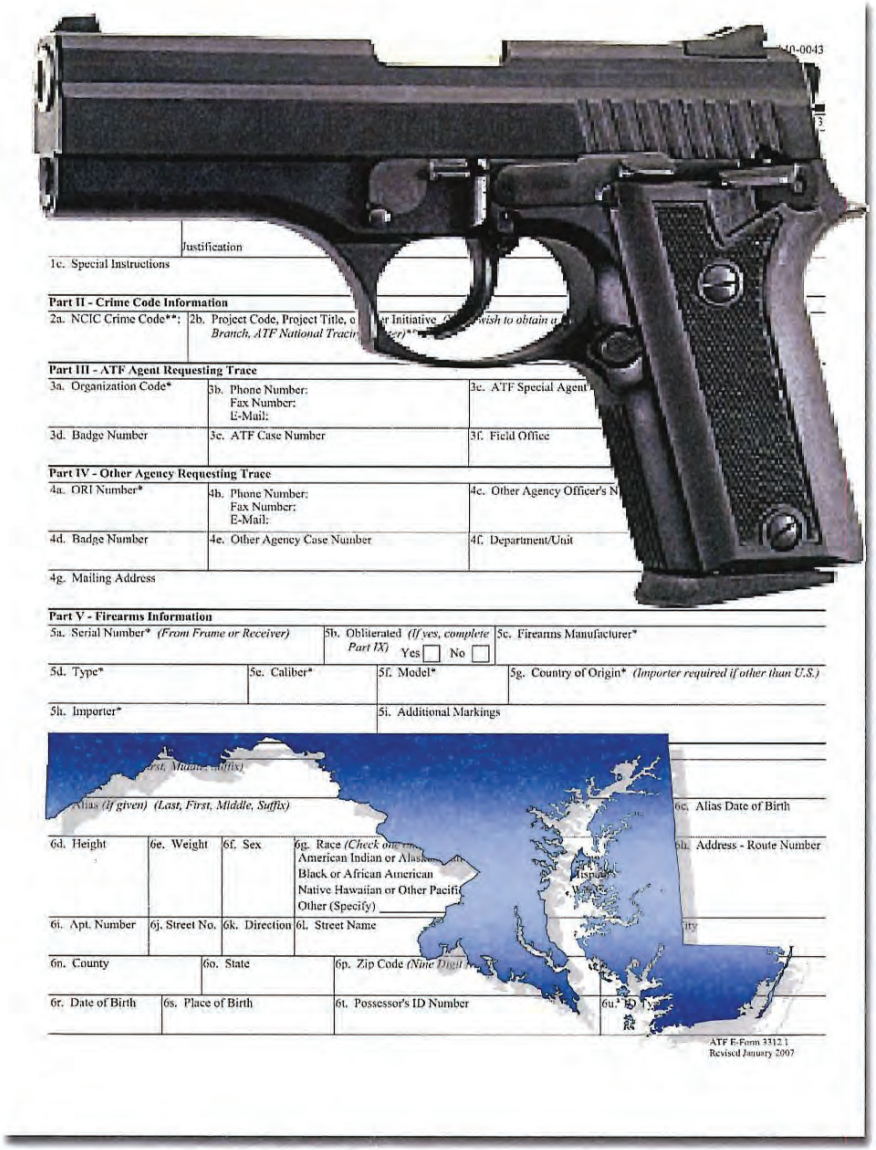

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Maryland

Department of Justice
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Office of Strategic Intelligence and Information

Data Source: Firearms Tracing System

January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2015

#163521

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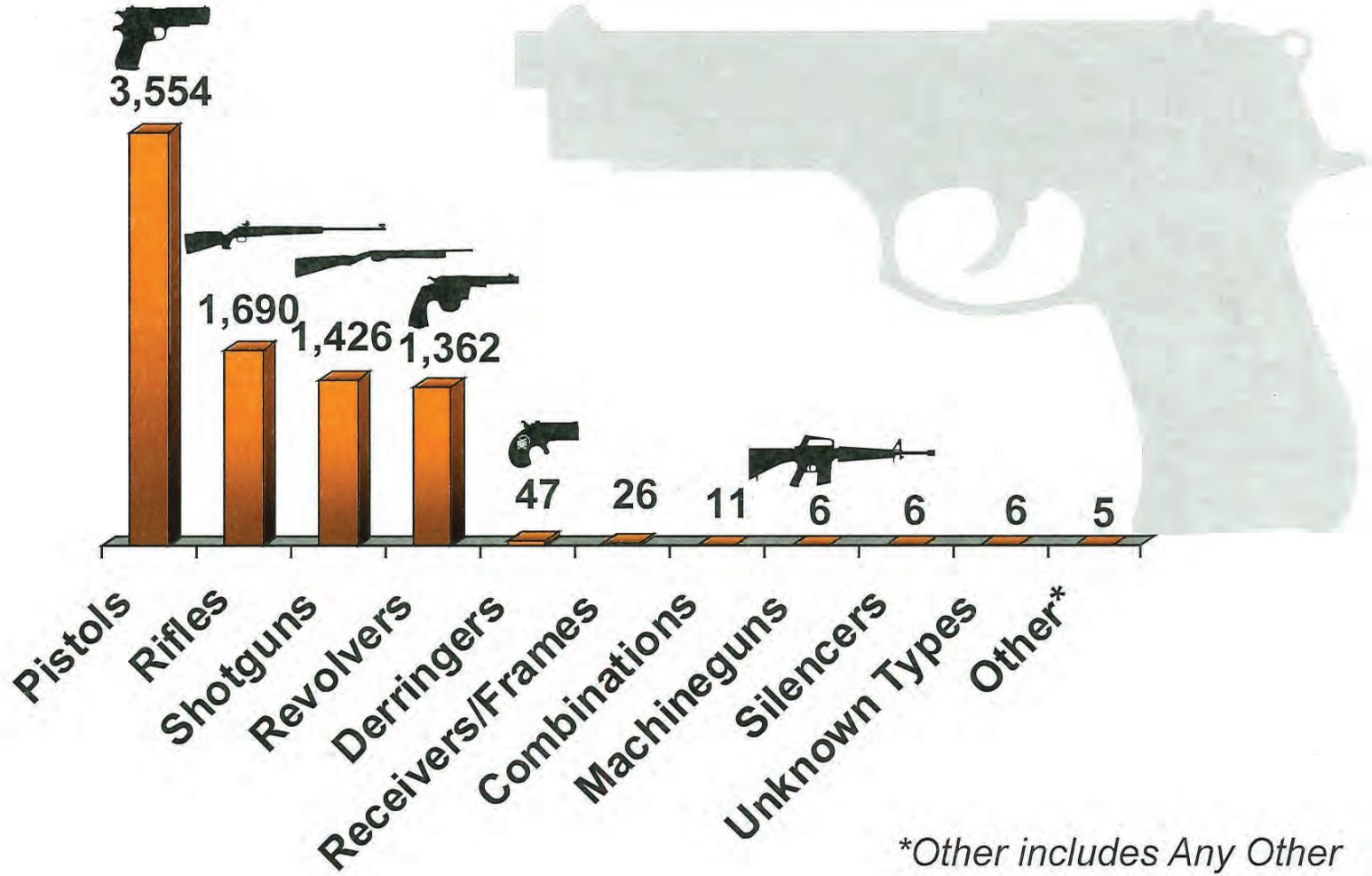
Firearm Types with a Maryland Recovery

January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2015



*Other includes Any Other Weapons, Flare Guns and a Destructive Device.

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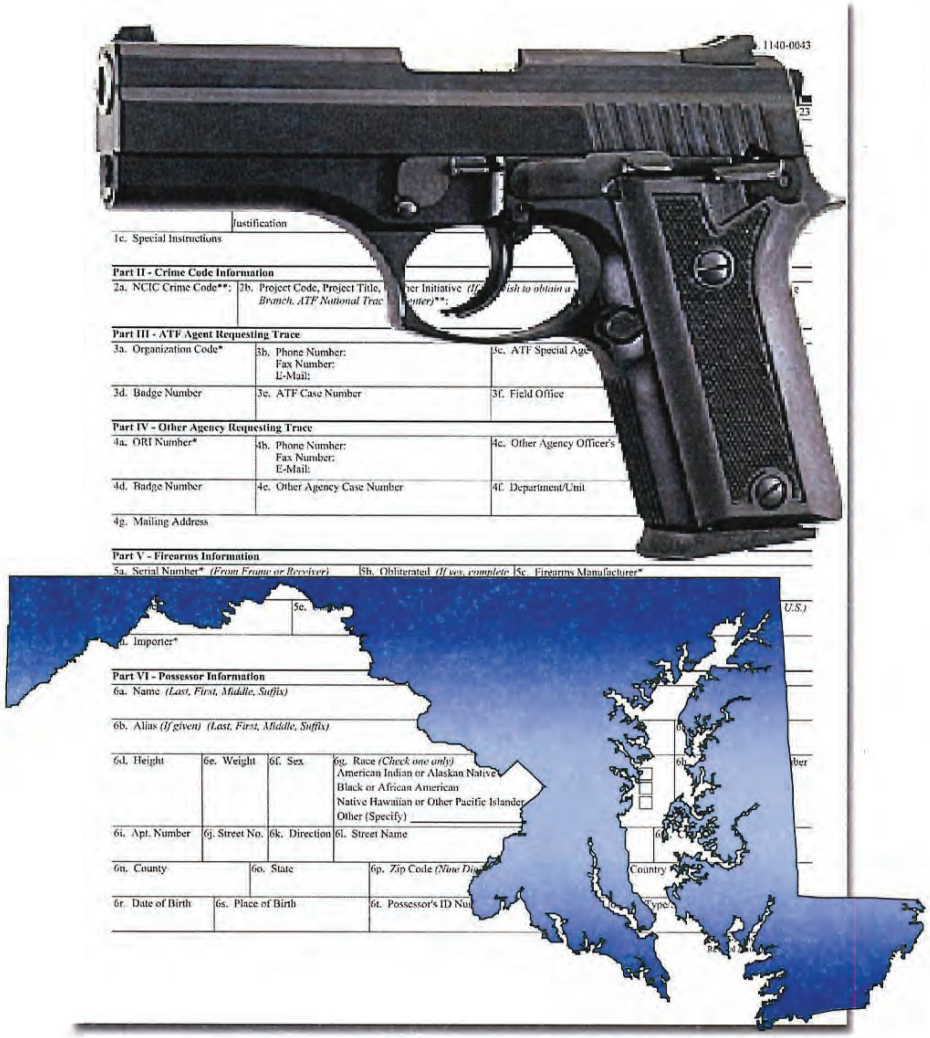

ATF

Maryland

Department of Justice
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

Office of Strategic Intelligence and Information
Data Source: Firearms Tracing System

January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016

#173885

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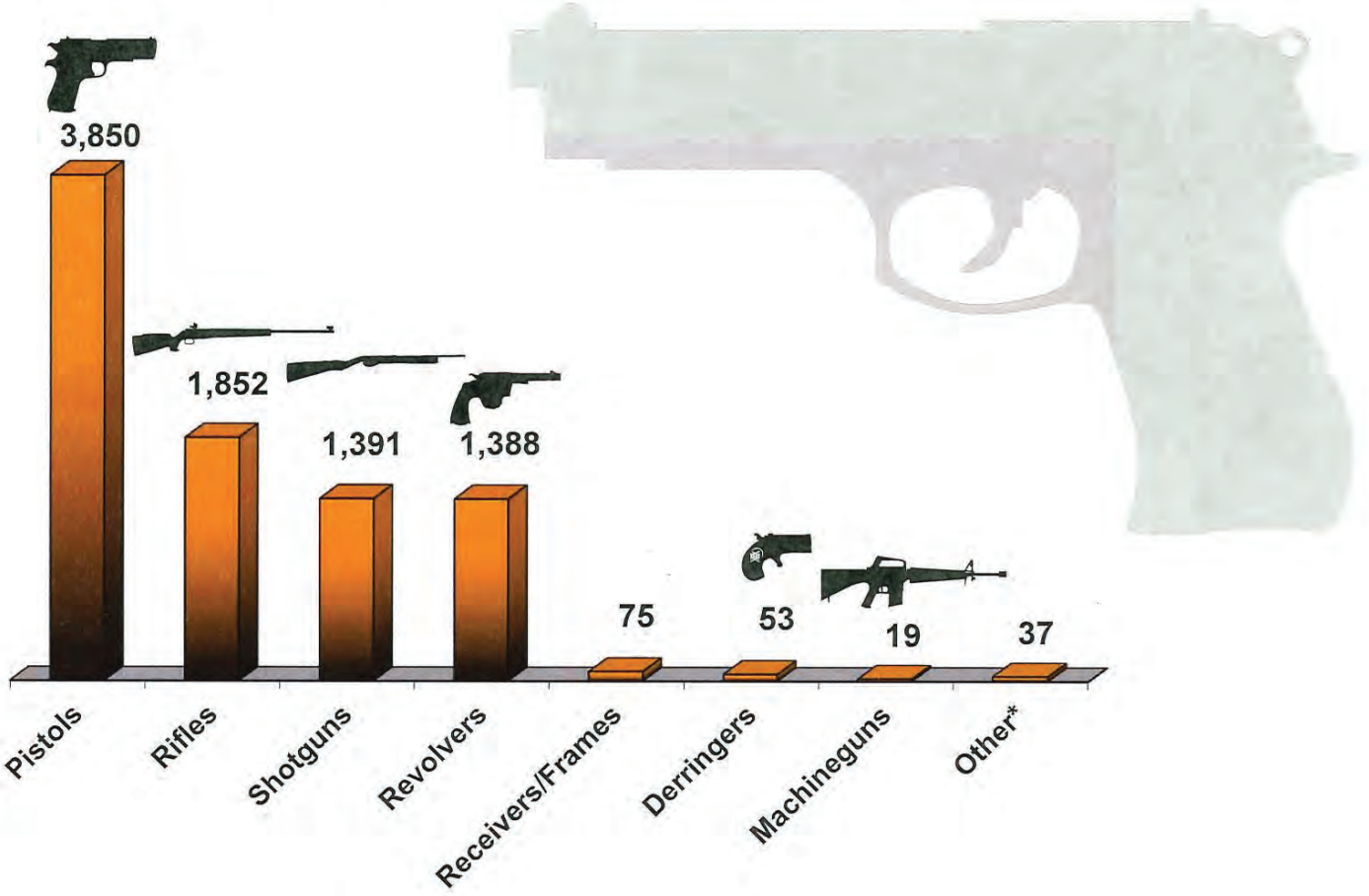
Firearm Types with a Maryland Recovery

January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016



*Other includes Destructive Devices, Silencers, Unknown Types, Combinations, Any Other Weapons and a Tear Gas Launcher.

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Data Source: Firearms Tracing System

January 1, 2017 – December 31, 2017

Office of Strategic Intelligence and Information

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

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ATF PROTECTING THE PUBLIC SERVING OUR NATION

Firearm Types with a Maryland Recovery

January 1, 2017 – December 31, 2017

Pistols	Rifles	Shotguns	Revolvers	Derringers	Receivers/Frames	Other
3,948	1,832	1,476	1,274	47	32	39

* Other includes Machineguns, Unknown Types, Combinations, Silencers, Flare Guns and Any Other Weapons.

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ATF PROTECTING THE PUBLIC SERVING OUR NATION

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Maryland

Data Source: Firearms Tracing System

January 1, 2018 – December 31, 2018

Office of Strategic Intelligence and Information

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

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ATF PROTECTING THE PUBLIC SERVING OUR NATION

Firearm Types with a Maryland Recovery

January 1, 2018 – December 31, 2018

Pistols	Rifles	Revolvers	Shotguns	Receivers/Frames	Derringers	Other
5,088	2,478	1,681	1,549	131	63	106

* Other includes Silencers, Unknown Types, Machineguns, Combinations, Flare Guns, Destructive Devices and an Any Other Weapon.

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ATF Protecting the Public Serving Our Nation

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Maryland

Data Source: Firearms Tracing System

January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019

Office of Strategic Intelligence and Information

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

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ATF Protecting the Public Serving Our Nation

Firearm Types with a Maryland Recovery

January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019

Pistols	Rifles	Shotguns	Revolvers	Unknown Types	Receivers/Frames	Other
4,778	1,880	1,398	1,193	59	54	103

* Other includes Derringers, Machineguns, Combinations, Silencers, Destructive Devices and an Any Other Weapon.

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

MARYLAND SHALL ISSUE, INC., et al.;	)	
Plaintiffs,	)	
v.	)	**Case No.: 16-cv-3311-ELH**
LAWRENCE HOGAN, et al.;	)	
Defendants.	)	

DECLARATION OF CARLISLE MOODY

I, Carl Moody, under penalty of perjury, declare and state as follows:

1. I am more than 18 years of age and am competent to testify, upon personal knowledge, to the matters stated below.

2. I am qualified to offer my expert opinions. I am a professor of economics at the College of William and Mary, where I have taught econometrics, mathematical economics, and time series analysis for 48 years. I was chair of the Economics Department from 1997–2003. I earned my Ph.D. in economics in 1970, and I have published over 40 peer-reviewed articles. I have researched guns, crime, and gun policy for almost 20 years and published 12 articles related directly to these topics.

3. A copy of my expert report in this matter is attached hereto as Attachment A, the contents of which are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and accurate. I hereby adopt and incorporate that report as if set forth fully herein and in this declaration I attempt to give a higher level view of my analyses and conclusions.

EXHIBIT 23

4. For this case, I wanted to know whether the Firearm Safety Act (the "FSA"), specifically the Handgun License requirement, which contains the handgun qualifying license ("HQL") requirement, has impacted Maryland's firearm homicide rate. As can be shown in the two illustrations immediately below, the firearm homicide rate is increasing throughout the United States. Therefore, I examined whether the FSA caused Maryland's firearm homicide rate to increase less than it would have without the FSA. I used four different methods to study the FSA's impact. Each method revealed that the FSA has had no beneficial impact on Maryland's firearm homicide rate.

Figure 1: Firearm Homicide Rate, Maryland, 1970-2016

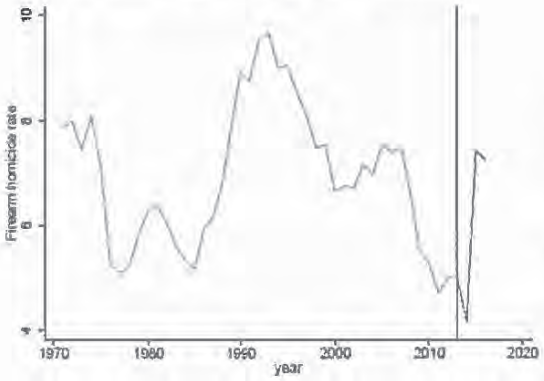
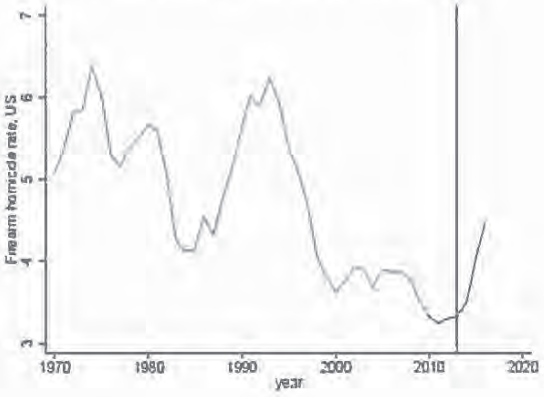


Figure 2: Firearm Homicide Rate, US, 1970-2013



Note: vertical line indicates 2013

Methodology #1: t-test

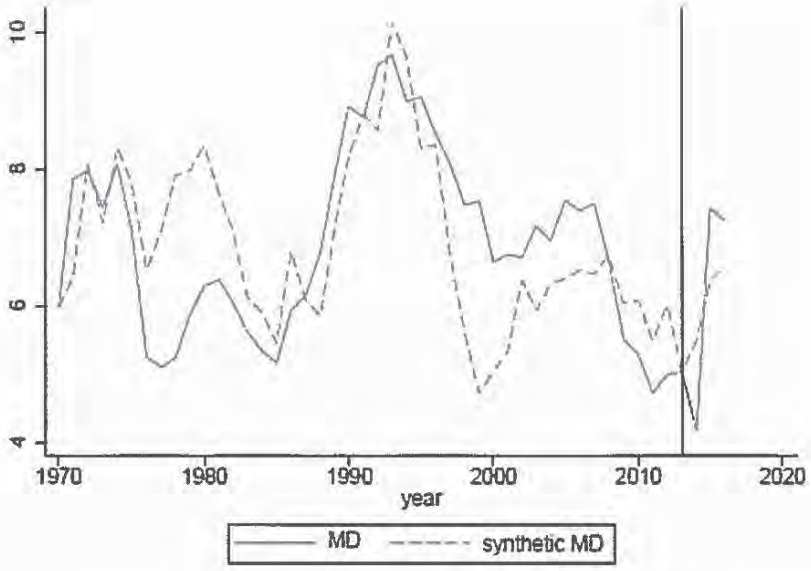
5. First, I compared the firearm homicide rates between Maryland, which requires its residents to obtain a handgun qualify license before they can purchase a handgun (the HQL), and states that do not have a permit or license requirement. The non-permit states' firearm homicide rate increased by 10.01 percent since 2013. By contrast, Maryland's firearm homicide rate surprisingly has increased by 20.68 percent – more than twice as much – since 2013. I tested the significance of this observation using a very simple statistical methodology known as a t-test. At a basic level, t-tests essentially compare the averages of two sets of data (here Maryland's firearm

homicide rate after 2013 and all other non-permit state's firearm homicide rate) and tells the researcher if those differences could have happened by random chance or instead are significantly different from one another. The results of this test indicated a high enough P-value (the measure of the probability that the results in your sample occurred by chance) that I cannot say that these differences did not occur by chance. Thus, the data here indicate that the firearm homicide rate in Maryland has increased more in Maryland since it started requiring the HQL than in other states that do not have a similar licensing law, but the data do not allow me to conclude that these differences did not simply happen by chance or that the HQL is causing an increase in the firearm homicide rate.

6. Without a definitive answer after the first methodology I turned to three other more complex methodologies: the synthetic control method; the difference in differences method; and the fixed-effects panel data method.

Methodology #2: The Synthetic Control Method

7. The synthetic control methodology is a technique to estimate what would have happened if something did or did not happen. Here, I created a "Synthetic Maryland" that represents Maryland if it had not started requiring Handgun Licenses in 2013. I then compared Synthetic Maryland's firearm homicide rate to real Maryland's firearm homicide rate. Synthetic Maryland had a fire arm homicide rate since 2013 of 6.14 and real Maryland had a firearm homicide rate of 6.28 per 100,000. Again, like the simple t-test above, this suggests that at a minimum the Handgun License did not reduce the firearm homicide rate.



8. One common issue with the synthetic control method determining whether Synthetic Maryland (Maryland without the FSA) has a lower firearm homicide rate than Maryland (with the FSA) because of random chance or whether the FSA is actually *increasing* firearm homicides in Maryland.

9. One econometric solution to this problem is to use a falsification test. What I did here was to essentially reassign the FSA to other states in the original control group (as if these states adopted it in 2013 rather than Maryland). I looked at what the synthetic versions of each of those states were predicted to be (without adopting the FSA) and compared them to what they actually were. I then took the differences between the synthetic and real (*i.e.*, post 2013 data) and compared it with the gap between Synthetic Maryland and real Maryland and looked for statistical differences between the Maryland gap and all the other gaps. If the Synthetic Maryland gap was much larger or smaller than the other gaps that would be a good indication that the FSA had a positive or negative effect on firearm homicide in Maryland.

10. The results of the falsification test showed the average gap between Maryland and Synthetic Maryland from 2013-16 compared with the other non-permit states and their synthetic state gaps were essentially the same. This indicates that the FSA has had no significant effect in either direction on the firearm homicide rate.

Methodology #3: The Difference in Differences Method

11. The difference in differences method is a research methodology that allows researchers to look at the differences between groups over time to calculate the effect of a particular intervention and minimize concerns over omitted variable bias. This methodology is probably most easy to explain with a simplified example. Suppose you are a farmer who in 2016 grew 10,000 ears of corn. In 2017 you used a new type of fertilizer and you grew 15,000 ears of corn. One cannot safely conclude that the new fertilizer increased the production of the farm by 5,000 ears of corn because there are other factors that may have played a part in the additional ears of corn. One way of figuring out the effect of the fertilizer would be looking at your neighbor's farm. If his farm is similar, he didn't use the new fertilizer, and he also produced more ears of corn of his farm, then perhaps favorable weather in 2017 or some other unknown variable could explain some of the increase in productivity. But if his percentage increase in productivity was less than yours, the delta between your increase and your neighbors might be attributed to the fertilizer.

12. This is essentially what I did here except with many more observations and more rigorous statistical analysis. I looked at Maryland's firearm homicide rate before and after Maryland passed the FSA. I then compared those rates with the firearm homicide rates of other similar, geographically close states (Delaware, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and also ran the comparison with Synthetic Maryland from the experiment above) that did not pass permit-to-

purchase ("PTP") laws but would likely be subject to many of the same other variables that could also be affecting that firearm homicide rate over the same period of time.

13. The result was again no significant difference between any of the states and Maryland. This methodology suggests that Maryland's firearm homicide rate was not affected in either direction by Maryland's passage of the FSA.

Methodology #4: Fixed-Effects Panel Data Method

14. Finally, I used the fixed-effects panel data method to specifically focus on all states that have passed PTP laws between 1970 and 2016 (including Maryland) to see if those laws have had any effect on the firearm homicide rates within those states. I did this by analyzing data on the homicide rates in each state that at some point passed a PTP law for each year in the relevant period as well as other data on other variables in each state in that time span that research suggests may have impacted each of those state's firearm homicide rates (such as three strikes laws, poverty rate, castle doctrine, and drug and alcohol use). I then ran a regression that essentially collects all that data and predicts the effect of each of those variables (including PTP laws) on the firearm homicide rate. I also did this same experiment adding a lagged dependent variable to correct for any unobservable effects that are not permanent. Based on all the prior experiments it should come as no surprise that the coefficient for PTP both with and without the lagged dependent variable was not statistically significantly different from zero. In sum, PTP laws across the six states that enacted them between 1970-2016 had no significant effect on firearm homicide rates.

Table 2 Fixed effect panel data regression: firearm homicide rate

Variable	Coeff	t-ratio	Coeff	t-ratio
Permit to purchase	-0.718	1.85	0.092	0.72
Prison population per capita, lagged	0.012	0.03	-0.023	0.21
Police officers per capita, lagged	-0.583	0.92	-0.216	1.30
cutions	-0.022	1.15	-0.005	0.98
Crack epidemic measure	0.316	2.05*	0.132	1.49
Beer consumption per capita	0.048	2.05*	0.014	2.14*
Truth in sentencing	-0.180	0.70	-0.108	0.78
Three strikes	0.562	1.12	0.070	0.46
Right to carry	0.156	0.69	0.001	0.01
Castle doctrine	0.034	0.12	0.083	0.90
Stand your ground	0.049	0.12	0.091	0.66
State large capacity magazine ban	-0.088	0.13	0.217	0.98
Use a gun go to jail	0.117	0.48	0.018	0.16
Background check, handgun	-0.841	1.27	-0.236	1.62
Safe storage law	-0.147	0.29	0.111	0.72
Juvenile gun ban	0.386	1.03	0.273	1.63
One gun per month	-0.349	0.57	-0.050	0.33
Sat. Night special ban	0.681	0.53	-0.019	0.06
State assault weapon ban	-0.556	0.74	0.024	0.16
Background check, private sale	0.377	1.40	0.110	1.16
Real income pc	-0.170	1.24	-0.124	2.50*
Real welfare payments per capita	1.181	0.49	-0.805	0.67
Poverty rate	0.079	2.79**	0.014	0.94
Percent black	0.700	3.24**	0.169	2.91**
Unemployment rate	-0.020	0.26	-0.031	1.15
Employment per capita	0.170	1.03	0.029	0.60
Military employment per capita	0.537	0.46	0.229	0.77
Construction employment per capita	0.359	1.40	0.255	1.86
Firearm homicide rate, lagged			0.786	17.00**
N	2,270		2,264	

Notes: * $p<0.05$; ** $p<0.01$, also included but suppressed to conserve space: eleven demographic age groups, year dummies, and individual state trends. Complete results in Appendix B.

15. However, due to there only being 6 policy changes in that time period to focus on, standard errors could be underestimated and t-ratios could correspondingly be overestimated, which can make determinations of significance problematic. I chose five random states to adopt PTP laws in random years and one random state to repeal its law in a random year and did this 1,000 times. Because we know that those laws are fictitious and randomly assigned, it allows us to safely assume that those coefficients and t-ratios are centered around zero. This allows me to

calculate the p-values corresponding to the t-statistics in Table 2 above, and again led to the conclusion that PTP laws have had no statistically significant effect on firearm homicide rates.

16. Another possible issue to study to further analyze these results is the possibility of a problem with serial correlation. Serial correlation is an issue when one observes the same variable over a period of time and a prior observation effects the present/future observations, or to put it another way, the issue is that the observations are not random. I conducted several tests to determine if there were any issues of serial correlation with firearm homicide rates in the data above. The results were mixed. I therefore, as a robustness check, re-ran the above experiment but this time taking first differences (the changes in the values of the variable from one year to the next) as this is the standard cure if a time series data set has issues with serial correlation. As can be seen below the results are the same, and the PTP variable was still not significantly different from zero.

Table 3: Fixed effects model: firearm homicide rate, first differences

Variable	Coeff	t-ratio	Coeff	t-ratio
Permit to purchase	-0.005	0.01	-0.035	0.11
Prison population per capita, lagged	0.215	1.26	0.221	1.26
Police officers per capita, lagged	0.050	0.49	0.053	0.51
Executions	0.035	3.19**	0.036	3.25**
Crack epidemic measure	-0.006	2.72**	-0.006	2.50*
Beer consumption per capita	-0.000	0.14	-0.000	0.23
Truth in sentencing	-0.009	3.03**	-0.009	3.28**
Three strikes	0.006	0.05	0.004	0.04
Right to carry	0.147	0.85	0.156	0.92
Castle doctrine	0.075	0.41	0.086	0.47
Stand your ground	-0.008	0.04	-0.021	0.12
State large capacity magazine ban	-0.531	3.19**	-0.532	3.27**
Use a gun go to jail	0.003	0.02	-0.008	0.04
Background check, handgun	-0.131	0.39	-0.148	0.43
Safe storage law	-0.046	0.16	-0.058	0.19
Juvenile gun ban	0.280	1.54	0.288	1.60
One gun per month	-0.098	0.31	-0.130	0.40
Sat. Night special ban	-0.116	0.47	-0.124	0.49
State assault weapon ban	0.128	0.45	0.131	0.45
Background check, private sale	0.299	1.15	0.312	1.13
Real income pc	-0.202	2.38*	-0.206	2.37*
Real welfare payments per capita	-0.402	0.25	-0.393	0.25
Poverty rate	0.001	0.04	0.002	0.13
Percent black	0.462	2.16*	0.492	2.35*
Unemployment rate	0.008	0.30	0.014	0.51
Employment per capita	0.024	0.37	0.027	0.43
Military employment per capita	0.001	0.00	0.037	0.08
Construction employment per capita	0.749	4.01**	0.749	4.03**
Firearm homicide rate, lagged			-0.059	0.82
N	2,212		2,211	

Notes: * $p<0.05$; ** $p<0.01$; also included but suppressed to conserve space: eleven demographic age groups, year dummies, and individual state trends. Complete results are shown in Appendix B.

17. The above research all leads me to the singular conclusion that the passage of the FSA has not reduced the firearm homicide rate in Maryland.

I declare and affirm under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Carlisle Moody

10/3/2018
Date

I. INTRODUCTION

I am Dr. Carlisle E. Moody, Professor of Economics at the College of William & Mary. I have been asked an opinion regarding this case. This report sets forth my qualifications, opinions, and scholarly foundation for those opinions.

II. BACKGROUND & QUALIFICATIONS

I am a Professor of Economics at the College of William and Mary in Virginia. I graduated from Colby College in 1965 with a major in Economics. I received my graduate training from the University of Connecticut, earning a Master of Economics degree in 1966 and a Ph.D. in Economics in 1970, with fields in mathematical economics and econometrics.

I began my academic career in 1968 as Lecturer in Econometrics at the University of Leeds, Leeds, England. In 1970 I joined the Economics Department at William and Mary as an Assistant Professor, I was promoted to Associate Professor in 1975 and to full Professor in 1989. I was Chair of the Economics Department from 1997-2003. I am still teaching full time at William and Mary. I teach undergraduate and graduate courses in Econometrics, Mathematical Economics, and Time Series Analysis.

I have published over 40 refereed journal articles and several articles in law journals and elsewhere. Nearly all these articles analyze government policies of various sorts. I have been doing research in guns, crime, and gun policy since 2000. I have published 12 articles directly related to guns and gun policy.

I have also consulted for a variety of private and public entities, including the United States Department of Energy, U.S. General Accountability Office, Washington Consulting Group, Decision Analysis Corporation of Virginia, SAIC Corporation, and the Independence Institute.

A full list of my qualifications, as well as a list of my publications, is attached hereto as **Exhibit 1.**

In the past four years, I have written export reports, been deposed, or testified at trial in the following matters:

- *Cooke v. Hickenlooper*, U.S. Dist. Ct., Dist. of Colo., Oct. 25, 2013 (submitted expert report, not deposed, did not testify);
- *Rocky Mountain Gun Owners v. Hickenlooper*, Dist. Ct., City and County of Denver, Case No. 2013-CV-33897, May 1, 2017 (testified).
- *William Wiese, et al v. Becerra,* U.S. Dist. Ct., E. Dist. of Cal., Case No. 2:17-cv-00903-WBS-KJN, April 28, 2017 (submitted expert report, not deposed, did not testify).

Attachment A

- *Duncan, et al. v. Becerra, et al.*United States District Court (S.D. Cal.) Case No: 3:17-cv-01017-BEN-JLB, March 26, 2018 (submitted expert report, deposed, did not testify).

III. COMPENSATION

I am being compensated for my time in this case at an hourly rate of $300 per hour. My compensation is not contingent on the results of my analysis or the substance of my testimony.

IV. ASSIGNMENT

Plaintiffs' counsel has asked me to provide an opinion in this case

Expert Witness Report of Dr. Carlisle E. Moody

Introduction

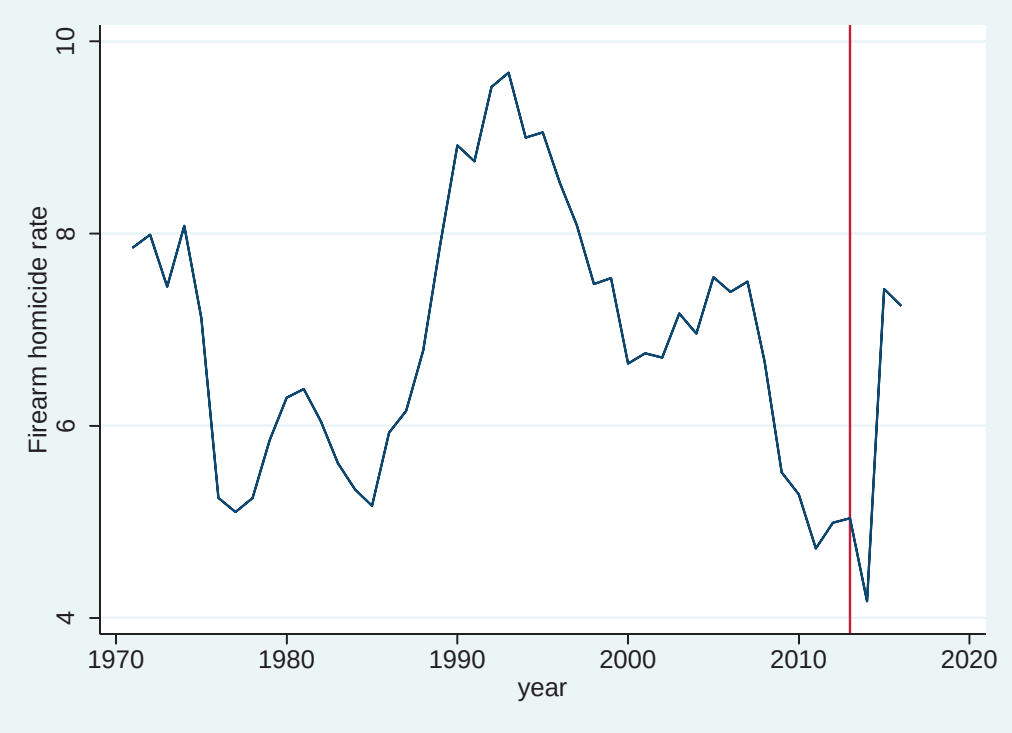
I was pleased to learn, from reading the article written by Professor Webster, et al (Crifasi, Buggs, Choksy, and Webster, 2018) that Maryland's Firearm Safety Act (FSA) of 2013 has significantly lowered the number of crime handguns in Baltimore.

> The FSA was associated with an 82 percent reduction in the number of handguns originally sold in Maryland that were recovered within one year of retail sale and the purchaser was not the same as the possessor (IRR=.18, p=.005); this is a key indicator that a gun was purchased with the intent of diverting it for criminal use. (Crifasi, et al 2018, pp. 133-135)

This amazing success led me to wonder how the criminals are getting by with less than 20 percent of their guns. That is, how much has gun crime been reduced as a result of this astonishing reduction in crime guns?

Firearm homicide is the most accurately measured gun crime. I collected data from the CDC on firearm homicide for Maryland from 1970 to 2016.[1] The Maryland firearm homicide rate per 100,000 population is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Firearm Homicide Rate, Maryland, 1970-2016



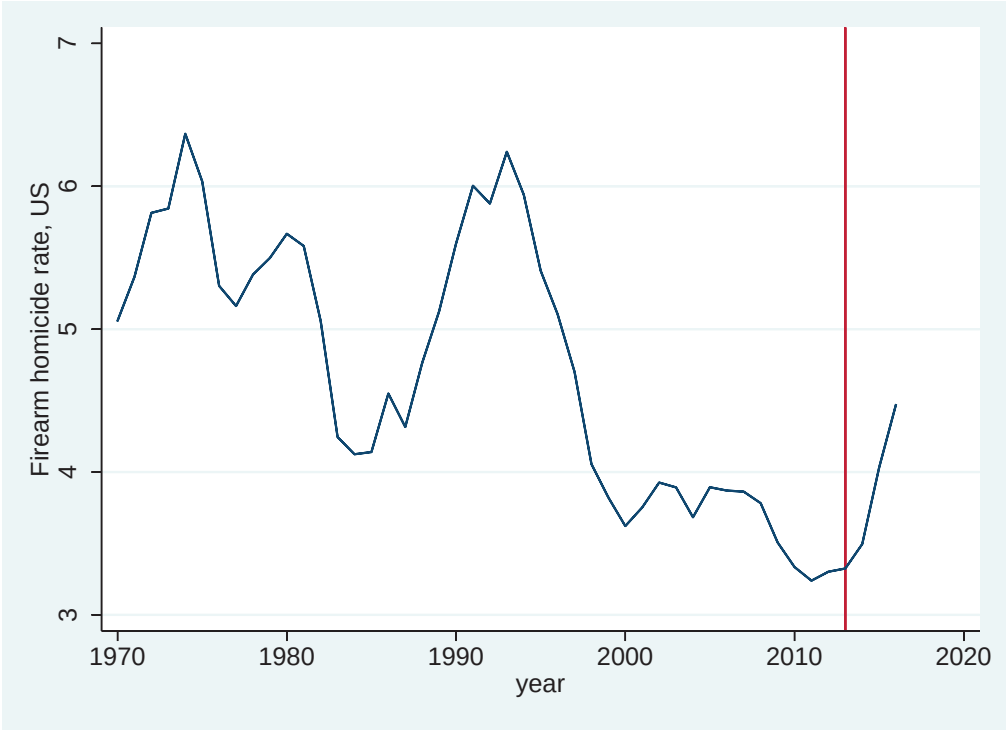
Note: vertical line indicates 2013.

[1] Although it includes justifiable homicides, which are not crimes.

I was shocked to see that the firearm homicide rate in Maryland has increased markedly since the FSA was implemented in 2013. How could this be, given an 82% reduction in crime guns? Perhaps crime is up overall and the trend in Maryland is merely reflective of that general trend.

I collected data on firearm homicide rates for all 51 states, including DC, and averaged across years for the sample period. The results are shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Firearm Homicide Rate, US, 1970-2013



It appears that firearm homicide rates are, in fact, up overall, perhaps because of the "Ferguson Effect."[2]

Now the question is: Did the FSA reduce gun homicides in Maryland such that the increase in gun homicide rates in Maryland is less than what would have happened in the absence of the FSA? This is a more difficult question to answer because it requires us to construct a counterfactual.

One counterfactual that might be appealing is to determine whether the increase in gun murders in Maryland is greater or less than in other, non-permit, states. One would expect that, with an 82% reduction in crime guns, Maryland would have experienced an increase in the firearm homicide rate significantly less than the growth experienced by non-permit states. Thus, if

[2] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ferguson_effect

firearm homicide rates in Maryland do not increase significantly less than those in non-permit states, we would have to conclude that the law has failed in reducing gun murders.

For this purpose I calculated the percent change of the firearm homicide rate after 2013 for Maryland and the non-permit states. The growth rate for Maryland is 20.68 percent. This is more than twice as high as the growth rate for the non-permit states (10.01 percent). However, these growth rates are not significantly different from each other using a standard t-test (p=.40). (Appendix A has a primer on statistical methodology for readers unfamiliar with the concepts and terminology. Appendix B has log files containing the output of the various procedures. Stata 15 is the software.)

So, despite the apparent 82% decline in crime guns, Maryland has not experienced a slower rate of growth in firearm homicide rates compared to states that do not have permit to purchase laws.

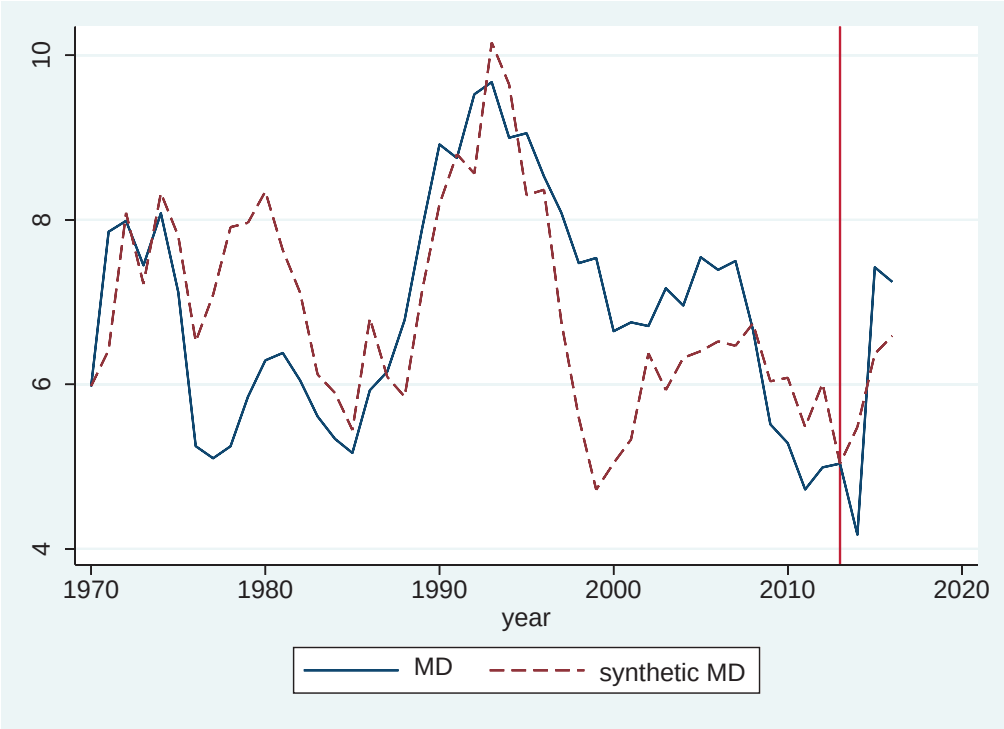
Synthetic control method

An alternative approach is the synthetic control methodology of Abadie, Diamond, and Hainmueller (2010). This technique uses a weighted average of a subgroup of the control states (states that did not adopt permit laws) to estimate the counterfactual. In the current application, Maryland's experience with firearm homicide since 2013 is compared to a synthetic control state computed by matching a combination of the control states with Maryland using a sophisticated matching algorithm. The control states are those that have never implemented a permit to purchase law. However, for six control states the CDC has suppressed the number of firearm homicides because there were so few: ME, NH, ND, SD, VT, and WY. Six states changed their permit laws in the sample period: CT, IA, MN, MD, MO, and NE. In addition, HI, IL, MA, MI, NJ, NY, NC, and RI have had permit laws since before 1970.[3] DC is not included because it is a city, not a state. Thus, I have the remaining 30 states to use as the donor pool of control states for the synthetic control method. The matching algorithm produced a synthetic Maryland equal to .321*CA+.337*DE+.341*LA.

Synthetic Maryland predicted Maryland's actual firearm homicide rate with a 14.6 absolute percent error over the period 1970-2013. Because the synthetic firearm homicide rate is above the actual homicide rate in 2013, I adjusted the synthetic rate to be equal to the actual rate in 2013. Figure 3 shows Maryland's actual firearm homicide rate and the firearm homicide rate for the synthetic control state.[4]

[3] My primary source for the dates of these laws is Vernick and Hepburn (2003). However, Thomas B. Marvell, PhD, JD has found two small errors in that article concerning the dates for Missouri, and the fact that Rhode Island has had a permit law since before 1970. These corrections are reflected in the dates that I use in this report.
[4] Appendix B has the relevant log file with complete results.

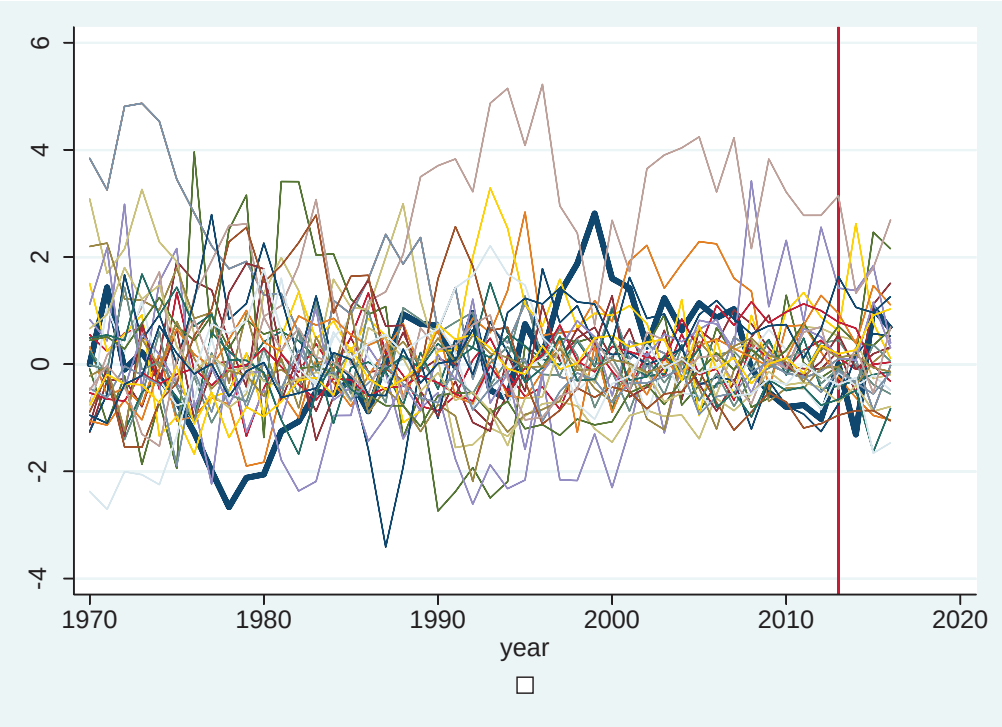
Figure 3: Maryland actual and synthetic firearm homicide rates



Maryland's average firearm homicide rate since 2013 is 6.28 per 100,000. According to the synthetic control algorithm, synthetic Maryland had an average firearm homicide rate of 6.14. This is the counterfactual estimating what would have happened to the firearm homicide rate in Maryland, if the FSA had not been implemented. Thus, the FSA has not reduced firearm homicides, despite an 82% reduction in crime guns.

One problem with the synthetic control method is that it is difficult to determine if the gap between actual Maryland and counterfactual Maryland is significantly different from zero. Abadie, Diamond and Hainmueller (2010) suggest a placebo or falsification test to address this problem. In this approach, I reassign the FSA to each of the 30 control states in turn, shifting Maryland to the donor pool. This simulates an experiment in which one of the non-permit states adopts the FSA instead of Maryland. I then estimate the effect in that state, using the same synthetic control method used to generate synthetic Maryland. Since we know that none of the control states adopted a permit to purchase law, we know that the actual effect of the law is zero. This gives us a distribution, centered on zero, of gaps between the actual firearm homicide rate and the corresponding synthetic rate for the 30 donor states. We then compare the Maryland gap with the gaps in the non-permit states. If the gap in Maryland is much higher (or lower) than in the control states, that would be evidence that the FSA had a positive (negative) effect on the firearm homicide rate. The results of the placebo test are shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Firearm homicide rate gaps in Maryland and all 30 control states



Notes: The thick black line is Maryland. The vertical line is 2013.

Clearly, the drop in the firearm homicide rate in Maryland in 2014 is highly unusual and would indicate a great success if it had continued. However, the huge increases in 2015-16 means that the average response since 2013 in Maryland is close to the overall average. The synthetic control analysis confirms that, overall, the FSA has failed to reduce firearm homicides.

Difference in differences method

A third alternative is to conduct "difference in differences" analysis. In this approach I choose Maryland and one control (non-permit) state for comparison. Delaware, for example, might be a reasonable choice for the control state. I then construct three dummy variables. The first takes the value one if the year is greater than 2013, zero otherwise. The second takes the unit value if the state is Maryland. The third (called the "DD" dummy) is the product of the first two, taking the unit value if the observation comes from Maryland after 2013. This is the variable of interest because its estimated coefficient tells us the difference in firearm homicide rates in Maryland compared to Delaware, after the FSA. The counterfactual is what would have happened in Maryland if it had had the same trend in the firearm homicide rate as Delaware.

Not surprisingly, given the results to this point, the coefficient on the DD dummy is not significantly different from zero.[5] I conducted the same analysis using Virginia and Pennsylvania

[5] The details and complete results are in the log file in Appendix B.

in turn as the control state. The result was the same. I also generated the synthetic control state used in the synthetic analysis reported above. Again the result was no significant difference between the experience of Maryland with FSA and similar states with no permit law.[6] It is interesting, as shown in Table 1, that neither Delaware, Pennsylvania, nor Virginia have had firearm homicide rates higher than Maryland since 2013. Synthetic Maryland had higher rates in 2013-14, but considerably lower in 2015-16.

Table 1: Firearm homicide rates in Maryland and non-permit states

Year	MD	DE	PA	VA	SynthMD
2013	5.04	4.11	3.80	2.82	5.77
2014	4.17	4.06	3.64	2.83	5.48
2015	7.42	5.61	4.08	3.30	6.37
2016	7.25	4.62	4.21	4.20	6.59

Fixed-effects panel data method

A final alternative is to examine the experience of all the states that adopted a permit to purchase handgun law during the sample period to answer the following question: Has the permit to purchase law had any effect on firearm homicides in the states that have changed their laws between 1970 and 2016?

Five states adopted permit laws in the sample period: CT 1995, IA 1978, MN 1977, NE 1991, and MD 2013. A sixth state, Missouri had a permit law before 1970 but repealed it in 2008.

One of the problems of the previous counterfactual analyses is that of unobserved heterogeneity. States differ from each other in a number of ways: climate, culture, history, politics, attitude toward crime, attitude concerning law enforcement, etc. We all know that Texas is different from New York, Mississippi is different from New Jersey, Hawaii and Alaska are different from each other and from all the other states, etc. These differences are permanent, at least over the sample period, and unobservable in the sense that they cannot be properly measured. Also, these characteristics can be correlated with crime and the effectiveness of laws created to deal with crime. Therefore any cross-section analysis will suffer from an omitted variable bias that could create a spurious correlation between crime and laws passed to reduce crime. The only way to cure unobserved heterogeneity is to collect a panel of state data across several years and to use the fixed effects (FE) model to estimate the relationship between crime and crime policy. The fixed effects model corrects for unobserved heterogeneity by using only variation within each state (i.e. time series variation). In fact, statistics books frequently refer to the FE model as the "within" model. In essence, the FE model asks the following question: What has happened to firearm homicide within each state after the passage of a permit to purchase law? The result is an average effect across all states that have changed their policy by either enacting or repealing permit laws during the sample period.

[6] I repeated the difference in differences analysis adding a lagged dependent variable to the regression. The results were unchanged. Details are in Appendix B.

I estimated four versions of the fixed effects regression. For the first two I use data on the levels of firearm homicide, adding a lagged dependent variable in the second version to correct for any unobservable effects in each state that are not permanent effects. The results are presented in Table 2. The coefficient of interest is on the dummy variable for a permit to purchase law. Consistent with our earlier results, the coefficient is not significantly different from zero. This indicates that permit to purchase laws have been generally ineffective.

Table 2 Fixed effect panel data regression: firearm homicide rate

Variable	Coeff	t-ratio	Coeff	t-ratio
Permit to purchase	-0.718	1.85	0.092	0.72
Prison population per capita, lagged	0.012	0.03	-0.023	0.21
Police officers per capita, lagged	-0.583	0.92	-0.216	1.30
cutions	-0.022	1.15	-0.005	0.98
Crack epidemic measure	0.316	2.05*	0.132	1.49
Beer consumption per capita	0.048	2.05*	0.014	2.14*
Truth in sentencing	-0.180	0.70	-0.108	0.78
Three strikes	0.562	1.12	0.070	0.46
Right to carry	0.156	0.69	0.001	0.01
Castle doctrine	0.034	0.12	0.083	0.90
Stand your ground	0.049	0.12	0.091	0.66
State large capacity magazine ban	-0.088	0.13	0.217	0.98
Use a gun go to jail	0.117	0.48	0.018	0.16
Background check, handgun	-0.841	1.27	-0.236	1.62
Safe storage law	-0.147	0.29	0.111	0.72
Juvenile gun ban	0.386	1.03	0.273	1.63
One gun per month	-0.349	0.57	-0.050	0.33
Sat. Night special ban	0.681	0.53	-0.019	0.06
State assault weapon ban	-0.556	0.74	0.024	0.16
Background check, private sale	0.377	1.40	0.110	1.16
Real income pc	-0.170	1.24	-0.124	2.50*
Real welfare payments per capita	1.181	0.49	-0.805	0.67
Poverty rate	0.079	2.79**	0.014	0.94
Percent black	0.700	3.24**	0.169	2.91**
Unemployment rate	-0.020	0.26	-0.031	1.15
Employment per capita	0.170	1.03	0.029	0.60
Military employment per capita	0.537	0.46	0.229	0.77
Construction employment per capita	0.359	1.40	0.255	1.86
Firearm homicide rate, lagged			0.786	17.00**
N	2,270		2,264	

Notes: * $p<0.05$; ** $p<0.01$; also included but suppressed to conserve space: eleven demographic age groups, year dummies, and individual state trends. Complete results in Appendix B.

There is a small number of policy changes problem here (see Appendix A for more information) because only six states passed permit to purchase laws (Conley and Tabor 2011). The t-ratio corresponding to the permit to purchase law in the first regression (omitting the lagged

dependent variable) is close to two, which might make it "marginally" significant. However, because of the small number of policy changes, the standard errors are underestimated and the t-ratio is correspondingly overestimated. I subjected both the regressions reported above to a placebo law simulation. This simulation is similar to the placebo law exercise above when I attempted to determine the p-value of the difference between Maryland and synthetic Maryland. In the current application, I choose five random states to adopt permit laws in random years (the dummy variable goes from zero to one) and one random state that repeals its law (the dummy goes from one to zero) in a random year. I then do the same regression as reported in Table 2. I repeat this exercise 1000 times. Since I know that the laws are fictitious, the distribution of the coefficients and the t-ratios on the permit dummy will be centered on zero. If the t-statistic reported in Table 2 are in the tails of this distribution (2.5% in each tail), we can conclude that the coefficient is significant at the .05 level. Also, I can compute the p-value corresponding to the t-statistic reported in Table 2. It turns out that the p-value corresponding to 1.85 is 0.115 so it is not less than .10. The p-value for t=0.72 is 0.310. Neither of the coefficients on the permit to purchase variable are significantly different from zero. All results, including the placebo law results, are reported in Appendix B.

Because the FE model is based on the variation within the state, it is susceptible to serial correlation, a common problem for time series analysis. Serial correlation tends to lead to underestimated standard errors and inflated t-ratios. If the serial correlation is severe enough it is called a "random walk" or "unit root" and the regression could be spurious. I tested the firearm homicide rate for a unit root using a panel unit root test. The null hypothesis of a unit root was rejected for the panel, indicating the firearm homicide rate variable is "stationary", that is, it has a stable distribution (and the regressions in Table 2 are not spurious). However, when I tested each state for a unit root, 41 out of 50 states indicated the presence of a unit root. Thus, the evidence is conflicting on whether the firearm homicide rate is a unit root process or not.

A simple cure for the unit root problem is to take first differences (the changes in the values of the variable from each year to the next). So, as a robustness test, I estimated the same models as shown in Table 2, but using first differences. The results are presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Fixed effects model: firearm homicide rate, first differences

Variable	Coeff	t-ratio	Coeff	t-ratio
Permit to purchase	-0.005	0.01	-0.035	0.11
Prison population per capita, lagged	0.215	1.26	0.221	1.26
Police officers per capita, lagged	0.050	0.49	0.053	0.51
Executions	0.035	3.19**	0.036	3.25**
Crack epidemic measure	-0.006	2.72**	-0.006	2.50*
Beer consumption per capita	-0.000	0.14	-0.000	0.23
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Three strikes	0.006	0.05	0.004	0.04
Right to carry	0.147	0.85	0.156	0.92
Castle doctrine	0.075	0.41	0.086	0.47
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Construction employment per capita	0.749	4.01**	0.749	4.03**
Firearm homicide rate, lagged			-0.059	0.82
N	2,212		2,211	

Notes: * $p<0.05$; ** $p<0.01$; also included but suppressed to conserve space: eleven demographic age groups, year dummies, and individual state trends. Complete results are shown in Appendix B.

The results are the same, namely that the coefficient on the permit law dummy is not significantly different from zero in either regression. Complete results, including placebo law simulations, are presented in Appendix B.

Summary and conclusions

I have estimated a variety of models in an attempt to determine if the Maryland FSA law has had the expected beneficial effect on the firearm homicide rate, the bell weather of gun crime. I find that the firearm homicide rate has increased more in Maryland after the FSA than the average of all the non-permit states. The synthetic control model (Abadie, Diamond, and Hainmuller 2010)

also shows that the firearm suicide rate increased more in Maryland after the FSA than it did in the synthetic version of Maryland. In addition, difference in differences analysis of Delaware, Pennsylvania and Virginia, nearby non-permit states, indicates that Maryland did not have an increase significantly less than these control states. Similarly, a difference in differences analysis of the synthetic control state, formed as a weighted average of three non-permit states, indicated that gun murder increased no less in Maryland than in the synthetic control state. At best, the FSA law had no significant effect on firearm homicide.

These results were confirmed with a panel data fixed effects regression model that estimates the effect of permit to purchase handgun laws in general. Six states have changed their policies with respect to such laws in the sample period. I estimated the model four ways. In all four cases, the results were the same, namely permit to purchase handguns laws have had no significant effect on the firearm homicide rate.

Given Professor Webster's impressive 82 percent reduction in crime guns achieved by the FSA, one might be forgiven if one assumes that this would lead to a significant reduction in firearm homicides. However, the consensus finding of the analyses reported here is that the FSA is associated with an increase in firearm homicides, albeit an insignificant increase. I conclude that the FSA has had no beneficial effect on firearm homicide. In Maryland, gun control has not translated into crime control, at least with respect to the FSA. Apparently the supply of crime guns has no effect on the supply of gun crime.

References

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Appendix A: A primer on statistical methodology

A test to determine if two means are significantly different from each other is called a "t-test." The test statistic is the difference between the two means divided by the standard error, a measure of the variation or variance of the data. The test assumes that the data follow a normal distribution. For a test of the difference between two means the test statistic is as follows where the observed mean for Maryland is x=20 and the overall mean for the non-permit states is x_0= 10.

$t=(x-x_0)/Sx=(20-10)/12=10/12=.83$

Sx is the standard deviation of x, the usual measure of variance for t-tests. If x is highly variable, a difference of 10 would not be unusual. However, if the variance of x is small, then a 10 percent difference would be unusual ("significant").

Statistical tests are formulated around two hypotheses. The "null hypothesis" assumes no difference between the means while the alternative assumes that there is a difference, which could be positive or negative. Since the two means could differ from each other due to random chance, we have to decide how big a difference is significant. That is, how large must the difference be to reject the null hypothesis of no difference (H0) and accept the alternative hypothesis of a difference, which could be positive or negative (Ha). For this we use a "p-value." It turns out that, if the null hypothesis is true, it is very unlikely to find a value for the test statistic if the difference is more than two standard errors away from zero. The p-value for this value is .05. That is there is less than a five percent chance that the percent change of the firearm homicide rate is just randomly higher than the overall mean.

The value of the t-ratio in the above example is .83, so the difference is less than two standard errors away from zero. The p-value is 0.4, which is greater than .05, so we cannot reject the null hypothesis that the mean is 10, that is, Maryland's mean of 20 is not significantly different from the mean of the non-permit states.

The choice of p=.05 is traditional, but it is also intuitive. Suppose you are playing a simple coin tossing game against the computer in a casino. Suppose for simplicity that the casino does not take a cut. You are playing the $100 game. You win $100 if the game shows tails and you lose $100 if heads appears.

First play: heads. Do you want to play again? Yes.

Second play: heads. Do you want to play again? Yes.

Third play: heads. Do you want to play again??

Fourth play: heads. Do you want to play again?

When do you decide that the game is rigged? The probability of heads on the first play is .5. The probability of two heads is .25. Not that unusual. The probability of three heads is .125. Thinking of quitting? If you play one more time, you are almost certain that the game is rigged. The

probability of four heads is .0675, which is close to .05. A p-value of .10 (approximately the probability of three heads) is called "marginally significant" and is sometimes reported. I do not use that criterion, preferring to hold significance tests to the .05 standard.

An alternative way of determining significance is to see if the test statistic (the ratio of the difference between the two means divided by its standard error, $t=(x-x_0)/Sx$) is greater than the "critical value." The critical value is the value the appropriate distribution, usually the t-distribution, a slight modification of the usual bell-shaped curve or normal distribution. It turns out that the critical value corresponding to .05 is approximately equal to 2. Therefore, a t-statistic is significant if its absolute value (since it can be positive or negative) is greater than 2, which would imply that its p-value is less than .05.

A regression model such as the fixed effects panel data model used to estimate the effect of permit to purchase laws across all states, estimates the possible linear relationship between the dependent (outcome) variable and a policy or law variable. The law variables are so-called "dummy" variables which take the value one in those years the law was in effect, zero otherwise. I also include trends for each state consisting of the numbers 1,2,3, etc. for the years in the sample. The coefficients on the trends show by how much the murder rate changes each year due to all other factors that affect the murder rate aside from the variables included in the regression model. These factors include changes in trauma treatment that turn potential murders into assaults, the advent of 911 calls, cell phones, DNA, the national fingerprint directory, ubiquitous security cameras, smartphones with cameras, body cameras on police officers, etc. etc. If the trend is omitted, these influences on crime which are separate and distinct from the effect of any law, will be incorrectly attributed to the law variable. I also include a number of variables that are routinely included in crime models such as police officers per capita, the incarceration rate, the unemployment rate, income per capita, other laws, etc.

The coefficient on the law dummy variable estimates the change in the dependent variable, e.g., the gun murder rate, due to the implementation of the law, holding constant the effects of the control variables. If the law has been effective in reducing gun murder, we would expect a negative coefficient on the law dummy variable indicating a reduction in gun homicide as a result of the law.

Even if an estimated coefficient is negative, it does not mean the law necessarily had a beneficial effect. If the law had no effect, the coefficient on the law dummy variable could be negative just by chance. In fact, we would expect it to be negative 50 percent of the time. How do we know when an estimated coefficient is significantly different from zero? We use the t-test again, this time testing the difference between the estimated coefficient on the law dummy and zero (indicating no effect). The resulting t-statistic is just the ratio of the estimated coefficient to its standard error.

As in the case of the t-test above, the larger the value of the estimated coefficient, the more likely that it is not zero. However, given the standard error, we would expect some variation around zero even if the true value is zero (i.e., the null hypothesis is true). If the estimated coefficient is distributed according to the normal distribution, the usual assumption, then it would be quite

unusual for an estimated coefficient to be twice as large as its standard error (t-ratio greater than 2). As noted above, this would only happen 5% of the time if the true value of the coefficient was zero. Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis that the FSA had no effect if the absolute value of the t-statistic is greater than two, or equivalently, if the p-value is less than .05.

With respect to the panel data analysis using dummies for permit to purchase handgun laws (permithg), there are only six states that adopted such laws during the sample period, from 1970-2016. Conley and Tabor (2011) show that fixed effects regressions using a small number of policy changes (six states with policy changes is small) will underestimate the standard errors and overestimate the t-ratio corresponding to the policy dummy variable. This makes the coefficient appear to be significant when it is in fact insignificantly different from zero. One cure for this approach is to use a "placebo law" simulation to determine the correct critical value, since the underestimation of the standard errors means that a t-ratio larger than two will occur randomly with a higher that .05 probability. This procedure was suggested in a famous article by Bertrand, Duflo and Mullainathan (2004). In a placebo law program, I assign a the value 1 to a dummy variable in random states in random years. The laws these dummy variables represent are completely fictional, so we know that the effect of the laws on the firearm homicide rate is exactly equal to zero. Nevertheless, if I repeat the procedure 1000 times, some of the 1000 estimated coefficients on the law dummy will be significant simply by chance. The corresponding 1000 t-ratios will form a distribution centered on zero. I can find the critical value for the t-ratio by finding the 25^{th} and the 975^{th} value of the t-ratio from the list of all 1000 t-ratios. (I use the 975^{th} value if the coefficient is positive and the 25^{th} value if the coefficient is negative. This reflects the fact that the test is "two-sided" so that the coefficient could be either positive or negative under the alternative hypothesis. I therefore have to put 2.5% of the distribution in each tail.)

Cross-section studies, those that use, for example, states in the US in a given year, suffer from unobserved heterogeneity. This is a kind of omitted variable bias in which the estimated coefficient is biased because the variance of the dependent variable is due in part by unobserved fixed factors and the cross-section model has to omit such factors bcause they are not measurable. We know that Massachusetts and New Mexico are different in a number of ways: climate, culture, history, tradition, etc. These factors are permanent and not easily measured. However, they could affect the relationship between gun homicides and laws designed to reduce gun homicide. It is only possible to control for such permanent unobservable factors by using a fixed effect model. This model uses the variation within each state (before and after the implementation of the law) to determine if the law had an effect.

Synthetic control methods vs fixed effects models

This approach attempts to estimate the counterfactual outcome of the treated states by matching the pre-treatment experience of the treated states with those of the control states. The difference between the counterfactual post-law crime rate and the actual crime rate in the treated states estimates the effect of the law. The counterfactual is estimated by a weighted average of the outcome variable, Yit, with positive weights summing to one and re-weighted over time to minimize the mean square prediction error of the pre-intervention outcomes in the treated states

(Abadie et al 2010). Under certain assumptions the resulting difference between the actual and counterfactual outcomes of the treated states is an unbiased estimator of the average treatment effect on the treated state (Abadie et al, 2010, p. 496). This approach will control for unobserved time-varying effects (see next paragraph). But, because it is an average across the control states, it is therefore biased in the presence of fixed effects.

Another approach is called the lagged dependent variable (LDV) method. This approach uses the lag of the outcome variable to control for any time-varying unobservable factors that led the state to pass a law in the first place. The lag dependent variable is the history of the outcome variable, gun murder in this case, which captures the state's experience with gun murder. That experience could affect whether the state adopts a permit law or not. The LDV method, however, is also biased in the presence of fixed effects.

I am aware of only one study that directly compares the fixed effects, lagged dependent variable, and synthetic control methods (O'Neill, et al, 2016). The authors find that the LDV models performs best overall among these three. They conclude (p.17).

> The LDV approach returns more efficient estimates than the synthetic control approach, while also further mitigating bias. We conclude that the LDV approach is an attractive estimation approach in this setting…

An approach that estimates a LDV model yet controls for unobservable heterogeneity would appear to be a superior alternative. Such an alternative is possible if we combine the FE and LDV models by adding a set of lagged dependent variables to the standard FE model, thus controlling for both fixed and time-varying unobservables.

$$(5) \qquad Y_{it} = \alpha_i + \sum_{j=1}^{J} \eta_j Y_{i,t-j} + \delta_i t + \beta_1 D_{it} + \gamma' X_{1t} + \lambda_t D_t + \varepsilon_{it}$$

This method suffers from the Nickell bias (Nickell 1981). However, the Nickell bias is primarily a problem for the lagged dependent variable and is a function of the number of time series observations. I have tested this model using Monte Carlo simulations. There is virtually no bias in the estimates of the coefficients on the policy dummy for samples with more than 45 observations, as we have here.

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Appendix B

Documentation for opinions and analyses in the main report

Figure1 and Figure 2 are generated using Figure1.do and Figure2.do. (P.19)

The t-test of the difference of Maryland's increase in firearm homicide rate after 2013 compared to the increase in non-permit states is generated using t-test.do and the results are in t-test.log. (P. 19)

To conserve space, I have included only the log files, which have both the commands in the do file and the output generated by those commands. However, the data and do files can be supplied if necessary.

The difference in differences analyses are done using dd.do and reported in dd.log. (P. 21)

Documentation for the fixed effects panel data analyses reported in Table 3 are presented in gun.murder.cluster.general.log (P. 28)

gun.murder.cluster.LDV.log (P. 37)

Documentation for the first difference analyses reported in Table 4 are in fd.gun.murder.cluster.general.log (P. 48)

fd.gun.murder.cluster.LDV.log (P. 71)

Documentation for the synthetic control analysis reported in Figure 3 is in:

synth.MD.log (P. 94)

The placebo analysis that produced Figure 4 is documented in

synth.placebo.log (P. 98)

Figure4.log (P. 212)

PAGES 19-213 WHICH CONSIST OF THESE DATA RUNS HAVE BEEN OMITTED

Exhibit 1

Curriculum Vita of Carlisle E. Moody

Department of Economics
College of William and Mary
Williamsburg, VA 23187-8795
Email: cemood@wm.edu
Phone: (757) 221-2373

Education

B.A., Colby College, Waterville, Maine, 1965 (Economics)
M.A., University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut, 1966 (Economics)
Ph.D., University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut, 1970 (Economics)

Experience

Professor of Economics, College of William and Mary, 1989-
Chair of the Department of Economics, College of William and Mary 1997- 2003
Associate Professor of Economics, College of William and Mary, 1975-1989.
Assistant Professor of Economics, College of William and Mary, 1970-1975.
Lecturer in Econometrics, University of Leeds, Leeds, England, 1968-1970.

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Consultant

Stanford Research Institute
Virginia Marine Resources Commission
U.S. General Accounting Office
U.S. Department of Transportation
U.S. Department of Energy
National Center for State Courts
Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Justec Research.
The Orkand Corporation
Washington Consulting Group
Decision Analysis Corporation of Virginia
SAIC Corporation
West Publishing Group
Independence Institute

Research and Teaching Fields

Law and Economics
Econometrics
Time Series Analysis

Honors

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National Defense Education Act Fellow, University of Connecticut, 1965-1968.
Bredin Fellow, College of William and Mary, 1982.
Member, Methodology Review Panel, Prison Population Forecast, Virginia Department of Planning and Budget, 1987-1993.
Notable Individuals, Micro Computer Industry, 1983.
Speaker, Institute of Medicine and National Research Council Committe of Priorities for a Public Health Research Agenda to Reduce the Threat of Firearm-related Violence, National Academies of Science, Washington, DC, April 23, 2013

Refereed Publications

"The Impact of Right-to-Carry Laws: Critique of the 2014 version of Aneja, Donohue, and Zhang," (with T.B. Marvell) ***Econ Journal Watch***, February 2018.

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"The Uncertain Timing of Innovations in Time Series: Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines and Jail Sentences," (with T.B. Marvell) ***Criminology***, 34, May, 1996.

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

MARYLAND SHALL ISSUE, INC., et al.;	)	
Plaintiffs,	)	**Case No.: 16-cv-3311-ELH**
v.	)	
LAWRENCE HOGAN, et al.;	)	
Defendants.	)	

DECLARATION OF GARY KLECK

I, Gary Kleck, under penalty of perjury, declare and state as follows:

1. I am more than 18 years of age and am competent to testify, upon personal knowledge, to the matters stated below.

2. I am attaching a copy of my expert report in this matter as Exhibit A, the contents of which are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and accurate. I hereby adopt and incorporate that report as if set forth fully herein. My report enumerates my qualifications, experience, and cases in which I have testified.

3. Defendants rely upon their disclosed expert, Professor Daniel Webster, to support their claim that a fingerprint requirement "acts as a deterrent to straw purchasers and those intending to purchase firearms solely for criminal purposes" and that the Handgun License "has been shown to be associated with a significant reduction in the number of handguns that have been diverted to criminals in Baltimore soon after retail purchase." Dkt. 59-1, at 23–24.

EXHIBIT
24

4. To support this claim, Professor Webster relies upon a 2017 study he co-authored that purports to assess the Firearm Safety Act's ("FSA") impact on the supply of handguns diverted to criminal use in Baltimore. Dkt. 59-19, at ¶ 18 (citing Cassandra K. Crifasi et al., *The initial impact of Maryland's Firearm Safety Act of 2013 on the supply of crime guns in Baltimore*, 3(5) The Russel Sage Foundation Journal for the Social Sciences 128-140 (2017) (the "Baltimore Study")).

5. The Baltimore Study concludes that the FSA caused a reduction in the supply of crime handguns in Baltimore, but this conclusion is not based on any actual (or reliable) data on the supply of crime handguns in Baltimore or anywhere else.

6. The study utilized firearms trace data on guns recovered by police. For five reasons, these data cannot legitimately be used to assess the supply of crime guns: (1) the guns recovered by police are not representative of crime guns as a whole, or any subset of those guns, (2) samples of recovered crime guns overrepresent guns recovered by police soon after retail sale, (3) a short time-to-recovery is not an indicator that the recovered gun was "likely purchased with the intent of diverting that gun to a prohibited person," contrary to the authors' claim, and (4) the fact that a recovered gun was first sold at retail in a state different from the one in which it was recovered is not an indicator that it was trafficked or otherwise purchased with "the intent of diverting that gun to a prohibited person," contrary to the authors' claim, and (5) a gun recovered within one year of retail sale does not indicate that the gun was likely purchased with the intent of diverting the gun to a prohibited person, contrary to the authors' claim.

7. Indeed, the ATF explicitly cautions potential users of their trace data that "[t]he firearms selected [for tracing] do not constitute a random sample and should not be considered representative of the larger universe of all firearms used by criminals, or any subset of that

universe." (2016 ATF trace report available at https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/firearms-trace-data-2016). Beyond not being a random sample, we know that police are more likely to request traces on guns that appear to be new (and that therefore are likely to be less than a year old) because traces on such recently sold guns are more likely to generate usable leads pointing to criminals who possessed the guns recently. Further, the ATF is more likely to be able to successfully trace recently sold guns since it is more likely that sales records still exist for newer guns. Exhibit B (Kleck and Wang 2009, pp. 1271-1272). Finally, samples of traced guns can also overstate the share of crime guns that had out-of-state origins. *Id*. Therefore, the trace data examined by the authors can tell us nothing whatsoever about the supply of crime handguns in Baltimore or Maryland, or whether the examined guns had been trafficked, rendering the study's conclusion useless.

8. For these reasons, trace data cannot be used to draw conclusions regarding Baltimore crime guns or crime guns generally.

9. Ignoring the meaningless trace data, a more direct measure indicates that the availability of guns to criminals actually increased after the FSA went into effect. The most direct measure of firearms availability among people willing to kill is the percent of homicides committed with guns ("PHG"). PHG reflects, within the subset of the population who are willing to kill, the share who had access to a gun. In the last three complete years before the FSA, 2010-2012, 69.3% (876 of 1264) of homicides were committed with firearms. In the first three complete years after the FSA, 2014-2016, 72.3% of homicides were committed with firearms, indicating that firearms availability among criminals willing to kill increased.

10. The authors' conclusions are also based upon the results of a survey of Baltimore probationers and parolees regarding their perceptions of whether it became harder to get a gun

after the FSA went into effect. The authors concede that this convenience sample of criminals was not representative of criminals in general, in Baltimore or anywhere else. For this reason alone we can conclude that the authors' findings can tell us nothing about whether the FSA actually made it harder for Baltimore (or Maryland) criminals in general to acquire guns.

11. This study is in any case irrelevant because the authors did not provide any evidence that the people surveyed had any qualifications to make this judgement. There is no evidence whatsoever that any of these individuals had actually tried to acquire a gun before or after the FSA went into effect (much less both before *and* after) – the necessary foundation in personal experience for a comparison on which they could base an assessment of whether it became harder for criminals to get guns after the FSA. The authors seemed to assume that just because these individuals were criminals, they must know how easy it is to get guns. This assumption is wholly unfounded and renders the study useless.

12. Finally, 41% of the individuals answered "yes" to the question of "Have the new gun laws made it more difficult to get a gun?" and 54% answered "no." The 54% who answered "no" could have all believed that the law had made it easier to get a gun. If 41% of offenders thought the FSA made it harder to get a gun, but an even bigger 54% thought it made it easier, then overall the net effect of the FSA, as perceived by offenders, was to *reduce* the difficulty of getting a gun – precisely the opposite of the interpretation imposed on their findings by the authors. In any case, the authors' poorly worded questions rendered its results meaningless.

13. Defendants also rely upon Professor Webster for the inference that a licensing requirement will cause a reduction in the homicide rate. Dkt. 59-1, at 24; Dkt. 59-19, at ¶¶ 14–16. To support this claim, Professor Webster relies upon two studies: (1) Kara E. Rudolph, et al., *Association Between Connecticut's Permit-to- Purchase Handgun Law and Homicides*, 105 Am.

J. of Public Health 8, e49 (Aug. 2015) (the "Connecticut Study"); and (2) Daniel Webster, et al., *Effects of the Repeal of Missouri's Handgun Purchaser Licensing Law on Homicides*, 91 J. of Urban Health 2, 293 (2014) (the "Missouri Study").

14. Professor Webster states that the Connecticut Study "found that the licensing requirement to purchase a firearm was associated with a statistically significant reduction in Connecticut's firearm homicide rates during the first decade that the law was in place, with no similar reduction in non-firearm homicides." Dkt. 59-1, at 24; Dkt. 59-19, at ¶ 14. This study is useless because it applied the synthetic control method improperly.

15. To properly use the synthetic control method when studying a policy change, the author must identify areas that, prior to the implementation of the new policy, had similar trends in the outcome variable (the homicide rate in this case) as well as correlates of the outcome variable. These areas are then combined into a single "synthetic control" unit whose trends in homicide are used to simulate how homicide would have trended in the intervention area during the post-intervention period had that policy not been implemented.

16. One can easily determine how good the synthetic control is by how closely pre-intervention homicide trends in the synthetic control correspond to the actual pre-intervention homicide trends in the intervention area (in this case, Connecticut). Here, if pre-1995 homicide trends in the synthetic control closely match Connecticut's homicide rate for the pre-1995 years, then it is more likely that the synthetic control will provide an accurate representation of how homicide in Connecticut would have trended without its PTP law. Conversely, if this correspondence is poor, the method has no power to accurately estimate the impact of the PTP law because gun homicide trends in the synthetic control area cannot tell the analyst how gun homicide

rates would have trended in Connecticut in the "counterfactual" situation where the PTP law was not passed.

17. Here, the correspondence is poor. The correspondence is so poor that in many pre-1995 periods the synthetic control does not even trend in the same direction as Connecticut, much less match Connecticut's trends closely enough to serve the purposes of a synthetic control. For example, from 1984 to 1985, Connecticut's actual gun homicide rate declined, but the synthetic control's rate increased. From 1987 to 1988, Connecticut's firearms homicide rate increased sharply, but the synthetic control's rate declined. From 1989 to 1990, the synthetic control's firearm homicide rate likewise moved in the opposite direction of Connecticut's rate, as was true for the changes from 1990 to 1991, from 1991 to 1992, and from 1995 to 1996. There were 12 pre-1996 year-to-year changes in firearms homicide trends in the authors' dataset, and the synthetic control failed to even match the direction of Connecticut's changes in six of those 12 instances.

18. Because the synthetic control is so poor in the Connecticut Study, its conclusions are meaningless and provide no support for Defendants.

19. Professor Webster states that the Missouri Study "showed an abrupt increase in firearm-related homicides in Missouri after that state repealed its handgun licensing requirement in 2007." Dkt. 59-1, at 24; Dkt. 59-19, at ¶ 15. The study found a 25% increase in homicide in Missouri after the state repealed its permit-to-purchase law ("PTP"). Professor Webster also states that "the state experienced an increase in the percentage of crime guns recovered by police that had been originally sold by in-state retailers." Dkt. 59-1, at 24; Dkt. 59-19, at ¶ 16. Webster interprets this increase as an indication of changes in gun trafficking or illegal gun "diversion," but this is nothing more than guesswork – no such interpretation of trace data can be legitimately drawn.

20. The study did not provide any scientifically reliable foundation for the conclusion that Missouri's PTP repeal caused a 25% increase in homicides. The authors used an inappropriate research design. Most gun law research assesses either (1) the effect of a gun control measure across a full set of jurisdictions that implemented that control; or (2) the impact of a gun control measure in a single specific area over a fairly long period of time. The Missouri Study authors, by contrast, used neither approach. Instead, they studied one change in a one type of gun control (PTP repeal) in one jurisdiction (MO) over one very brief period of time (2008–2010). Under this flawed design, *any* homicide-related factor that changed in that one jurisdiction in 2008-2010 might have caused its change in homicide rates. Although the authors controlled for poverty level, there are innumerous other factors which they did not control. All of these variables may have had effects on homicide that could have been confused with supposed effects of the PTP repreal, especially since the authors made virtually no attempt to control them. To my knowledge, the Missouri Study authors are the only researchers in the history of gun control research to use this curious research strategy.

21. Additionally, the change in homicide that the authors attributed to the PTP repeal actually occurred in just one year, from 2007 to 2008. The Missouri homicide rate increased from 6.6 in 2007 to 8.3 in 2008. (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, WONDER website available at http://wonder.cdc.gov/mortSQL.html. Accessed 4-2-18). But after 2008 the rate declined to 7.3 in 2009 and then leveled off to 7.4 in 2010 and from 7.0 in 2010 to 6.1 in 2011 and 6.5 in 2012. *Id*. Thus, there was no lasting increase in total homicide after 2008, even though the PTP repeal remained in effect and presumably should have continued elevating the homicide rate, if it actually had the detrimental effects that Webster et al. attributed to it. Only the single homicide

increase from 2007 to 2008 supports the Missouri Study's conclusions. This broad conclusion rests upon a single data point.

22. The study's assertion that Missouri experienced an increase in the percentage of crime guns recovered by police that had been originally sold by in-state retailers does not have the meaning that the authors attribute to it. There is no scientific foundation for interpreting this change as indicating a change in the frequency of illegal diversion of guns to criminals. Like the Baltimore Study, the Missouri study used the ATF's trace data, which cannot be used to draw conclusions about crime guns as a whole, much less gun trafficking or gun diversion. The National Research Council (2005) panel has concluded that "trace data cannot show whether a firearm has been illegally diverted from legitimate firearms commerce," and that "trace data analyses cannot describe the illegal pathways thorough which crime guns travel from legal commerce to its ultimate recovery by law enforcement." (National Research Council. 2005. *Firearms and Violence: A Critical Review*. Washington, D.C.: The National Academies Press. pp. 40, 80-81). Thus, the Missouri study's authors were wrong to believe that they could use trace data to measure illegal diversion of guns to criminals. For this reason, the statement that Missouri experienced an increase in the percentage of crime guns recovered by police that had been originally sold by in-state retailers cannot be used to draw any conclusions about changes in the rate of illegal gun diversion.

23. Finally, it is logically impossible for the authors of any of the studies on which Webster relies to draw conclusions regarding the effects of requirements for fingerprinting, safety training, or any of the other specific elements of Maryland's FSA. Even if one set aside all the specific flaws previously noted, and the studies' methodologies were perfectly applied, the studies could at best only assess the overall, global effects of entire gun laws (which were composed of

multiple distinct provisions) being enacted or repealed. None of the studies can tell us anything whatsoever about the effects of any one component of the laws.

I declare and affirm under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Gary Kleck

Gary Kleck

10-4-18

Date

Expert Report in Maryland Shall Issue, Inc. et al. v. Hogan and Pallozzi

Gary Kleck
College of Criminology and Criminal Justice
Florida State University
Tallahassee, FL 32306

April 3, 2018

Exhibit A

My Qualifications

I am an emeritus Professor of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Florida State University. I received my doctorate in Sociology from the University of Illinois in 1979, where I received the University of Illinois Foundation Fellowship in Sociology. I was the David J. Bordua Professor of Criminology at Florida State University from 1978 to my retirement in 2016. My research has focused on the impact of firearms and gun control on violence, and I have been called "the dominant social scientist in the field of guns and crime" (Vizzard, 2000, p. 183).

I have published the most comprehensive reviews of evidence concerning guns and violence in the scholarly literature, which inform and serve as part of the basis of my opinions. I am the author of Point Blank: Guns and Violence in America, which won the 1993 Michael J. Hindelang Award of the American Society of Criminology, awarded to the book of the previous several years which "made the most outstanding contribution to criminology." More recently, I authored Targeting Guns (1997) and, with Don B. Kates, Jr., The Great American Gun Debate (1997) and Armed (2001).

I have also published scholarly research in all of the leading professional journals in my field. Specifically, my articles have been published in the American Sociological Review, American Journal of Sociology, Social Forces, Social Problems, Criminology, Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, Law & Society Review, Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, Journal of Quantitative Criminology, Law & Contemporary Problems, Law and Human Behavior, Law & Policy Quarterly, Violence and Victims, Journal of the American Medical Association, and many other scholarly journals.

I have testified before Congress and state legislatures on gun control issues, worked as a consultant to the National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences Panel on the

Understanding and Prevention of Violence, was a member of the U.S. Sentencing Commission's Drugs-Violence Task Force, and, most recently, served as a member of the Institute of Medicine and National Research Council Committee on Priorities for a Public Health Research Agenda to Reduce the Threat of Firearm-Related Violence. I am a referee for over a dozen professional journals, and serve as a grants consultant to the National Science Foundation.

Prior to my retirement in 2016, I taught doctoral students how to do research and evaluate the quality of research evidence, and have taught graduate courses on research design and causal inference, statistical techniques, and survey research methodology. My current curriculum vitae is attached.

I am being compensated for my work at the rate of $400 per hour.

My Opinions

1. Professor Daniel Webster's study of the effect of Missouri repealing its permit-to-purchase (PTP) law (Webster et al. 2014) was fatally flawed, was not based on any scientifically reliable research design, and cannot be relied upon for purposes of assessing the impact of PTP laws on homicide.
2. The study of Connecticut's PTP law by Webster and others (Rudolph et al. 2015) employed a similarly unscientific research design, misapplied the synthetic control methodology, yielded findings that are as unreliable as those of the Missouri study, and therefore cannot be relied upon for purposes of assessing the impact of PTP laws on homicide.
3. The study by Crifasi et al. (2017) on the effect of Maryland's Firearm Safety Act of 2013 (FSA) on "the supply of crime handguns in Baltimore" has no actual data on the supply of crime handguns in Baltimore or anywhere else, relies on a long-discredited

misinterpretation of firearms trace data, and consequently provides no scientifically valid basis for judging whether the FSA had any impact on the supply of crime handguns.

4. I know of no empirical evidence – either evidence cited by Professor Webster or any other - that Maryland's requirement for a "Handgun Qualification License" (HQL) will reduce any form of firearms violence beyond any effects produced by the background check that was already mandated under federal law before the HQL requirement was imposed. Even if one ignored the fatal flaws in the three aforementioned studies, their findings would be irrelevant to the current issue of whether the HQL is likely to produce any public benefit that would compensate for the burdens it places on Maryland's citizens, because none of these three studies, nor any others known to me, are capable of separating the effects of the elements in the HQL process from the effects of numerous other elements of PTP laws and of Maryland's FSA in particular. At best, studies of this type could only assess the overall global effect of PTP laws, not the effect of any one of their component elements.

The Basis for My Opinions

Opinion 1.

Regarding the study by Webster et al. of Missouri's (MO) repeal of its PTP law, the authors claimed that repeal caused a 25% increase in homicide. They did not provide any scientifically reliable foundation for this conclusion. The following comments explain why this is so.

Use of an Inappropriate Research Design

Webster et al.'s entire strategy for estimating an effect of MO's PTP repeal on homicide is both inappropriate for this purpose and contrary to customary scholarly practice in the field. Two broad categories of research design are used to evaluate the impact of gun control measures. First, studies of gun control impact attempt to estimate the effect of a given type of gun control (such as PTP laws) on violence rates *across the full set of jurisdictions that implemented that control*, comparing violence in these multiple areas with violence in multiple areas without such controls (see Kleck, Kovandzic, and Bellows (2016) for an example, and a review of similar prior studies). These studies use either a pure cross-sectional research design – studying many different areas at a single point in time – or a panel design that studies multiple areas in multiple time periods. With either design, the analyst assesses multiple implementations of a given type of gun control, in multiple jurisdictions.

Alternatively, other studies evaluate the impact of a specific gun control measure in a single specific area, using an interrupted time series design (see Britt, Kleck, and Bordua 1996 for a review and critique). Webster et al. uses neither of these approaches, adopting the unique strategy of applying a panel design to multiple states, observed over multiple years, but for the purpose of estimating the effect of a *single* change in a *single* type of gun control (a PTP law) in a *single* jurisdiction at a *single* point in time. To my knowledge, Webster and his colleagues are the only researchers in the history of gun control research that have ever adopted this curious research strategy.

There is good reason why previous researchers have not adopted this approach. Researchers studying the impact of a given type of gun control such as PTP laws in multiple

states are, in effect, estimating the average effect of these laws across the multiple states that have such laws. Thus, if twelve states have adopted PTP laws, the analyst has, in a sense, twelve opportunities to detect the effects of PTP laws. Simultaneously studying many implementations of a PTP law helps to rule out a large number of alternative explanations of lower homicide rates in places with PTP laws, because it is less likely that all or most of the twelve PTP states also share some other trait that actually causes their lower homicide rates. In contrast, if one studies only the implementation of a single PTP law (or its repeal) in a single jurisdiction, literally every homicide-related factor that changed in that one jurisdiction might have caused its change in homicide rates. The analyst then faces the hopeless task of trying to control for an immense number of likely confounding factors.

In the case of Webster et al.'s MO homicide study, the authors were, in effect, trying to estimate the effect of a single repeal of a single type of gun control (a PTP law) in a single jurisdiction (MO) in a single very brief time period (2008-2010). It must be stressed that they were *not* assessing the impact of PTP laws in general, though that would have been a quite reasonable course of action. They were instead applying a panel design to the assessment of a single change in gun law in a single place at a single time.

As a result, a change in virtually *any* homicide-related factor that occurred in MO around 2007-2010 could account for the state's homicide increase. The only specific confounding factors that Webster et al. can rule out as providing alternative explanations of MO's post-repeal homicide increase are the few that they explicitly controlled. Unfortunately, the only potentially confounding factor that Webster et al. explicitly controlled in their analysis of Uniform Crime Report (UCR) homicide rates was the poverty rate; all the rest of their control variables were not confounders, so controlling them did not help isolate the effect of the PTP repeal. And in their

analyses based on vital statistics data from CDC, Webster et al. likewise controlled for, at most, three variables that had a significant effect on homicide rates. Even these three, however, may not have been confounders because Webster et al. presented no evidence that they were correlated with the repeal of MO's PTP law.

The units of analysis in Webster et al.'s multivariate analysis of state homicide rates were the 50 states as they were observed in each of twelve years from 1999 to 2010 (or 1999-2012 in the UCR-based analyses). That is, each case for which they measured homicide rates and other variables was a "state-year" such as Missouri in 1998 or Florida in 2006. The single statistic on which they relied to draw their conclusions was the coefficient for a variable that was coded 1 for MO in 2008, MO in 2009 and MO in 2010, and coded 0 for all other state-years. Thus, the coefficient for this variable represents the average difference in homicide rates between (1) MO in the period 2008-2010 and (2) all other state-years, controlling for the other variables that Webster et al. included in their multivariate models.

The estimated value of this coefficient is entirely dependent on just how high homicide rates were in just *three* of the 600-700 state-years in the sample. Worse still, the change in homicide that Webster et al. attributed to the PTP repeal actually occurred in just one year, from 2007 to 2008. The MO total age-adjusted homicide rate increased from 6.6 in 2007 to 8.3 in 2008, but after 2008 the rate declined to 7.3 in 2009 and then leveled off to 7.4 in 2010 (CDC 2018). Further, UCR-based data indicate that the homicide rate declined from 7.0 in 2010 to 6.1 in 2011 and 6.5 in 2012. Thus, there was no lasting increase in total homicide after 2008, even though the PTP repeal remained in effect and presumably should have continued elevating the homicide rate, if it actually had the detrimental effects that Webster et al. attributed to it. Only the single homicide increase from 2007 to 2008 supports Webster et al.'s conclusions.

Thus, Webster et al.'s conclusion ultimately relies on the size of a *single* data point, the homicide rate in MO in 2008. If they were wrong about why homicide was higher in MO in 2008, their entire case for a homicide-elevating effect of the PTP repeal collapses. Thus, their conclusion rests on an extremely fragile foundation. As noted later in this comment, they had no reliable foundation for their claim that the repeal caused an increase in gun trafficking, illegal gun diversion, or gun possession among criminals, since they were not able to measure any of these things. Consequently, they had no basis for claiming that the repeal put more guns in criminal hands, regardless of the mechanism by which this might have occurred. Webster et al. ruled out only a single alternative explanation of the post-repeal homicide increase (changes in poverty) in their analyses of UCR homicide rates, so they had no sound basis for seizing on the PTP repeal as being responsible for the 2008 jump in MO homicide. As far as Webster et al. can demonstrate, it is just coincidence that this increase happened to follow the PTP repeal.

Why Study This Particular Change in Gun Law?

Over the past 50 years, homicide and other violent crime rates have increased about half of the time and decreased the other half (U.S. FBI 2017). Thus, if one randomly selected a change in gun control law, no matter how inconsequential it may have actually been, there is roughly a 50% chance that its implementation happened to coincide with a violence increase and a 50% chance that it coincided with a decrease. If one wanted to create an artificial appearance that a weakening of gun controls had caused an increase in violence, one would only need to identify any of the numerous instances of violence rates happening to increase just after some kind of gun law was weakened. Unscrupulous researchers might be tempted to cherry-pick from

among the thousands of gun law changes that have occurred in recent decades to selectively study only those changes that suggested violence-reducing effects of gun control laws.

There are an extremely large number of changes to gun control laws to choose from. For example, an analysis of legislation in Florida found that the legislature passed an average of 2.45 gun control bills per year over the period from 1973 to 1992 – a total of 49 changes in gun control law in a single 20-year period in a single state (Etten 2002). Likewise, twenty-two states enacted up to four different gun laws in the same year during the period 1977 to 2000 (Marvell and Moody, 2006, Table 3). Across all 50 states, and the entire 1973-2014 period, the number of changes in all types of gun control law would certainly number at least in the low thousands. Given that violence was increasing in about half of those years, the number of instances in which changes that weakened gun control coincided with violence increases would likewise number at least in the hundreds. Of course, there would also be similarly large numbers of instances of weakening gun control that coincided with *decreases* in violence. Regardless of analysts' biases, they could easily find an ample number of instances to support their preferred conclusions.

Perhaps Webster and his colleagues felt that it was, for unspecified reasons, especially important to study PTP laws. The question would still remain: why did the authors choose to estimate the effect of *Missouri's* PTP law in particular? After all, there were at least nine states with PTP systems in place c. 2000, and focusing on just one specific instance of this gun control measure would guarantee that results would be more unstable and sensitive to controls for confounding variables, compared to assessing the average effect of all available PTP systems. In their conclusions the authors rather disingenuously wondered whether their findings could be generalized to the PTP laws of other states (p. 300), without telling readers that they could easily have resolved the issue by simply altering how they coded their main independent variable.

Instead of coding this binary variable 1 only for the absence of a PTP law in *MO*, they could have done the same thing for the absence of a PTP law in *all* of the state-years in their sample, thereby covering the entire U.S. The coefficient for this variable would then have represented the average treatment effect of the absence of a PTP law in all states, and there would have been no issue of generalizability. The authors do not provide any explanation of why MO's PTP law is any more important than other PTP laws, so it remains unclear why they focused on this particular state.

In sum, the approach used by these authors is useless for assessing the impact of changes in gun laws, but can easily be used to generate results that appear to support the researchers' policy preferences, whatever they might be, regardless of the actual effects of gun law changes.

Webster et al. Failed to Establish Any a Priori Plausibility for the Hypothesis

Webster et al. hint that repealing MO's PTP caused a 25% increase in firearm homicide. The authors use purely associational language in describing their results (e.g., the repeal was "associated with" a 25% increase in firearm homicide), but read in context, the implied meaning of a causal effect is unmistakable. Is there any *a priori* plausibility to a claim that a single seemingly trivial change in the details of MO gun law could, all by itself, cause a 25% increase in gun homicide?

Repealing the PTP law in MO did not eliminate background checks on firearms; all gun transfers by licensed gun dealers continued to be subject to a background check. Webster et al. argue that the key change produced by repeal of the PTP law was that it "eliminated mandatory background checks for handguns sold by unlicensed sellers." Whether this change was likely to be consequential, however, depends entirely on how often background checks on private transfers were performed before the PTP repeal, and how many blocked a gun transfer. If very

few or no such transfers were blocked before the repeal, there is no reason to expect that getting rid of background checks on private transfers would have a measurable effect on criminal gun possession, and thus on homicide. Webster et al. did not cite a single scrap of evidence that *any* attempted private gun transfers were blocked under the old PTP system, and show no signs that it even occurred to them that it was important for them to do so. Thus there is no evidentiary foundation for believing the elimination of background checks on private transfers had any measurable effect on the number of criminals who acquired handguns.

Guns "Diverted to Criminals"

Webster et al. claim that the repeal of the MO PTP law caused increased illegal diversion of guns to criminals, which in turn increased firearm homicides. They do not define what they mean by the term "illegal gun diversion," but a reasonable guess would be that it simply means *any* illegal movement of guns into criminals' hands. Thus, it could encompass gun theft, guns purchased from gun traffickers, guns illegally purchased from corrupt licensed dealers, guns acquired through the use of straw purchasers, guns illegally purchased by convicted felons from private parties, guns received as a gift by persons not lawfully entitled to possess guns, and a host of other diverse ways that guns might illegally move into criminal hands. Webster et al. appear to argue that repealing MO's PTP law caused gun possession to increase among criminals, without being specific as to how or why this occurred. In any case, it needs to be stressed that "illegal gun diversion," as Webster et al. use the term, does not necessarily refer to gun trafficking in particular, and instead may refer to literally any illegal way guns might end up in criminal hands. They provided no specific argument for which of these kinds of illegal movements of guns increased after the repeal. If, for example, the only kind of movement that increased was gun theft, one might reasonably ask "why should the PTP repeal increase gun

thefts?" If the authors are correct that repealing PTP provisions made it easier for criminals to *buy* guns, this should have *reduced* the need to steal guns, thereby reducing one major form of "illegal gun diversion."

The indicator that Webster et al. used to measure "illegal gun diversion" was "the percentage of guns that had unusually short intervals between the retail sale and the recovery by police" (p. 294). Although it was unclear which set of "guns" the authors were referring to, it turned out that the authors meant the set of guns recovered by police in connection with some real or suspected criminal activity, submitted to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) for tracing, and successfully traced. This measure, however, is not a valid measure of either acquisition or possession of guns by criminals, or of gun trafficking, or gun "diversion," and has never passed any check of its validity as a measure of these concepts (Kleck and Wang 2009). In fact, the share of recovered "crime guns" with short times to recovery actually has a weak *negative* association with a widely accepted indicator of trafficking, the share of recovered guns that had an obliterated serial number (Kleck and Wang 2009, p. 1283). That is, Webster et al.'s indicator actually tends to be *lower* where gun trafficking is higher. The authors did not cite any validation studies that support use of this measure as an indicator of firearms diversion. While it is true that many other careless analysts have also misinterpreted this indicator as a measure of "firearm diversion or trafficking," it nevertheless cannot serve this purpose (Kleck and Wang 2009).

These authors used trace data to draw conclusions about changes in the illegal diversion of guns to criminals in general, an application that necessarily assumes that guns traced by ATF can tell analysts something about crime guns in general. If findings pertaining to traced guns do not apply to crime guns as a whole, analysts cannot legitimately draw conclusions about changes

in illegal gun diversion as a whole. Unfortunately, the set of guns traced by ATF is *not* a representative sample of crime guns, or even of crime guns recovered by police, or any subset of these populations of guns. There can be no honest doubt about this point among users of ATF trace data, since ATF states a quite explicit disclaimer on this point: "Firearms selected for tracing … do not constitute a random sample and should not be considered representative of the larger universe of all firearms used by criminals, or any subset of that universe" (U.S. ATF 2013). This disclaimer only confirms the same conclusions that had been previously drawn by the Congressional Research Service (1992) and the National Research Council (2005, p. 40).

More specifically, the National Research Council (2005) panel also concluded that "trace data cannot show whether a firearm has been illegally diverted from legitimate firearms commerce" (p. 40) and that "trace data analyses cannot describe the illegal pathways thorough which crime guns travel from legal commerce to its ultimate recovery by law enforcement" (pp. 80-81). Thus, Webster et al. were wrong to believe that they could use trace data to measure illegal diversion of guns to criminals. These facts about the trace data have been well-known for decades (Congressional Research Service 1992; Kleck 1999), suggesting that Webster et al. were either remarkably ignorant of the basic facts about the gun trace data on which they relied, or they knowingly misled their readers as to what could be inferred from changes in time-to-recovery among ATF-traced guns.

Thus, Webster et al.'s analyses of traced gun data can tell us nothing about trends in gun trafficking or illegal gun diversion. They misused trace data for a purpose that the data cannot legitimately serve. One cannot legitimately use trace data to infer anything about the guns used to commit crimes, including the interval from their first retail sale to their recovery by police (better known as "time-to-crime" (TTC) or "time-to-recovery" (TTR), and this time interval is

not an indicator of gun trafficking or any other form of "illegal diversion" of guns. Likewise, one cannot use trace data to track trends in gun trafficking or "illegal gun diversion."

Webster et al. concluded that repeal of MO's PTP law caused an increase in homicide. There is a disconnect between this conclusion about homicide and the authors' evidence concerning recovered guns. Even if short time-to-crime *were* a valid indicator of illegal gun diversion, and the guns chosen for tracing by police *were* a random sample of "crime guns" in general, analysis of general samples of traced guns still could not tell us anything about the guns used *in homicides*, since only a tiny fraction of traced firearms are recovered in connection with homicides. For example, among the 4,341 guns submitted for tracing in Missouri in 2011, only 134, or 3.1 percent were linked with homicide (ATF 2013). Indeed, few of these guns had been used to commit *any* violent crime – only 534, or 12 percent were linked with homicide, aggravated assault, or robbery. Instead, traced guns were most commonly linked with violations of gun control laws, such as unlawful "Possession of Weapon." In principle, Webster et al. might have used trace data to measure the average time-to-crime among MO guns recovered in connection with homicides, since those data are available, but chose not to do so. They therefore had no basis for believing that the guns used to commit homicides were moving more quickly into criminal hands after MO repealed its PTP law.

Webster et al.'s Comparisons of Homicide Trends in MO with Trends in Other States

Webster et al. reported simple comparisons of trends in age-adjusted firearm homicide rates in MO over the period 1999-2010 with trends in other states and with the U.S. as a whole (Figure 1 and Table 1). This is an unusually short period of time to analyze in this type of panel design, and is prone to extremely unstable results with respect to exactly what set of years one happens to analyze. Certainly data availability cannot explain the authors' decision to study so

few years, since state firearms homicide data are available from at least as far back as 1968. The authors offer a different, bizarre explanation for why they used such an unusually short time series, arguing that 1999-2012 was a period of stable homicide rates, which they speculate means that an analysis of homicide rates will be less subject to omitted variable bias. There is no justification of this type for short time series in the statistical literature, and the single source they cite in support (see their source 16) does not in fact support the use of such a short time series. Studying time periods in which there is little variation in homicide rates makes it *harder* to determine what causes changes in those rates. In any case, a longer time period would have provided a more stable set of estimates of the repeal's effects.

The results of longitudinal analyses of small numbers of time points can be radically manipulated simply by analyzing arbitrarily selected subsets of the total set of time points for which data are available (see Britt, Kleck, and Bordua 1996 for a direct demonstration of radical changes in estimates of the impact of a gun law change when slightly different sets of years were analyzed). If we repeat the authors' simple before-and-after comparisons of firearm homicide rates, but use different sets of years to compare, we arrive at results quite different from theirs. One could argue that 2007 should not have been treated as a pre-repeal year since part of the year (after 8-28-07) was after the repeal was in effect. Using the last two complete years before 2007 as the pre-repeal baseline, the average firearm homicide rate was 5.2. And one could argue that the lasting effects of the repeal would be better observed in a later set of post-repeal years, such as 2011-2013, after the repeal had a longer period of time to show its full effects. The average firearm homicide rate in those years was also 5.2, indicating that there was no lasting increase in firearm homicide after the PTP law was repealed (CDC 2018) – exactly the reverse of the conclusion drawn by Webster and his co-authors.

Webster et al. also compared homicide trends in MO with those in specific other states (their Table 1), and claimed that MO was unique in experiencing big gun homicide increases in this period (p. 299). In fact, comparisons of MO with other Midwestern states directly contradict their interpretation of the drops in firearm homicide in MO. MO did indeed experience a 36% increase in the firearms homicide rate from 2007 to 2008, but CDC mortality data show that Iowa's firearm homicide rate increased by a far larger 88%, from 0.60 in 2007 to 1.13 in 2008 (CDC 2018), even though Iowa did not repeal its PTP law, which was on the books in both 2007 and 2009 (see ATF 2005, p. 183 and ATF 2010, p. 202). Likewise, Nebraska, which neither repealed a PTP system nor weakened its gun laws in any other way, experienced a 59% percent increase in firearm homicide rates from 2006 to 2008 (CDC 2018). In sum, both Iowa and Nebraska experienced jumps in their firearms homicide rates during this same period in which gun homicide increased in MO, and their increases were *bigger* than that of MO, suggesting that something other than weakening of gun laws was causing increases in firearm homicide rates in Midwest states in this period. Webster et al. were flat wrong to claim that "Missouri's sharp increase in firearm homicides was unique within the region" (p. 299). The only reason the authors were able to make it seem that big gun homicide increases were unique to MO was by employing a highly selective reporting of the state firearm homicide trend data available to them.

If the PTP provisions had been keeping down firearm homicide before its repeal, its continuing absence throughout the post-2007 period should have continued to contribute to higher gun homicide rates for years well after 2007. The authors' use of multi-year averages in Table 1 concealed the extreme instability of single-year state homicide rates, the fact that all of MO's homicide decline occurred in a single year, and the fact that other states experienced even larger one-year increases during this period. In fact, all of the post-repeal increase in MO

homicide occurred in just a single year, from 2007 (4.6 firearms homicides per 100,000) to 2008 (6.2). After 2008, MO experienced no further homicide increases, contrary to an interpretation that the PTP repeal was what was responsible for the post-2007 increase in homicide.

The point is not that we can tell anything useful about the reasons for homicide changes in MO (or Iowa or Nebraska) from these kinds of simplistic comparisons. Rather, the Iowa and Nebraska data demonstrate that single states can easily experience year-to-year homicide increases just as large as that observed in MO without it being due to the repeal of a PTP law or any other gun control measure, that it could happen at the roughly the same time as it happened in MO, and could happen in the same region of the country. Thus, these simple comparisons do definitively establish the simple point that MO's homicide increase could easily be entirely due to other factors, like those operating in neighboring Iowa or Nebraska, besides the repeal of a PTP law.

Webster and his colleagues also insist that there is something significant about the fact that this large homicide increase occurred specifically in the *firearm* homicide category. They appear to be unaware that, when homicide in general is increasing, *regardless of the reasons*, gun homicide always shows proportionally larger increases than nongun homicide. Even when gun law is unchanged and gun ownership levels are stable, one will still find that changes (upward or downward) are proportionally larger in the gun homicide category than in the nongun homicide category (Britt, Kleck, and Bordua 1996). The fact that gun homicide increased more than nongun homicide after the repeal of MO's PTP therefore tells us nothing about the likely causes of MO's short-term bump in homicide.

The Authors' Multivariate Homicide Analysis

The Near-complete Failure to Control for Actual Confounders

Webster et al. appear to address the possibility that other factors besides the PTP repeal were responsible for the MO homicide increase by controlling for other factors in their multivariate analysis of homicide rates in 43-51 states (including the District of Columbia), over the period 1999 through 2010 (or 2012 in some analyses). They controlled for changes in some other factors that might have affected changes in homicide rates, and still found a significant association between MO's PTP law and homicide rates.

Whether these analyses improved their ability to estimate the effect of the PTP repeal, however, depends entirely on the degree to which Webster et al. controlled specifically for *confounding variables*. A confounding variable is a variable that has *both* of two properties: (1) it has a causal effect of its own on the dependent variable (in Webster et al.'s research, the state homicide rate), *and* (2) is associated with the principle independent variable of interest (the existence or absence of the MO PTP law). If a variable lacks the first property it is not a confounder because it does not affect the homicide rate, i.e., it is an "irrelevant variable." If it lacks the second property, it does not matter whether the variable is statistically controlled, since estimates of the impact of the PTP law will be the same regardless of its inclusion in statistical models of homicide rates. Its inclusion is simply inconsequential.

Controlling for a confounding variable serves to rule out an alternative explanation of why homicide changed in MO after the repeal. Thus, if one controls for confounding factor X, one rules out the possibility that changes in X caused the homicide increases rather than the PTP repeal. The more genuine confounding variables that one controls, the more confidence one can have in the resulting estimate of the effect of the key independent variable.

Unfortunately, we can tell from Webster et al.'s own statistical results that they controlled for virtually no genuine confounders, and thus did virtually nothing to rule out any

specific variables as being responsible for the MO homicide increase. They report that only three of their control variables were significantly related to homicide rates (p. 298), and thus might be confounders. All the rest of Webster et al.'s control variables lacked the first necessary property of a genuine confounder, that they have a causal effect on the homicide rate.

Further, even the findings regarding two of Webster et al.'s three significant control variables were perverse and contrary to theory and prior research. The significant coefficient for poverty was *negative*, indicating that higher poverty rates cause *lower* homicide rates! This is contrary to a mountain of prior (and more sophisticated) research indicating that greater economic deprivation causes higher homicide rates (for classic reviews, see Kovandzic, Vieraitis, and Leisley 1998; and Land, McCall, and Cohen 1990). This bizarre finding is itself strong reason to believe there was something seriously wrong with Webster et al.'s statistical models. Likewise, Webster et al.'s analysis yielded a significant *positive* coefficient for bans on "Saturday night special" handguns, indicating that these bans significantly *increases* the homicide rate. While the National Rifle Association might welcome this finding, it is doubtful that Webster et al. themselves would regard it as a plausible finding. Again, this dubious finding points to the likelihood of errors in Webster et al.'s specification of their models, in particular the omission of confounding variables.

Perhaps what is most conspicuous about Webster et al.'s statistical models, then, is the completely arbitrary character of their choice of control variables - there is no evident rhyme or reason to their choices. They include as controls variables that have been found in most prior research to have no effect on crime rates (e.g., the number of law enforcement officers, official unemployment rates, and bans on so-called "Saturday Night Specials"), while excluding variables consistently found in prior research to affect homicide rates, such as the percent living

in urban or metropolitan areas, the African-American share of the population, and the divorce rate. Note that Webster et al. did not say that they tested for effects of these variables and found them unrelated to homicide rate; rather, there is no evidence that they ever included them in their models in the first place. They did not even control for effects of other gun control laws, even though Webster's prior writings make it amply clear that he believes many such laws reduce gun crime, including not only PTP laws but also "assault weapon" bans, and gun registration laws (see Webster, Vernick, McGinty, and Alcorn 2013).

It is almost as if Webster et al. were picking and choosing control variables on some basis other than one grounded in their own empirical evidence, theory, or prior research. This is especially worrisome, because it is possible to manipulate the estimated effect of a given variable simply by failing to control for confounders. Confounders are, by definition, variables whose control will affect estimates of the variable with which they are associated. That is, failing to control for a genuine confounder will distort the estimate of the variable with which the confounder is correlated. For example, Kleck (2018) reanalyzed the data underlying a study in which the authors had found a large significant positive association between gun rates and suicide rates (Miller et al. 2007), and showed that when five genuine confounders were controlled that had not been controlled in the original analysis, the association initially observed between guns and suicide disappeared. The original analysis had only controlled for, at most, a single genuine confounder.

In the conclusions to their report, Webster et al. give the impression that they had ruled out a substantial number of plausible alternative explanation of the MO post-repeal homicide increase, listing no less than eight variables or categories of variables that could not explain this increase. This listing is deceptive because few of these implied alternative explanations were

plausible in the first place, so ruling them out was a largely pointless exercise. The other factors that Webster et al. claimed to have ruled out would not be considered by knowledgeable scholars to be likely alternative explanations of this short-term homicide increase anyway, either because the variables do not in general affect homicide rates (e.g., unemployment rates, as officially measured; policing levels; MO's Stand Your Ground Law) or because have effects but do not change enough over short periods of time to cause large short-term homicide increases. Because they controlled for virtually no genuine confounders, their analyses could not rule out the possibility that there was an outbreak of homicide in MO in 2008 that was entirely caused by factors other than the PTP repeal.

Sample Bias in the Analyses of Age-adjusted Homicide Rates

Webster et al.'s reliance on age-adjusted firearms homicide rates derived from vital statistics mortality data resulted in a biased sample of states, one systematically slanted to favor the proposition that gun laws reduce homicide rates, or conversely that the absence or repeal of gun laws increase homicide rates. The vital statistics data on which Webster et al. relied can be obtained from the WONDER website of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC 2018) but the CDC suppresses reporting of homicide data when there were fewer than ten homicides in a given year in a given state. This had the effect of systematically excluding as many as nine low homicide states from Webster et al.'s firearm homicide analyses: Delaware, Hawaii, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming (though Webster et al. claim to have used Delaware and Montana – see p. 295). These nine states, not surprisingly, all have rates of total homicide and firearms homicide that are lower than average (see, e.g. U.S., FBI 1998, pp. 76-87, 207). Further, with the exception of Hawaii and Delaware, they also have less gun control than average (Brady Campaign 2013). States that

have little gun control yet nevertheless also have little homicide contradict the hypothesis that less gun control causes more homicide. By excluding these contradictory states, Webster et al. slanted their sample in favor of finding a negative association between the presence of gun laws and homicide rates.

This sample bias was most serious for firearms homicide because state counts of gun homicides are lower than total homicide counts, and thus more likely to be suppressed by CDC policies. Unfortunately, Webster et al. chose not to make use of UCR data to measure firearms homicide, even though the requisite data are reported for nearly all states in nearly all years in the period 1999-2012 (see, e.g., U.S. FBI, 1998, pp. 68-74, 207). Their (p. 295) claims as to why the UCR data cannot be used are without merit. They note that the UCR homicide rates are not age-adjusted, but do not acknowledge that they did not need age-adjusted rates for their purposes, since (a) they are nearly identical to non-adjusted homicide rates, and (b) state age distributions do not change enough from year to year to have any detectable effect on homicide rates. They accurately noted that the FBI has to perform interpolations for missing data from nonreporting law enforcement agencies, but did not present any evidence that these procedures introduce any significant errors in state homicide rates. And they certainly did not explain why it makes sense to introduce massive sample bias into the study by omitting the 7-9 suppressed CDC states altogether, all for the sake of avoiding purely hypothetical and probably minor measurement flaws in the UCR homicide rates. In sum, Webster et al. needlessly used a severely biased sample to analyze homicide rates when a relatively unbiased sample was available. They did not say a word about the pronounced differences between the omitted states and those included in their study sample regarding levels of gun control and homicide rates, or how their use of vital statistics data biased their study sample.

Opinion 2

The study by Rudolph, Stuart, Vernick, and Webster (2015) of the impact of Connecticut's (CT) permit-to-purchase (PTP) law on homicide rates concluded that this measure, all by itself, "was associated with" an astounding 40% reduction in firearm homicide rates in the first 10 years after it was implemented. The authors' repeated references to the "effects" of the policy (e.g., see their Abstract, p. e49, or p. e53) make it clear that they did not interpret their finding as a mere statistical association, but rather regarded it as indicative of a causal effect of the law. This conclusion is not valid or scientifically based. Instead, their finding appears to be the result of (1) cherry-picking one particular change in gun law that was known *a priori* to be associated with a drop in gun violence, out of hundreds of gun law changes that might have been studied (as with the Missouri study), and (2) a poor application of the synthetic control methodology.

Arbitrary Cherry-Picking of One Particular Change in Gun Control Law

As previously noted here have been thousands of changes in gun control law, both increasing and decreasing the strictness of controls, in the 50 states and the District of Columbia (DC) in the past few decades. One might then reasonably ask, why did the authors study this one gun law change in this one place at this one time? The authors do not say. They were not commissioned by the state of CT to evaluate this particular, nor is the implementation of a PTP law on top of preexisting background checks an especially important change in gun law.

Indeed, it seems to be an especially unimportant change. Prospective gun buyers in CT already had to pass a background check to buy a handgun (or any other type of gun) even before CT's PTP law was enacted (due to the federal Brady Act), so the PTP law did not introduce

background checks. The PTP law changed background checks in one conceivably significant way, in that they were theoretically extended to cover handgun transfers by private sellers and not just dealer transfers. The authors do not, however, document even a single case of a prospective CT handgun buyer who was blocked by the PTP system from buying a handgun from a private seller, or provide any evidence that CT gun owners are even aware that background checks are required for private transfers. Thus, there is no affirmative evidence that this extension of background checks kept handguns away from anyone, never mind someone likely to commit a firearms homicide.

Less important elements of the CT PTP law were (1) the raising of the minimum age for buying a handgun from 18 to 20, and (2) requiring prospective handgun buyers to apply for a permit in person. The authors do not provide or cite any evidence that the latter provision has any additional effect above and beyond the effect of requiring a background check, or even any reasoning as to why it would be likely to discourage handgun acquisition more than the background check itself. As to former, research has already established that the increase in the minimum age for buying a handgun from 18 to 21 mandated by the federal Gun Control Act of 1968 had no measurable effect on rates of violent crime among persons age 18-20 (Kleck 2011).

In sum, there was no substantial *a priori* basis for expecting this particular minor change in CT's gun control regime to be especially significant, effective, or otherwise worth focusing research on. And even if there were some significant reason to focus on PTP laws in general, why focus only on CT's PTP in particular? The scientifically customary practice among the most sophisticated researchers in the field is to study *all* instances of a particular type of gun control law, since case studies of single examples have been found to be unreliable (Britt, Kleck, and Bordua 1996). Studies that cover all instances of a given type of gun law typically adopt

either of two methodological approaches: (1) a cross-sectional research design in which all jurisdictions with the law are compared with all those without it, using data pertaining to a single point in time, and statistically controlling for many other determinants of crime rates, or (2) a panel design with the same properties as the cross-sectional design, except using data covering multiple points in time. Rudolph et al. use neither approach.

The authors note that 10 states plus DC have PTP laws (p. e49). Why, then, study CT's PTP law in particular? The authors do not explain this seemingly arbitrary choice. These questions are crucial because if researchers decide to study just one instance of a policy that has been implemented in multiple jurisdictions, there is a risk that researchers will cherry-pick a single example that appears to support a preferred finding, even if analysis of all instances would have indicated that the policy was ineffective.

The danger can be illustrated by a simple example. Suppose gun control policy X had no effect whatsoever on homicide rates, but researcher W wanted to create the false impression that X was effective. This is easy to do with any widely implemented policy. In the long run, over the past half century or so, homicide rates have increased about half the time and decreased about half the time (U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation 2017). Thus, at any one time that a violence control policy might be introduced, there is roughly a 50% chance that its introduction coincided with a reduction in the homicide rate – *even if the policy is completely ineffective.* All researcher W would need to do to create the false impression that some kind of gun control law was effective in reducing homicide would be to dredge through data on homicide rates in the 51 states (including DC), looking for declines in state firearms homicide rates occurring in any of the 50-some years for which state homicide statistics are available, and to then search for instances of new gun laws that happened to have been introduced in the same year. Given the

great frequency with which new gun laws are introduced (documented in connection with Opinion 1), there would be hundreds of instances where introduction of a new gun law coincided with a drop in firearms homicides, and an unscrupulous researcher could simply pick one of them that showed an especially strong drop in the firearm homicide rate. He could then publish the results of an analysis of firearms homicide trends in the single chosen state, focusing on the change in the single arbitrarily selected type of gun control law as if it was the one specific type of gun control that he wanted to evaluate all along. Indeed, it would be possible that policy X was followed by homicide increases in every single state but one where it was implemented, and that one state was the one that W analyzed.

There is no way to know if Rudolph et al. had any nefarious motives in selecting CT's PTP law to analyze, but this is irrelevant. Even if their motives were pure, studying a single arbitrarily selected implementation of a given type of widely implemented policy is an extremely weak research design, prone to yielding misleading results for the foregoing reasons. As noted in connection with Opinion 1, the last of the four authors of this study, Daniel Webster, has also applied this unscientific research design to the repeal Missouri's PTP law, with similarly unreliable findings.

Misapplication of the Synthetic Control Methodology

The synthetic control methodology itself, unlike the authors' focus on a single implementation of a single type of gun control, is a potentially useful method for evaluating the impact of a policy, if the method is applied properly. Unfortunately, these authors did not apply the method properly.

The basic logic of the design is that the researcher looks for areas that, prior to the implementation of a new policy, had similar trends in the outcome variable (the homicide rate is this case) as well as correlates of the outcome variable. These areas are then combined into a single "synthetic control" unit whose trends in the outcome variable are used to simulate how that variable would have trended in the intervention area during the post-intervention period had that policy not been implemented. If post-intervention trends in the outcome variable are more favorable in the area with the new policy than in the synthetic control, the analyst tentatively concludes that the intervention was effective.

The effectiveness of the strategy depends entirely on how well the synthetic control (SC) simulates how homicide rates would have trended in CT had the PTP law not been introduced (the "counterfactual" situation). The measure of how well the SC is likely to do this is how closely the *pre*-law (before 1995) trends in firearms homicide rates and their correlates of the SC match the prelaw trends in CT. If this correspondence is poor, the method has no power to accurately estimate the impact of the PTP law because gun homicide trends in the SC area cannot tell the analyst how gun homicide rates would have trended in CT in the "counterfactual" situation where the PTP law was not passed.

The authors insist that their application of this method produced "the most accurate counterfactual" (p. e53), i.e. accurately indicated how CT's gun homicide rates would have trended after 1995 without the PTP law. As evidence of this supposed accuracy the authors report (p. e50) that the mean squared prediction error (MSPE) for their SC was optimized by the statistical algorithm used to select control states and assign weights to the data of each control states. The MSPE is a measure of how closely the prelaw trends in homicide and its correlates in "synthetic Connecticut" corresponded to CT's prelaw trends.

Assuming they were applied properly, the statistical procedures used by the authors do indeed select the best control states and weights to use to create the SC, within the limits of the available data. They do not, however, guarantee that the SC will be good. Instead, they may only yield a SC that is less bad than any alternatives. The MSPEs reported by the authors did not indicate that their SC effectively predicted what CT's homicide rates would have been in the absence of the PTP law; they only indicated that any other potential SCs would be worse.

The authors' only evidence bearing on whether their SC did a *good* job mimicking CT's pre-PTP homicide trends, as distinct from a merely a "less bad" job than other possible SCs, is shown in Figure 1. Visual inspection indicates that their SC ("synthetic Connecticut") performed very poorly indeed. That is, trends in pre-1995 firearm homicide rates in the SC corresponded very badly with pre-1995 trends in CT, indicating that the SC was unlikely to provide an accurate picture of how gun homicide would have trended in CT had the state not implemented its PTP program.

One can judge the quality of the authors' SC by noting how closely its pre-1995 trends in the firearms homicide rate correspond to CT's pre-1995 trends. By comparing the dashed line (representing the SC's trends) with the solid line (CT's trends) on the left half of the diagram, one can see that the correspondence is so poor that in many pre-1995 periods the SC *does not even trend in the same direction* as CT, never mind match CT's trends closely enough to serve the purposes of a synthetic control. For example, from 1984 to 1985, CT's actual gun homicide rate declined, but the SC's rate actually *increased*. From 1987 to 1988, CT's firearms homicide rate increased sharply, but the SC's rate declined. From 1989 to 1990, the SC's firearm homicide rate likewise moved in the opposite direction of CT's rate, as was true for the changes from 1990 to 1991, from 1991 to 1992, and from 1995 to 1996. There were 12 pre-1996 year-to-

year changes in firearms homicide trends, and the SC failed to even match the direction of CT's changes in *six* of those 12 instances.

Figure 1 should have clearly alerted the researchers to the fact that their "synthetic Connecticut" was not capable of accurately forecasting post-law trends in CT's gun homicide rates in the absence of the PTP law, but they apparently failed to correctly interpret their own diagnostic information. They appear not to have understood that their statistical procedures may effectively select the *relatively* best set of control states and statistical weights, yet fail to produce a good SC. Unfortunately, sometimes there simply are no useful control jurisdictions available, and no amount of statistical manipulation of the data can create a SC that is capable of accurately predicting post-intervention trends in the outcome variable.

Another key piece of information in Figure 1 was missed or ignored by the authors. The upper-most line, consisting of alternating dots and dashes, represented trends in gun homicide in all control states, i.e. states that did not implement a PTP law. This line showed that the firearms homicide rate in states that did *not* implement a PTP law declined just as much as in CT, supporting the interpretation that factors *other than PTP laws* were causing declines in gun homicide after 1995.

Figure 1 also indicated that, even in CT, gun homicides had already been declining *before* 1995, beginning in 1993. Causation cannot run backwards in time, so CT's PTP law could not have been responsible for these pre-1995 declines. The declines in CT after 1995 were little more than a continuation of the downward trend that had already begun back in 1993, supporting the interpretation that whatever *non-PTP* factors in CT that caused its decline in firearms homicides between 1993 and 1995 continued to produce similar decreases after 1995.

Finally, Figure 1 showed that CT's homicide trends only became more favorable than those of the SC *four years* after the PTP law was implemented. That is, the timing of CT's improvement in homicide did not correspond with the introduction of the PTP system. The authors concede this (p. e51), but then try to downplay its significance by providing various speculative reasons why the PTP law would have delayed effects. They speculate that spikes in gun sales occurred prior to enactment of the PTP law, which temporarily counterbalanced the supposed beneficial effects of the law, but do not provide or cite any evidence that any such spike actually occurred. They also speculate that the number of transactions blocked by the PTP law had to accumulate over time before it would have any appreciable effect on handgun acquisition. This speculation is dubious for two reasons. First, the authors present no evidence that the PTP blocked any handgun acquisitions in the first place (beyond the effects produced by the preexisting background checks), so there is no reason to believe there was any "accumulation" of blocked handgun transactions. Second, the speculation is logically flawed. Even if the PTP law blocked handgun acquisitions that would not have been blocked by the preexisting background checks, one would have expected some mild effects as soon as the PTP law went into effect in 1995, even if its effects did grow over time. No such effect is evident in the authors' data for 1995, or for 1996, or for 1997, or for 1998 – CT's firearm homicide rate did not trend any more favorably than the SC's rate for 1995-1998 (Figure 1). Ignoring these dubious speculations, the one fact that we know for sure about the timing of CT's decline in firearm homicide is that *it did not correspond with the implementation of the PTP system*.

Summary: The authors data, as distinct from their highly selective interpretation of it, indicated that (1) the decline in firearms homicide rates in CT began years *before* the PTP law was implemented, (2) CT began to have a more favorable trend in firearms homicide than its

synthetic control only after four years had passed after the PTP law went into effect, and (3) CT's decline in firearms homicide after the PTP law went into effect in 1995 was no greater than that experienced by states that did not enact PTP laws. All these facts point to the same conclusion: the post 1995 decline in firearms homicides in CT was not caused by its enactment of a PTP law.

In conclusion, Rudolph et al. (1) misapplied the synthetic control methodology by failing to create an effective synthetic control, and (2) failed to recognize multiple strong indications in their own findings that strongly suggested that CT's PTP law had nothing to do with the post-1995 declines in the state's firearms homicide rate. Shorn of the invalid results of the SC analysis, the authors research provided no affirmative evidence that the minor new control elements introduced by CT's PTP system in 1995 had any measurable effect on firearms homicide rates above and beyond the effects of the background checks already in place before 1995.

The Claim that the PTP Law Reduced "Gun Diversion"

The authors argue that CT's PTP law somehow reduced the "diversion of guns to criminals" (p. e52). They did not present any evidence that actually supports this claim. Instead they assert that CT does a better job in preventing gun diversions and base this assertion on the fact that the average "sale-to-crime" interval for gun recovered by police is longer in CT than elsewhere. As previously noted in connection with Opinion 1, this interval (actually the time from retail sale to recovery by police) is *not* in any way an indicator of diversion of guns to criminals. To repeat, the assumption that a short time to recovery is an indicator of illegal gun diversion has long been discredited, and has never passed any empirical test of its validity (Kleck and Wang 2009, esp. pp. 1257-1263).

Opinion 3 – The Study by Crifasi et al. Had No Evidence Bearing on the Impact of the FSA on the Supply of Crime Handguns in Baltimore

The study by Crifasi, Buggs, Choksy, and Webster (2017) alleges that Maryland's FSA caused a reduction in the supply of crime handguns in Baltimore (and Maryland as a whole), basing this claim on a misinterpretation of firearms trace data and *non sequitur* interpretations of a crude 4-question survey the authors conducted with a small unrepresentative sample of offenders.

The authors claim that one can somehow judge trends in the supply of crime handguns by examining firearms trace data on the guns recovered by police. The authors display a primitive, outdated understanding of the meaning and significance of trace data. They appear to be unaware that (1) the guns recovered by police are not representative of crime guns as a whole, or any subset of those guns, (2) samples of recovered crime guns overrepresent guns recovered by police soon after retail sale, (3) a short time-to-recovery (misdescribed by the authors as a short "time-to *crime*") is not an indicator that the recovered gun was "likely purchased with the intent of diverting that gun to a prohibited person" as the authors claim (p. 129), (4) the fact that a recovered gun was first sold at retail in a state different from the one in which it was recovered is not an indicator that it was trafficked or otherwise purchased with "the intent of diverting that gun to a prohibited person" (instead it usually indicates that the gun was stolen from a person who lawfully purchased the gun in one state, then moved their residence to the state in which police recovered the gun.

The authors claim (p. 129) that "a gun recovered with one year of retail sale indicates to law enforcement that the gun was *likely* purchased with the intent of diverting the gun to a

prohibited person," citing for support a 2002 ATF report. The claim is false, and the cited report nowhere says that such a gun is *likely* to have been purchase for the person of diverting the gun to a prohibited person. Note that the authors do not cite any specific page or quote any specific passage in that ATF report to support their claim - this is because there is no such page or passage. I have reviewed every published ATF report on trace data and have never seen any claim that *most* recovered guns with a TTR under one year were guns purchased for purposes of diversion. As far as ATF can tell, most of these firearms were legally purchased for lawful purposes but then stolen from their lawful owners, usually in connection with a residential burglary (Kleck and Wang 2009).

The authors repeatedly describe their findings about the set of guns they studies as if they pertained to "Baltimore crime handguns" (e.g., p. 139). This is inaccurate. They studied the tiny subset of handguns that had all of three attributes: (1) they were recovered by police, (2) they were chosen by police to be submitted for tracing, and (3) they were successfully traced by ATF. Such a sample is not representative of all crime handguns, or even of all those recovered by police. The authors could hardly have honestly misunderstood this point, since it is forcefully stated in no uncertain terms by ATF on the very first page of one of the reports the authors cite (ATF 2016a): "Firearms selected for tracing are not chosen for purposes of determining which types, makes or models of firearms are used for illicit purposes. The firearms selected *do not constitute a random sample and should not be considered representative of the larger universe of all firearms used by criminals, or any subset of that universe*" (ATF 2013, p. 1, emphasis added). The authors response to ATF's warning was to ignore it and draw conclusions about Baltimore "crime handguns" in general that made sense only if the authors rejected ATF's caveat. In fact, the trace data examined by the authors can tell us nothing whatsoever about crime handguns in

Baltimore or Maryland – they describe only the unrepresentative subsets of crime handguns that police were able to recover, chose to submit requests on, and that ATF was able to successfully trace.

The problems with studying samples of successfully traced guns are not limited to the fact that they are not chosen in a way that guarantees they will be representative of all crime handguns. The problem is worse than that, since it is known that the processes of selection involved in generating these samples of guns systematically distort the samples in ways that overstate the share of guns that appear to have been purchased for purposes of diverting them into the hands of unqualified persons. Police are more likely to request traces on guns that appear to be new (and that therefore are likely to be less than a year old) because traces on such recently sold guns are more likely to generate usable leads pointing to criminals who possessed the guns recently. Further, ATF is more likely to be able to successfully trace recently sold guns since it is more likely that sales records still exist for newer guns (Kleck and Wang 2009, pp. 1271-1272). Samples of traced guns can also overstate the share of crime guns that had out-of-state origins. If police believe (correctly or not) that a large share of guns used in crimes in their state were smuggled in by interstate gun traffickers, this can lead them to be more likely to request traces on guns recovered from arrestees who seem more likely to be such a trafficker, such as persons with an out-of-state driver's license (pp. 1272-1273). In sum, the patterns in gun tracing data that the authors think reflect "illegal firearms diversion" actually reflect (a) the preferences of law enforcement officers for requesting traces on some guns and not others, and (b) the greater ability of ATF to successfully trace some guns and not others.

Did Firearms Availability to Criminals Decline After the FSA Went into Effect?

The "supply of crime handguns" is only relevant to the safety of Maryland's citizens if it affects the availability of handguns, or firearms in general, to criminals. The supply and availability are not the same. The total number of illegal handguns (the supply) might double while at the same time the share of criminals with access to guns remained the same or even declined. Thus, the authors never do directly address what really matters - whether availability of firearms to criminals decreased after the FSA became law.

The most direct measure of firearms availability among people willing to kill is the percent of homicides committed with guns (PHG). Note that this quantity does not measure the rate of homicide or the level of violence in general, since it could be quite low even if the homicide rate is high. For example, an area might experience many homicides but with only a small share of them being committed with guns. Conversely, an area might experience only a few homicides, but all of them committed with guns. Rather, PHG reflects, within the subset of the population who are willing to kill (whether that subset is large or small), the share who had access to a gun. To be sure, it does not measure *only* availability, since it is also influenced by the willingness of aggressors to use a gun in an attack, but it certainly does also reflect gun availability, since one obviously cannot commit a homicide with a gun unless one has access to a gun.

So what happened to the availability of guns to criminals in Maryland, as measured by this indicator, after the FSA went into effect on October 1, 2013? In the last three complete years *before* that, 2010-2012, **69.3%** (876 of 1264) of homicides were committed with firearms. In the first three complete years *after* the FSA, 2014-2016, **72.3%** of homicides were committed with firearms, indicating that *firearms availability among criminals willing to kill increased*

proportionally by 4.4% after the FSA became law (CDC 2018). This contradicts the thesis that the FSA reduced the availability of firearms to criminals in Maryland.

The Survey of Offenders

The authors also base their conclusions on the results of a survey of a nonprobability local sample of Baltimore probationers and parolees regarding their perceptions of whether it became harder to get a gun after the FSA went into effect. The authors concede that this convenience sample of criminals was not representative of criminals in general, in Baltimore or anywhere else (p. 132). For this reason alone we can conclude that the authors' findings can tell us nothing about whether the FSA actually made it harder for Baltimore (or Maryland) criminals in general to acquire guns.

The even more critical problem, however – not acknowledged by the authors – is that *they did not provide any evidence that the respondents (Rs) to this survey had any qualifications to make this judgement*. There is no evidence whatsoever that any of the Rs had actually tried to get a gun after the FSA went into effect, or had done so before it went into effect! And certainly, there was no evidence presented to indicate that any of the Rs had attempted to get a gun both before *and* after the FSA was implemented, providing them with some foundation in personal experience for a comparison on which they could base an assessment of whether it became harder for criminals to get guns after the FSA. More generally, the authors appear not to have asked any questions about their Rs actual recent experiences with guns. They instead seem to have simply assumed that just because their Rs were criminals, they must know something bearing on how easy it is to get guns.

Likewise, there was no evidence presented that any of these Rs had any personal experiences that could have informed them as to whether costs of guns increased after the FSA, whether others became less willing to buy guns on their behalf, or whether the FSA affected how easy it was to find a trusted person to sell them a gun. The authors did not establish that any of their Rs had *ever* asked another person to buy them a gun. Indeed, they did not establish that any of their Rs had ever even purchased a gun for themselves! The general lack of gun-related experiences among members of the authors' sample is suggested by their finding that 67% of the offenders had not carried or used a gun even a single time for any purpose in the six months preceding the interview (Table 5, p 137) – exactly what one expect if those offenders did not possess a gun at all. In this light, an even mildly skeptical observer might ask "How would any of these individuals be able to tell if it became harder to get a gun after the FSA went into effect? Most criminals are not gun criminals, so what relevance do the opinions of criminals without relevant gun-related experiences have to the issue of whether Baltimore's criminals found it harder to get a gun as a result of the FSA restrictions?"

Further, the way the authors asked their four questions violated fundamental rules of survey question wording, in a way that biased Rs' answers in a direction that favored the conclusions preferred by the authors. One of the most fundamental rules concerning the wording of either/or opinion questions is that one must "state the positive and negative side in the question stem" (Dillman, Smyth, and Christian, p. 134). For example, it is wrong to ask "Do you support the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?" The correct wording is "Do you support *or oppose* the death penalty …." Asking it the first way biases responses in favor of those expressing support for the death penalty, due to preexisting tendencies among some Rs to acquiesce with the sentiment seemingly held by the researchers.

In this light, consider the one-sided way the authors asked their first question: "Have the new gun laws made it more difficult to get a gun?" (Table 6, p. 138). A less biased wording of the question would have been "Have the new gun laws made it more difficult or less difficult to get a gun, or did it make no difference?" Thus, the authors biased the offenders' answers because they did not explicitly mention, in the stem of the question, the possibility of the laws making it *less* difficult to get a gun, and (2) they did not mention the possibility of the new laws having *no effect*.

These problems were aggravated by the incomplete set of response (answer) categories offered to Rs. The question was phrased as a yes/no question, so the only nonmissing answers (i.e., answers other than "don't know" or "refuse to answer") that Rs could provide were "yes" (implying that the news laws did make it harder to gun a gun) or "no," implying that it was not harder. This set of response options violated another basic rule that is learned even by beginning students of survey research methods: "Develop lists of answer categories that include all reasonable possible answers" (Dillman, Smyth and Christian, p. 135). The authors' incomplete set of answer categories made it impossible for Rs to explicitly indicate that they believed either (1) that the laws made it *easier* to get guns, or that (2) the new laws had *no effect*.

The authors found that 41% of the offenders answered the question "yes" (Table 6), and interpreted this as supporting their claim that the FSA did make it harder to get a gun (p. 138). This interpretation was a *non sequitur*. Given the flawed set of response categories offered to Rs, as far as the authors could determine, the 54% who answered "no" could have all believed that the law had made it *easier* to get a gun. If 41% of offenders thought the FSA made it harder to get a gun, but an even bigger 54% thought it made it easier, then overall the net effect of the

FSA, as perceived by offenders, was to *reduce* the difficulty of getting a gun – precisely the opposite of the interpretation imposed on their findings by the authors.

Even worse, the authors' second question, regarding cost of guns, did not even establish whether offenders thought the cost went up or down – the authors merely asked "Have the laws affected the cost?" The authors assumed that a "yes" response to this question obviously must have always indicated that the R thought the laws increased the cost, but that is just a guess. There is nothing in the wording of the question stem or the yes/no answer categories to establish the direction that Rs thought the cost of guns moved as a result of the new laws.

The authors' final two questions concerned the ease of making straw purchases of guns and of buying a gun from a trusted source – presumably one willing to sell to a buyer forbidden by law from buying a gun: "Have the laws affected the willingness of someone to buy a gun on your behalf?" and "Have the laws affected how easy it is to find someone you trust to sell you a gun?" (Table 6, p. 138). The questions were needlessly abstract and hypothetical, by not explicitly asking whether the offenders had *themselves*, after the FSA was implemented, *actually tried but failed* to enlist a straw purchaser to buy a gun for the offender, or had themselves *been unable to buy a gun* from a person they trusted. As far as the authors can tell from the responses to their survey, there was not a single offender in their sample who tried but failed to buy a gun as a result of the FSA.

In sum, due to the failure of the authors to study a representative sample of offenders, their flawed construction of question wordings and response categories, and their failure to inquire about actual experiences in trying to acquire guns, the results of their survey can tell us nothing about whether the Maryland FSA made it harder for criminals to get a handgun. To put it simply, they asked the wrong people the wrong questions.

Finally, it is worth noting that the report by Crifasi et al. had an odd focus, quite different from the other two studies Webster worked on. While those other two focused on the impact of changes in gun law on homicide rates, the Crifasi study says nothing at all about this topic, even though the presumed primary reason for reducing the supply of crime handguns in Baltimore was to reduce firearms violence, especially homicide, in Baltimore. Perhaps a clue to this curious choice of focus can be found in the statistics on Baltimore homicide. In the last three complete years before the FSA, 2010-2012, the homicide rate in Baltimore was 111.8 per 100,000 population. In the first three complete years after the FSA, 2014=2016, the rate was 152.0 per 100,000 (CDC 2018). Thus, *homicide increased by 36% after the FSA was in effect*. The riots associated with the police killing of Freddie Gray may well have contributed to part of this increase, but there is no evidence that it completely accounts for the homicide increase. In any case, the trends in Baltimore homicide certainly do not support the proposition that the FSA caused a reduction in Baltimore homicide rates.

Opinion 4 – The Irrelevancy of the Research on Which Webster Relies

Even if one ignored the many serious flaws in the studies cited by Daniel Webster, their findings would be irrelevant to the issue at stake in Maryland Shall Issue, Inc. et al. v. Hogan and Pallozzi - whether the HQL is likely to produce any public benefit that would compensate for the burdens it places on Maryland's citizens. None of these studies nor any others known to me were capable of separating the effects of the safety training elements in the HQL process from the effects of other elements of PTP laws. Even when conducted properly, studies of this type can only assess the overall global effect of PTP laws, not the effect of any one of their component elements.

It is rare that any law intended to reduce gun violence is composed of just a single pure element that is supposed to produce all of its beneficial effects. Legislators want to do whatever they can to reduce firearms violence, so it is understandable that the laws they create sometimes seem to "toss in everything but the kitchen sink" that might reduce violence. Unfortunately, this creates problems for those who want to know which, if any, of the multiple distinct elements of the new law produced benefits. This is important because some elements might be beneficial, others might have no effect, and still others might actually be harmful. If one could determine the separate effects of each element, one could amend the laws to delete the counterproductive and ineffective elements, retaining only the ones that produced benefits to the public that justified their costs.

The problem in the current case is that none of the studies of PTP laws known to me, including specifically the Missouri, Connecticut, and Baltimore studies cited by Daniel Webster, do anything to separate the effects of the sorts of elements that make up Maryland's HQL system from the numerous other, quite distinct, elements of PTP laws. Webster and his colleagues note that PTP laws in general may (1) extend background checks to cover private transfers, (2) require permit applicants to appear in person when applying, (3) require applicants to be fingerprinted, (4) increase the age at which one may purchase a handgun, *and* (5) require handgun safety training as in the HQL, along with a myriad of other possible elements (Webster et al. 2014; Rudolph et al. 2015). In addition, Maryland's FSA in particular (6) expanded the authority of state police to act against gun dealers found to have violated state gun laws, (7) required that gun owners report a lost or stolen gun to the authorities, (8) banned assault rifles, and (9) limited gun magazines to a maximum capacity of ten rounds (p. 130). In sum, there were at least nine

fundamentally different restrictions imposed on firearms by the FSA, each potentially having its own unique effect on firearms violence and criminal acquisition of firearms.

Nothing in the methods used by these scholars, or any other researchers known to me who have evaluated PTP laws, allowed them to separate the impact of the HQL-related elements from the effects of other elements of PTP laws. At no point does Webster explain how he could distinguish the effects of just one of the nine major elements of the FSA from the effects of the other eight elements. Thus, none of the research cited by Professor Webster is relevant to the issue of whether Maryland's HQL is likely to have any public safety benefits. Even if one believed that PTP laws as a whole reduced firearms violence, it would still be possible that HQL-style requirements were ineffective or even counterproductive, and that it was other elements in PTP laws that actually reduced gun violence.

Leaving aside the numerous and very diverse elements contained within the FSA, there were, by Webster's own admission, other policies implemented in Baltimore that were also intended to reduce gun violence, and that were operating at the same time that the FSA was in effect. The effective date of the FSA was October 1, 2013. Webster and his colleagues implied that they could somehow tell that the FSA was responsible for fewer Baltimore criminals having handguns after that date, yet according to a report by Webster, Buggs, and Crifasi (2018), a "Hot Spots" policing effort called the Violent Crime Impact Section (VCIS) was aimed at reduced gun violence, operated from 2007 through December 2012. If the effort reduced gun availability among violent people if could have had persisting effects for years after 2012. Webster, Buggs, and Crifasi concluded that this program was effective in reducing homicide (p. 10). Webster et al. do not explain how they could know that changes in "the supply of crime handguns in Baltimore" after June 2014 were due, even partially, to the FSA rather than the deterrent effect of

the VCIS in discouraging the selling, acquisition, or possession of handguns. Webster et al. (2018) also noted that the Baltimore Police Department operated specialized gun law enforcement units such as the Special Enforcement Section (SES), which was deployed from January 2013 to December 2014, and was specifically focused on reducing illegal gun possession (Webster et al. 2018, p. 3), as well as a program of focused deterrence known as Group Violence Intervention (GVI), which was also intended to reduce firearms violence, and was begun in June 2014.

Thus, Webster and his colleagues (1) did nothing to distinguish the effects of the safety training requirements of the FSA from that law's other elements, and (2) did nothing that could differentiate the effects of the FSA from other public policies that were also aimed at reducing illegal gun possession and gun violence, and that were in operation in Baltimore at the same time as the FSA. In sum, none of the research conducted or cited by Professor Webster can inform us as to the effects of the FSA's safety training requirements on criminal possession or violent use of firearms in either Baltimore or Maryland as a whole.

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PUBLICATIONS (sole author unless otherwise noted)

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2011 "The myth of big-time gun trafficking." Wall Street Journal May 21, 2011. Invited opinion article.

2015 "Defensive gun ownership is not a myth: why my critics still have it wrong." Politico Magazine, February 17, 2015. Online at Politico.Com.

BOOK CHAPTERS

1984 (with David Bordua) "The assumptions of gun control." Pp. 23-48 in Don B. Kates, Jr. (ed.) Firearms and Violence: Issues of Regulation. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger.

(Also appeared in Federal Regulation of Firearms, report prepared by the Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, for the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, 1982).

1984 "The relationship between gun ownership levels and rates of violence in the U.S." Pp. 99-135 in Kates, above.

1984 "Handgun-only gun control: a policy disaster in the making." Pp. 167-199 in Kates, above.

1996 "Racial discrimination in criminal sentencing." Pp. 339-344 in Crime and Society, Volume III – Readings: Criminal Justice, edited by George Bridges, Robert D. Crutchfield, and Joseph G. Weis. Thousand Oaks, Calif.: Pine Forge Press.

1996 "Gun buy-back programs: nothing succeeds like failure." Pp. 29-53 in Under Fire: Gun Buy-Backs, Exchanges and Amnesty Programs, edited by Martha R. Plotkin. Washington, D.C.: Police Executive Research Forum.

2000 "Firearms and crime." Pp. 230-234 in the Encyclopedia of Criminology and Deviant Behavior, edited by Clifton D. Bryant. Philadelphia: Taylor & Francis, Inc.

2001 (with Leroy Gould and Marc Gertz) "Crime as social interaction." Pp. 101-114 in What is Crime?: Controversy over the Nature of Crime and What to Do About It, edited by Stuart Henry and Mark M. Lanier. Lanham, Md.: Rowman and Littlefield.

2003 "Constricted rationality and the limits of general deterrence." Chapter 13 in Punishment and Social Control: Enlarged Second Edition, edited by Thomas G. Blomberg. New York: Aldine de Gruyter.

2004 "The great American gun debate: what research has to say." Pp. 470-487 in The Criminal Justice System: Politics and Policies, 9th edition, edited by George F. Cole, Marc Gertz, and Amy Bunger. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth-Thomson.

2008 "Gun control." Article in The Encyclopedia of Social Problems, edited by Vincent N. Parrillo. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

2009 "Guns and crime." Invited chapter. Pp. 85-92 in 21st Century Criminology: A Reference Handbook, edited by J. Mitchell Miller. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

2012 Kovandzic, Tomislav, Mark E. Schaffer, and Gary Kleck. "Gun prevalence, homicide rates and causality: A GMM approach to endogeneity bias." Chapter 6, pp. 76-92 in The Sage Handbook of Criminological Research Methods, edited by David Gadd, Susanne Karstedt, and Steven F. Messner. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

2012 (with Kelly Roberts) "What survey modes are most effective in eliciting self-reports of criminal or delinquent behavior?" Pp. 415-439 in Handbook of Survey Methodology, edited by Lior Gideon. NY: Springer.

2013 "An overview of gun control policy in the United States." Pp. 562-579 in The

Criminal Justice System, 10th edition, Edited by George F. Cole and Marc G. Gertz. Wadsworth.

2014 "Deterrence: actual vs. perceived risk of punishment. Article in Encyclopedia of Criminology and Criminal Justice. Berlin: Springer Verlag.

2018 "Gun control." Chapter in The Handbook of Social Control. New York: Springer. Forthcoming.

2018 "Guns and suicide." In Handbook on Gun Studies, edited by Jennifer Carlson, Kristin Goss, and Harel Shapira. NY: Routledge. Forthcoming.

BOOK REVIEWS

1978 Review of Murder in Space City: A Cultural Analysis of Houston Homicide Patterns, by Henry Lundsgaarde. Contemporary Sociology 7:291-293.

1984 Review of Under the Gun, by James Wright et al. Contemporary Sociology 13:294-296.

1984 Review of Social Control, ed. by Jack Gibbs. Social Forces 63: 579-581.

1985 Review of Armed and Considered Dangerous, by James Wright and Peter Rossi, Social Forces 66:1139-1140.

1988 Review of The Citizen's Guide to Gun Control, by Franklin Zimring and Gordon Hawkins, Contemporary Sociology 17:363-364.

1989 Review of Sociological Justice, by Donald Black, Contemporary Sociology 19:261-3.

1991 Review of Equal Justice and the Death Penalty, by David C. Baldus, George G. Woodworth, and Charles A. Pulaski, Jr. Contemporary Sociology 20:598-9.

1999 Review of Crime is Not the Problem, by Franklin E. Zimring and Gordon Hawkins. American Journal of Sociology 104(5):1543-1544.

2001 Review of Gun Violence: the Real Costs, by Philip J. Cook and Jens Ludwig. Criminal Law Bulletin 37(5):544-547.

2010 Review of Homicide and Gun Control: The Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act and Homicide Rates, by J. D. Monroe. Criminal Justice Review 35(1):118-120.

LETTERS PUBLISHED IN SCHOLARLY JOURNALS

1987 "Accidental firearm fatalities." American Journal of Public Health 77:513.

1992 "Suicide in the home in relation to gun ownership." The New England Journal of Medicine 327:1878.

1993 "Gun ownership and crime." Canadian Medical Association Journal 149:1773-1774.

1999 "Risks and benefits of gun ownership." Journal of the American Medical Association 282:136.

2000 (with Thomas Marvell) "Impact of the Brady Act on homicide and suicide rates." Journal of the American Medical Association 284:2718-2719.

2001 "Violence, drugs, guns (and Switzerland)." Scientific American 284(2):12.

2002 "Doubts about undercounts of gun accident deaths." Injury Prevention Online (September 19, 2002). Published online at http://ip.bmjjournals.com/cgi/eletters /8/3/252.

2005 “Firearms, violence, and self-protection.” Science 309:1674. September 9, 2005.

UNPUBLISHED REPORT

1987 Violence, Fear, and Guns at Florida State University: A Report to the President's Committee on Student Safety and Welfare. Reports results of campus crime victimization survey and review of campus police statistics on gun violence (32 pages).

RESEARCH FUNDING

1994 "The Impact of Drug Enforcement on Urban Drug Use Levels and Crime Rates." $9,500 awarded by the U.S. Sentencing Commission.

1997 "Testing a Fundamental Assumption of Deterrence-Based Crime Control Policy." $80,590 awarded by the Charles E. Culpeper Foundation to study the link between actual and perceived punishment levels.

PRESENTED PAPERS

1976 "Firearms, homicide, and the death penalty: a simultaneous equations analysis." Presented at the annual meetings of the Illinois Sociological Association, Chicago.

1979 "The assumptions of gun control." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the

American Sociological Association, New York City.

1980 "Handgun-only gun control: A policy disaster in the making." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Washington, D.C.

1981 "Life support for ailing hypotheses: Modes of summarizing the evidence on racial
discrimination." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Toronto.

1984 "Policy lessons from recent gun control research." Presented at the Duke University Law School Conference on Gun Control.

1985 "Policy lessons from recent gun control research." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, San Diego.

1986 "Miscounting suicides." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Sociological Association, Chicago.

1987 (with Theodore G. Chiricos, Michael Hays, and Laura Myers) "Unemployment and crime: a comparison of motivation and opportunity effects." Annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Montreal.

1988 "Suicide, guns and gun control." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the Popular Culture Association, New Orleans.

1988 (with Susan Sayles) "Rape and resistance." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago, Ill.

1989 (with Karen McElrath) "The impact of weaponry on human violence." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Sociological Association, San Francisco.

1989 (with Britt Patterson) "The impact of gun control and gun ownership levels on city violence rates." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Reno.

1990 "Guns and violence: a summary of the field." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Political Science Association, Washington, D.C.

1992 "Interrupted time series designs: time for a re-evaluation." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, New Orleans.

1993 (with Chester Britt III and David J. Bordua) "The emperor has no clothes: Using interrupted time series designs to evaluate social policy impact." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Phoenix.

1993 "Crime, culture conflict and support for gun laws: a multi-level application of the General Social Surveys." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Phoenix.

1994 (with Marc Gertz) "Armed resistance to crime: the prevalence and nature of self-defense with a gun." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Miami.

1995 (with Tom Jordan) "The impact of drug enforcement and penalty levels on urban drug use levels and crime rates." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Boston.

1996 (with Michael Hogan) "A national case-control study of homicide offending and gun ownership." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago.

1997 "Evaluating the Brady Act and increasing the utility of BATF tracing data." Presented at the annual meetings of the Homicide Research Working Group, Shepherdstown, West Virginia.

1997 "Crime, collective security, and gun ownership: a multi-level application of the General Social Surveys." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, San Diego.

1998 (with Brion Sever and Marc Gertz) "Testing a fundamental assumption of deterrence-based crime control policy." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Washington, D.C.

1998 "Measuring macro-level gun ownership levels." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Washington, D.C.

1999 "Can owning a gun really triple the owner's chances of being murdered?" Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Toronto.

2000 "Absolutist politics in a moderate package: prohibitionist intentions of the gun control movement." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco.

2001 (with Tomislav V. Kovandzic) "The impact of gun laws and gun levels on crime rates." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta.

2001 "Measures of gun ownership levels for macro-level violence research." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta.

2002 "The effects of gun ownership levels and gun control laws on urban crime rates." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago.

2003 (with Tomislav V. Kovandzic) "The effect of gun levels on violence rates depends on who has them." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Denver.

2003 (with KyuBeom Choi) "Filling in the gap in the causal link of deterrence." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Denver.

2004 (with Tomislav Kovandzic) "Do violent crime rates and police strength levels in the community influence whether individuals own guns?" Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Nashville.

2004 (with Jongyeon Tark) "Resisting crime: the effects of victim action on the outcomes of crime." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Nashville.

2004 (with Jongyeon Tark) "The impact of self-protection on rape completion and injury." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Nashville.

2004 (with Kyubeom Choi) "The perceptual gap phenomenon and deterrence as psychological coercion." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Nashville.

2005 (with Jongyeon Tark) "Who resists crime?" Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Toronto.

2005 (with Jongyeon Tark and Laura Bedard) "Crime and marriage." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Toronto.

2006 (with Shun-Yang Kevin Wang) "Organized gun trafficking, 'crime guns,' and crime rates." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Los Angeles.

2006 "Are police officers more likely to kill black suspects?" Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Los Angeles.

2007 (with Shun-Yang Kevin Wang) "The myth of big-time gun trafficking. "Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta.

2007 (with Marc Gertz and Jason Bratton) "Why do people support gun control?"

Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta.

2008 (with J.C. Barnes) "Deterrence and macro-level perceptions of punishment risks: Is there a "collective wisdom?" Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, St. Louis.

2009 "The myth of big-time gun trafficking." Presented at UCLA Law Review Symposium, "The Second Amendment and the Right to Bear Arms After DC v. Heller." January 23, 2009, Los Angeles.

2009 (with Shun-Yung Wang) "Employment and crime and delinquency of working youth: A longitudinal study of youth employment." Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, November 6, 2009, Philadelphia, PA.

2009 (with J. C. Barnes) "Do more police generate more deterrence?" Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, November 4, 2009, Philadelphia, PA.

2010 (with J. C. Barnes) "Article productivity among the faculty of criminology and criminal justice doctoral programs, 2005-2009." Presented at the annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, November 18, 2010, San Francisco, CA.

2010 (with Will Hauser) "Fear of crime and gun ownership." Presented at the annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, November 18, 2010, San Francisco, CA.

2010 "Errors in survey estimates of defensive gun use frequency: results from national Internet survey experiments." Presented at the annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, November 19, 2010, San Francisco, CA.

2010 (with Mark Faber and Tomislav Kovandzic) "Perceived risk, criminal victimization, and prospective gun ownership." Presented at the annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, November 19, 2010, San Francisco, CA.

2011 (with Shun-young Wang) "The impact of job quality and career commitment on delinquency: conditional or universal?" Presented at the annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, November 17, 2011, Washington, D.C.

2011 (with Moonki Hong) "The short-term deterrent effect of executions on homicides in the United States, 1984-1998." Presented at the annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, November 16, 2011, Washington, D.C.

2011 (with Kelly Roberts) "Which survey modes are most effective in getting people

to admit illegal behaviors?" Presented at the annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, November 17, 2011, Washington, D.C.

2011 (with Will Hauser) "Pick on someone your own size: do health, fitness, and size influence victim selection?" Presented at the annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, November 18, 2011, Washington, D.C.

2011 (with Tomislav Kovandzic) "Is the macro-level crime/punishment association spurious?" Presented at the annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, November 18, 2011, Washington, D.C.

2012 (with Dylan Jackson) "Adult unemployment and serious property crime: a national case-control study." Presented at the annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, November 15, 2012, Chicago, IL.

2013 (with Will Hauser) "Confidence in the Police and Fear of Crime: Do Police Force Size and Productivity Matter?" Presented at the annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, November 22, 2013, Atlanta, GA.

2013. (with Dylan Jackson) "Adult unemployment and serious property crime: a national case-control study." Presented at the annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, November 22, 2013, Atlanta, GA.

2014 (with Dylan Jackson) "Does Crime Cause Punitiveness?" Presented at the annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, November 20, 2014, San Francisco, CA.

2015 "The effect of large capacity magazines on the casualty counts in mass shootings." Presented at the annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, November 18, 2015, Washington, D.C.

2015 (with Bethany Mims) "Article productivity among the faculty of criminology and criminal justice doctoral programs, 2010-2014." Presented at the annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, November 20, 2015, Washington, D.C.

2016 "Firearms and the Lethality of Suicide Methods." Presented at the annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, November 16, 2016, New Orleans, L.A.

2017 "Macro-level Research on the Effect of Firearms Prevalence on Suicide Rates: A Systematic Review and New Evidence." Presented at the annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, November 15, 2017.

CHAIR

1983 Chair, session on Race and Crime. Annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Denver.

1989 Co-chair (with Merry Morash), roundtable session on problems in analyzing the National Crime Surveys. Annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Reno.

1994Chair, session on Interrupted Time Series Designs. Annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology, New Orleans.

1993 Chair, session on Guns, Gun Control, and Violence. Annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Phoenix.

1995Chair, session on International Drug Enforcement. Annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Boston.

1999 Chair, Author-Meets-Critics session, More Guns, Less Crime. Annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Toronto.

2000 Chair, session on Defensive Weapon and Gun Use. Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco.

2002 Chair, session on the Causes of Gun Crime. Annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago.

2004 Chair, session on Protecting the Victim. Annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Nashville.

DISCUSSANT

1981 Session on Gun Control Legislation, Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Washington, D.C.

1984 Session on Criminal Sentencing, Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Cincinnati.

1986 Session on Sentencing, Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta.

1988 Session on Gun Ownership and Self-protection, Annual Meetings of the Popular Culture Association, Montreal.

1991 Session on Gun Control, Annual Meetings of the American Statistical Association, Atlanta, Ga.

1995 Session on International Drug Enforcement, Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Boston.

2000 Session on Defensive Weapon and Gun Use, Annual Meetings of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco.

2004 Author-Meets-Critic session on Guns, Violence, and Identity Among African-American and Latino Youth, by Deanna Wilkinson. Annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology, Nashville.

2007 Session on Deterrence and Perceptions, University of Maryland 2007 Crime & Population Dynamics Summer Workshop, Aspen Wye River Center, Queenstown MD, June 4, 2007.

2009 Session on Guns and Crime, at the DeVoe Moore Center Symposium On The Economics of Crime, March 26-28, 2009.

2012 Panel discussion of news media coverage of high profile crimes Held at the Florida Supreme Court On September 24-25, 2012, sponsored by the Florida Bar Association as part of their 2012 Reporters' Workshop.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

Editorial consultant -

American Sociological Review
American Journal of Sociology
Social Forces
Social Problems
Law and Society Review
Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency
Social Science Research
Criminology
Journal of Quantitative Criminology
Justice Quarterly
Journal of Criminal Justice
Violence and Victims
Violence Against Women
Journal of the American Medical Association
New England Journal of Medicine
American Journal of Public Health
Journal of Homicide Studies

Grants consultant, National Science Foundation, Sociology Program.

Member, Gene Carte Student Paper Committee, American Society of Criminology, 1990.

Area Chair, Methods Area, American Society of Criminology, annual meetings in Miami, November, 1994.

Division Chair, Guns Division, American Society of Criminology, annual meetings in Washington, D.C., November, 1998.

Dissertation evaluator, University of Capetown, Union of South Africa, 1998.

Division Chair, Guns Division, American Society of Criminology, annual meetings in Washington, D.C., November, 1999.

Member of Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences selection committee for Editor of Justice Quarterly, 2007.

Outside reviewer of Dr. J. Pete Blair for promotion to Full Professor in the School of Criminal Justice at Texas State University, San Marcos, 2014.

UNIVERSITY SERVICE

Member, Master's Comprehensive Examination Committee, School of Criminology, 1979-1982.

Faculty Advisor, Lambda Alpha Epsilon (FSU chapter of American Criminal Justice Association), 1980-1988.

Faculty Senate Member, 1984-1992.

Carried out campus crime survey for President's Committee on Student Safety and Welfare, 1986.

Member, Strategic Planning and Budgeting Review Committee for Institute for Science and Public Affairs, and Departments of Physics and Economics, 1986.

Chair, Committee on Ph.D. Comprehensive Examination in Research Methods, School of Criminology, Summer, 1986.

Member, Committee on Ph.D. Comprehensive Examination in Research Methods, School of Criminology, Summer, 1986 to present.

Chair, Committee on Graduate Assistantships, School of Criminology, Spring, 1987.

Chair, Ad Hoc Committee on Computers, School of Criminology, Fall, 1987.

Member, Recruitment Committee, School of Criminology, Spring, 1988; Spring, 1989; and 1989-90 academic year.

Member, Faculty Senate Committee on Computer-Related Curriculum, Spring, 1988 to Fall, 1989.

Chair, Ad Hoc Committee on Merit Salary Distribution, School of Criminology, Spring, 1988.

Chair, Ad Hoc Committee on Enrollment Strains, Spring, 1989.

Member, Graduate Handbook Committee, School of Criminology, Spring, 1990.

Member, Internal Advisement Committee, School of Criminology Spring, 1990.

University Commencement Marshall, 1990 to 1993.

Member, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice Teaching Incentive Program award committee.

Chair, Faculty Recruitment Committee, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, 1994-1995.

Chair, Committee on Ph.D. Comprehensive Examination in Research Methods, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, 1994-1995.

Member, University Computer and Information Resources Committee, 1995-1998.

Member, University Fellowship Committee, 1995 to present.

Member, University Library Committee, 1996 to 1999.

Chair, Electronic Access Subcommittee, University Library Committee, 1998 to 1999.

Member, Ad Hoc Committee on Merit Salary Increase Allocation, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, 1998-1999.

Member, Academic Committee, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, 2000-present.

Member, Recruiting Committee, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, 2000-2001.

Member, Promotion and Tenure Committee, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, 2000-present.

Chair, Committee on Ph.D. Comprehensive Examination in Research Methods, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, 2000-2002.

Chair, Promotion and Tenure Committee, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, 2001-2002.

Faculty Adviser, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice Graduate Student Association, 2001-present.

Member, ad hoc committee on survey research, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, 2002.

Coordinator of Parts 2 and 4 of the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice Unit Review, 2002.

Chair, Academic Committee, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, 2002-2003.

Director, Honors Programs, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, 2002-present.

Member, University Promotion and Tenure Committee, Fall, 2003 to present.

Member of University Graduate Policy Committee, Fall 2003 to present.

Director of Graduate Studies, School (later College) of Criminology and Criminal Justice, April 2004 to May 2011.

Chair, Promotion and Tenure Committee, College of Criminology and Criminal Justice, 2005-2006

Served as major professor on Area Paper by Christopher Rosbough, completed in 2012.

Served as member of dissertation committee of Kristen Lavin, dissertation completed in 2012.

Served as member of dissertation committee of Elizabeth Stupi, dissertation completed in 2013.

Served as outside member on two dissertation committees in 2014-2015: Brian Meehan in the Department of Economics and Adam Weinstein in the English Department. Both dissertations were completed.

Served as major professor on Area Paper on legalization of marijuana for Pedro Juan Matos Silva, Spring 2015. Paper completed.

Currently serving as major professor for two doctoral students, Moonki Hong and Sergio Garduno. Hong is scheduled to finish his dissertation by December 2015, and Garduno will be starting his dissertation in Spring 2016.

PUBLIC SERVICE

Television, radio, newspaper, magazine, and Internet interviews concerning gun control, racial bias in sentencing, crime statistics, and the death penalty. Interviews and other kinds of news media contacts include Newsweek, Time, U.S. News and World Report, New York Times, Washington Post, Chicago Tribune, Los Angeles Times, USA Today, Boston Globe, Wall Street Journal, Kansas City Star, Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia News, Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta Journal, Arizona Republican, San Antonio Express-News, Dallas Morning News, Miami Herald, Tampa Tribune, Jacksonville Times-Union, Womens' Day, Harper's Bazaar, Playboy, CBS-TV (60 Minutes; Street Stories) ABC-TV (World News Tonight; Nightline), NBC-TV (Nightly News), Cable News Network, Canadian Broadcasting Company, National Public Radio, Huffington Post, PolitiFact.com, and many others.

Resource person, Subcommittee on Crime and Justice, (Florida House) Speaker's Advisory Committee on the Future, February 6-7, 1986, Florida State Capitol.

Testimony before the U.S. Congress, House Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families, June 15, 1989.

Discussant, National Research Council/National Academy of Sciences Symposium on the Understanding and Control of Violent Behavior, April 1-4, 1990, Destin, Florida.

Colloquium on manipulation of statistics relevant to public policy, Statistics Department, Florida State University, October, 1992.

Speech to faculty, students, and alumni at Silver Anniversary of Northeastern University College of Criminal Justice, May 15, 1993.

Speech to faculty and students at Department of Sociology, University of New Mexico, October, 1993.

Speech on the impact of gun control laws, annual meetings of the Justice Research and Statistics Association, October, 1993, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Testimony before the Hawaii House Judiciary Committee, Honolulu, Hawaii, March 12, 1994.

Briefing of the National Executive Institute, FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia, March 18, 1994.

Delivered the annual Nettler Lecture at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada, March 21, 1994.

Member, Drugs-Violence Task Force, U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1994-1996.

Testimony before the Pennsylvania Senate Select Committee to Investigate the Use of Automatic and Semiautomatic Firearms, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1994.

Delivered lectures in the annual Provost's Lecture Series, Bloomsburg University, Bloomsburg, Pa., September 19, 1994.

Briefing of the National Executive Institute, FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia, June 29, 1995.

Speech to personnel in research branches of crime-related State of Florida agencies, Research and Statistics Conference, sponsored by the Office of the State Courts Administrator, October 19, 1995.

Speech to the Third Annual Legislative Workshop, sponsored by the James Madison Institute and the Foundation for Florida's Future, February 5, 1998.

Speech at the Florida Department of Law Enforcement on the state's criminal justice research agenda, December, 1998.

Briefing on news media coverage of guns and violence issues, to the Criminal Justice Journalists organization, at the American Society of Criminology annual meetings in Washington, D.C., November 12, 1998.

Briefing on gun control strategies to the Rand Corporation conference on "Effective Strategies for Reducing Gun Violence," Santa Monica, Calif., January 21, 2000.

Speech on deterrence to the faculty of the Florida State University School of Law, February 10, 2000.

Invited address on links between guns and violence to the National Research Council Committee on Improving Research Information and Data on Firearms, November 15-16, 2001, Irvine, California.

Invited address on research on guns and self-defense to the National Research Council Committee on Improving Research Information and Data on Firearms, January 16-17, 2002, Washington, D.C.

Invited address on gun control, Northern Illinois University, April 19, 2002.

Invited address to the faculty of the School of Public Health, University of Alabama, Birmingham, 2004.

Invited address to the faculty of the School of Public Health, University of Pennsylvania, March 5, 2004.

Member of Justice Quarterly Editor Selection Committee, Academy of Criminal Justice

Sciences, Spring 2007

Testified before the Gubernatorial Task Force for University Campus Safety, Tallahassee, Florida, May 3, 2007.

Gave public address, "Guns & Violence: Good Guys vs. Bad Guys," Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, North Carolina, March 5, 2012.

Invited panelist, Fordham Law School Symposium, "Gun Control and the Second Amendment," New York City, March 9, 2012.

Invited panelist, community forum on "Students, Safety & the Second Amendment," sponsored by the Tallahassee Democrat.

Invited address at University of West Florida, Department of Justice Studies, titled "Guns, Self-Defense, and the Public Interest," April 12, 2013.

Member, National Research Council Committee on Priorities for a Public Health Research Agenda to Reduce the Threat of Firearm-related Violence, May 2013.

Invited address at Davidson College, Davidson, NC, April 18, 2014. Invited by the Department of Philosophy.

OTHER ITEMS

Listed in:

Marquis Who's Who
Marquis Who's Who in the South and Southwest
Who's Who of Emerging Leaders in America
Contemporary Authors
Directory of American Scholars
Writer's Directory

Participant in First National Workshop on the National Crime Survey, College Park, Maryland, July, 1987, co-sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the American Statistical Association.

Participant in Second National Workshop on the National Crime Survey, Washington, D.C., July, 1988.

Participant, Seton Hall Law School Conference on Gun Control, March 3, 1989.

Debater in Intelligence Squared program, on the proposition "Guns Reduce Crime." Rockefeller University, New York City, October 28, 2008. Podcast distributed through National Public Radio. Further details are available at http://www.intelligencesquaredus.org/Event.aspx?Event=36.

Subject of cover story, “America Armed,” in Florida State University Research in Review, Winter/Spring 2009.

Grants reviewer, Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, 2010.

Named one of “25 Top Criminal Justice Professors” in the U.S. by Forensics Colleges website (http://www.forensicscolleges.com/), 2014.

THE MYTH OF BIG-TIME GUN TRAFFICKING AND THE OVERINTERPRETATION OF GUN TRACING DATA

Gary Kleck*

Shun-Yung Kevin Wang**

In recent years the gun control movement has increasingly shifted its efforts from lobbying for new gun-control legislation to facilitating lawsuits against the gun industry, especially those based on claims of negligent distribution of firearms. These lawsuits are based on the premise that organized gun trafficking, much of it involving corrupt or negligent licensed dealers, plays an important role in supplying guns to criminals. This paper first assesses the extant evidence bearing on this claim, as well as on underlying assertions as to how one can tell whether a crime gun has been trafficked or whether a licensed dealer is involved in trafficking. Law enforcement evidence indicates that high-volume trafficking is extremely unusual, and that average "traffickers" handle fewer than a dozen guns. The aggregate volume of guns moved by known traffickers is negligible compared to even low estimates of the number of guns stolen.

City-level data on crime guns recovered in fifty large U.S. cities in 2000 are then analyzed to investigate (a) whether supposed indicators of gun trafficking are valid, (b) what factors affect trafficking levels, (c) the impact of gun trafficking on gun possession levels among criminals, and (d) the impact of gun trafficking on crime rates. The findings suggest that most supposed indicators that a crime gun has been trafficked have little validity. One possible exception is whether a gun has an obliterated serial number (OSN). Using the share of crime guns with an OSN as a city-level indicator of the prevalence of gun trafficking, the analysis showed that trafficking is more common where guns are scarcer. The analysis also showed that laws regulating the purchase of guns, including one-gun-a-month laws specifically aimed at trafficking, show no effect on trafficking activity. Finally, the research indicates that trafficking levels show no measurable effect on gun possession among criminals (measured as the share of homicides committed with guns), and generally show no effect on violent-crime rates.

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INTRODUCTION

In recent decades the gun control movement has found it increasingly difficult to persuade legislatures to enact new restrictions on firearms. Republican dominance of state legislatures has reduced the chances of getting new state gun laws passed, and no new federal restrictions on guns of any significance have been enacted since the Brady Act was signed into law in 1994.[1] Shifts in the political winds have become so unfavorable that even previously pro-control political figures such as Barack Obama have deemphasized this issue and moved to assert their support for the Second Amendment and their belief in an individual right to keep and bear arms.[2]

1. U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS, FEDERAL FIREARMS REGULATIONS REFERENCE GUIDE 2005 (2005), *available at* http://www.atf.gov/pub/fire-explo_pub/2005/p53004/index.htm.

2. Robert D. Novak, *Obama's Second-Amendment Dance*, WASH. POST, Apr. 7, 2008, at A17; Organizing for Am., Urban Policy, http://origin.barackobama.com/issues/urban_policy/#crime-and-law-enforcement (last visited May 24, 2009).

As a result, the gun control movement has increasingly invested its efforts in alternative, nonlegislative strategies for advancing its cause. These include facilitating lawsuits by both governments and private parties against the gun industry in an attempt to gain in the courts what could not be gained in the legislature. In particular, the nation's leading gun control advocacy group, the Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence, has through its Legal Action Project supported dozens of lawsuits by both private and public plaintiffs against the gun industry.[3] The suits are grounded in numerous legal rationales, but arguably the most important one, especially in suits aimed at manufacturers and distributors, is the claim that the industry engages in negligent distribution of firearms. For example, twenty-two of the first twenty-five suits brought by city, county, or state governments against manufacturers invoked claims of negligent distribution—the most common single claim in such suits.[4] Negligent distribution is presented by plaintiffs as an enabling tort in which noncriminal gun industry defendants cause third-party criminals to acquire guns and do harm with them. It is claimed that distributors and manufacturers are aware of widespread dealer misconduct, know who the bad dealers are, and could restrain their misconduct by denying them guns to sell or by forcing changes in the way they do business, if they chose to do so. Specifically, advocates assert that manufacturers and distributors could refuse to sell guns to "kitchen table" dealers who do not have stores, to those who sell guns at gun shows, or to those who sell multiple handguns at a time and who could train their employees to recognize attempts at straw purchases by gun traffickers or their confederates.[5] Advocates of these suits argue that they can motivate reform within the firearms industry, while opponents see them as a way of bankrupting the industry through ruinous legal expenses and damages.[6]

Lawsuits based on claims of negligent distribution, as well as those based on public nuisance theories, adopt a particular model of how guns move from lawful channels of commerce into the possession of criminals. According to this model, the prototypical movement of guns involves a gun trafficker, or a

3. Brady Ctr. to Prevent Gun Violence, Legal Action Project, Gun Distribution & Sales, http://www.gunlawsuits.org/reform/distribution.php (last visited May 24, 2009).

4. Nat'l Rifle Ass'n Inst. for Legislative Action, Reckless Lawsuits: Taxpayer Funded Reckless Lawsuits Against the Firearms Industry, http://www.nraila.org/Issues/FactSheets/Read.aspx?id=147&issue=022 (last visited May 24, 2009).

5. *See, e.g.*, Mark Geistfeld, *Tort Law & Criminal Behavior (Guns)*, *in* GUNS, CRIME, AND PUNISHMENT IN AMERICA 384, 387 (Bernard E. Harcourt ed., 2003); David Kairys, *The Cities Take the Initiative*, *in* GUNS, CRIME, AND PUNISHMENT IN AMERICA *supra* at 363, 365.

6. *Compare* Brady Ctr. to Prevent Gun Violence, *supra* note 3, *with* Nat'l Rifle Ass'n Inst. for Legislative Action, *supra* note 4.

straw purchaser working for the trafficker, buying many or all of his guns from corrupt or negligent licensed gun dealers. Many traffickers supposedly purchase guns, especially handguns, in large batches from corrupt or irresponsible dealers, especially those operating in states with relatively weak controls over gun selling and buying. These guns are then moved to places with stricter local and state gun laws, where they are sold—supposedly at high markups—to criminal buyers.[7]

This image of illicit guns being smuggled from low-control states to high-crime cities with stricter controls is not put forward solely by gun control advocacy organizations. For example, at a 2007 NAACP presidential primary forum in Detroit, presidential candidate Barack Obama told his audience: "We've got to make sure that unscrupulous gun dealers aren't loading up vans and dumping guns in our communities, because we know they're not made in our communities. There aren't any gun manufacturers here, right here in the middle of Detroit."[8] Likewise, New York City mayor Michael Bloomberg clearly believes that corrupt or negligent out-of-state licensed gun dealers are substantially responsible for his city's gun violence problem.[9]

The federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), the Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence, and some scholars have argued that gun traffickers are responsible for a significant share of the movement of guns into the hands of criminals, and that disrupting trafficking operations can therefore have a substantial impact on rates of criminal gun possession and gun violence.[10] This position depends for empirical support almost entirely on analyses of ATF gun-tracing data. So many tracing-based studies claiming to find support for this view have been published in recent

7. *See, e.g.*, BRADY CAMPAIGN TO PREVENT GUN VIOLENCE, LARGE VOLUME GUN SALES: THE ILLEGAL GUN TRAFFICKER'S BEST FRIEND, http://www.bradycampaign.org/pdf/faq/large-volume-sales.pdf (last visited May 24, 2009).

8. On the Issues, Barack Obama on Gun Control, http://www.ontheissues.org/Domestic/Barack_Obama_Gun_Control.htm (last visited May 24, 2009).

9. *See* Alan Feuer, *Gun Dealer and Mayor Face Showdown*, N.Y. TIMES, May 22, 2008, at B1.

10. *See, e.g.*, Anthony A. Braga & Glenn L. Pierce, *Disrupting Illegal Firearms Markets in Boston: The Effects of Operations Ceasefire on the Supply of New Handguns to Criminals*, 4 CRIMINOLOGY & PUB. POL'Y 717 (2005); Anthony A. Braga et al., *The Illegal Supply of Firearms*, 29 CRIME & JUST. 319 (2002); Philip J. Cook et al., *Regulating Gun Markets*, 86 J. CRIM. L. & CRIMINOLOGY 59 (1995); David M. Kennedy et al., *Youth Violence in Boston: Gun Markets, Serious Youth Offenders, and a Use-Reduction Strategy*, LAW & CONTEMP. PROBS., Winter 1996, at 147; Christopher S. Koper, *Purchase of Multiple Firearms as a Risk Factor for Criminal Gun Use: Implications for Gun Policy and Enforcement*, 4 CRIMINOLOGY & PUB. POL'Y 749 (2005); Mark H. Moore, *Keeping Handguns From Criminal Offenders*, 455 ANNALS AM. ACAD. POL. & SOC. SCI. 92 (1981); Glenn L. Pierce et al., *Characteristics and Dynamics of Illegal Firearms Markets: Implications for a Supply-Side Enforcement Strategy*, 21 JUST. Q. 391 (2004); Franklin E. Zimring, *Street Crime and New Guns: Some Implications for Firearms Control*, 4 J. CRIM. JUST. 95 (1976).

decades that casual readers of the literature might conclude that a scholarly consensus has developed that organized gun trafficking is vital to the arming of America's criminals.[11]

We think that this notion deserves closer scrutiny. The goals of this paper are (1) to critically examine the existing evidence on the extent of organized or high-volume gun trafficking, (2) to evaluate the validity of using city-level traced-gun indicators to measure the prevalence of gun trafficking, and (3) to assess the effects of gun trafficking on criminal gun possession and crime rates.

I. GUN TRAFFICKING AND THE FLOW OF GUNS TO CRIMINALS

The oft-stated assertion that gun traffickers supply many guns to criminals is trivial in the absence of any precise definition of a "gun trafficker." As used by ATF, the term refers to anyone who has ever unlawfully sold at least one gun.[12] Similarly, Anthony Braga and Glenn Pierce use the term "gun trafficking enterprises" to encompass operations that have unlawfully sold even a single gun.[13] The claim that there are many gun traffickers in this legalistic sense is unquestionably true, but largely devoid of policy implications. There is no doubt that unlawful selling of guns is commonplace in America, since gun theft is common, and most stolen guns are sold rather than kept by the thief.[14] Every thief who sells some of the guns he steals is a trafficker in this legalistic sense, even if he sells no more than one gun a year. James Wright and Peter Rossi estimate, from the sample of prisoners they interviewed, that felons who had ever stolen a gun had stolen an average of about thirty-nine guns in their lives[15]—fewer than four per year of their active criminal careers. As will be shown later, even the traffickers investigated by ATF sell, on average, fewer than fifteen guns over the entire course of their documented careers. Stopping even thousands of such occasional traffickers is unlikely to have much effect on the flow of guns to criminals, both because the share of "crime guns"[16] that any one of these criminals is responsible for is so small, and because such small-scale operators are so easily replaced. In any case, a policy redirecting significant law

11. See sources cited *supra* note 10.
12. U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS, CRIME GUN TRACE ANALYSIS REPORTS: THE ILLEGAL YOUTH FIREARMS MARKETS IN 27 COMMUNITIES 14 (1997).
13. Braga & Pierce, *supra* note 10, at 726.
14. *See* JAMES D. WRIGHT & PETER H. ROSSI, ARMED AND CONSIDERED DANGEROUS 199–204 (1986).
15. *Id.* at 198.
16. Crime guns are guns used to commit violent crimes, either in an attack or a threat.

enforcement resources to such an effort probably could not be implemented in the first place—a point acknowledged even by advocates of greater efforts aimed at disrupting illegal gun markets.[17]

The issue of volume is crucial—the greater the number of guns sold by a trafficker, the more likely it is that stopping his activities will reduce the availability of guns to criminals. In this Article, we will use the term "high-volume gun trafficker" to denote a person who unlawfully and persistently sells substantial numbers of guns for profit. Any numerical threshold would be arbitrary—the underlying reality is that the more that flows of guns to criminals are concentrated in relatively few high-volume trafficking channels, the more impact one could realistically expect from a strategy of disrupting illicit suppliers. If pressed to state a number, however, we would regard a person who sold one hundred or more guns annually as a "large-scale" trafficker.

A. Contrasting Models of the Movement of Guns to Criminals

It is critical for policy purposes to determine the degree to which the flow of guns to criminals is highly concentrated, moving through the hands of a relatively small number of high-volume illicit dealers (including both unlicensed dealers and corrupt or negligent licensed dealers). Such traffickers may be harder to quickly replace than occasional illicit sellers of guns, especially if the former make use of unusually rich criminal resources, including extensive contacts with a large customer base, organizations with large numbers of confederates, greater working capital, and greater skill in avoiding arrest. If such a trafficker were arrested and imprisoned, it would be less likely that he would be immediately replaced by an equally active substitute, such as a competitor or an associate in his own organization. On the other hand, if high-volume traffickers are rare and account for only a small share of illicit gun flow, such efforts are likely to be relatively unproductive because occasional illicit gun sellers are likely to be far more numerous and more quickly replaced.

ATF often states in its publications that gun traffickers supply a "significant" share of guns to criminals, without defining what "significant" really means. Many scholars have likewise claimed that criminals regularly involved in gun trafficking play an "important" role in channeling guns to criminals. These scholars have presented an image of relatively organized gun markets with significant numbers of high-volume traffickers, often operating in concert with corrupt or irresponsible licensed dealers who provide

17. Pierce et al., *supra* note 10, at 420.

the traffickers with their supply of guns.[18] Typical of such scholars, Philip Cook and Anthony Braga concede that diffuse (low-volume) sources channel many guns to criminals, but nevertheless insist that point sources (high-volume traffickers) are important in supplying guns to criminals.[19]

This concentrated gun trafficking model holds that a significant share of guns are diverted from lawful commerce into the hands of criminals by the illegal activities of corrupt or negligent federal firearms licensees (FFLs) and unlicensed, criminal gun traffickers. A prototypical point-source trafficker, according to this model, obtains many or all of his guns from corrupt or careless FFLs, who either sell guns directly to the trafficker in unrecorded transfers or make recorded sales to straw purchasers—legally qualified persons who purchase guns on behalf of another person. Many traffickers, according to this model, purchase guns—especially handguns—in large batches from corrupt or irresponsible dealers, especially those operating in states with relatively weak controls over gun selling and buying. This model is preferred by advocates of supply-side gun control strategies, since it promises significant reductions in criminal gun possession if high-volume traffickers or corrupt dealers can be stopped.[20]

The case for the concentrated model relies heavily on vague claims about the significant amount of illegal diversion of guns by gun traffickers (very broadly defined) operating in illicit gun markets. Pierce and his colleagues provide a good example: "Our results indicate that a noteworthy percentage of the guns recovered in crime come rather directly from licensed dealers; in effect criminals are being supplied by dedicated 'pipelines' as well as the extant pool of guns."[21] Nothing in the authors' results points to even an approximation of what this noteworthy percentage might be. The only percentages the authors cite pertain to the share of crime guns that possess

18. Braga et al., *supra* note 10, at 319–52; Philip J. Cook & Anthony A. Braga, *Comprehensive Firearms Tracing: Strategic and Investigative Uses of New Data on Firearms Markets*, 43 ARIZ. L. REV. 277–309 (2001); Cook et al., *supra* note 10, at 59–92; Kennedy et al., *supra* note 10, at 147–96; Moore, *supra* note 10, at 92–109; Koper, *supra* note 10, at 749–78; Pierce et al., *supra* note 10, at 391–422; Zimring, *supra* note 10, at 95–107.

19. Cook & Braga, *supra* note 18, at 308.

20. U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS, COMMERCE IN FIREARMS IN THE UNITED STATES—FEBRUARY 2000, at 11–12, 17–25 (2000); U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS, CONCENTRATED URBAN ENFORCEMENT (1977) [hereinafter CONCENTRATED URBAN ENFORCEMENT]; U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS, FOLLOWING THE GUN: ENFORCING FEDERAL LAWS AGAINST FIREARMS TRAFFICKERS, 10–22 (2000) [hereinafter FOLLOWING THE GUN]; U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS, GUN SHOWS: BRADY CHECKS AND CRIME GUN TRACES, JANUARY 1999 (1999); Braga et al., *supra* note 10; Cook & Braga, *supra* note 18; Cook et al., *supra* note 10; Kennedy et al., *supra* note 10; Pierce et al., *supra* note 10.

21. Pierce et al., *supra* note 10, at 419.

various ambiguous characteristics believed to be indicators of trafficking, such as rapid movement of guns from first retail sale to recovery by police in connection with a crime. The authors report that "nearly a third" of their traced guns had two or more of ten purported indicators of gun trafficking, and hint that guns with this many indicators were likely to have been trafficked, but provide no evidence of this.[22] They do not explain why having just two of these ambiguous indicators should be regarded as strong evidence that a gun was trafficked. None of their findings suggest that even 1 percent of crime guns had as many as half of the ten indicators that they considered.[23]

Pierce and his colleagues assert that "a supply-side gun market disruption strategy focused on quick diversions of guns from federally licensed dealers may prove to be particularly fruitful" in some cities.[24] It becomes evident how vague this assertion is once one realizes that quick diversions from FFLs include not only purchases by traffickers and straw purchasers, but also relatively new guns stolen from their lawful buyers, one or two at a time, in burglaries—diversions beyond the control of either FFLs or ATF. The authors do not provide any specific examples of gun market disruption strategies that would reduce the rate of burglary-linked gun thefts, nor do they provide any evidence to contradict the hypothesis that nearly all quick diversions are the result of gun thefts from lawful buyers rather than of organized gun trafficking.

Advocates of the concentrated gun trafficking model have never stated, in even the most approximate terms, what they mean by a significant share of crime guns being trafficked. They have never explicitly claimed, for example, that even as much as a tenth of crime guns are trafficked. They only assert that high-volume point sources are important in supplying guns to criminals,[25] and they make it clear that they believe the trafficked share is large enough to justify the investment of more law enforcement resources focused on high-risk retail dealers and unlicensed traffickers.[26]

The contrasting dispersed-gun-flow model assumes a highly dispersed market in which criminals obtain guns from a wide variety of largely interchangeable nontrafficker sources. In this view, criminals most commonly (1) obtain guns (directly or indirectly) as a by-product of thefts, primarily

22. *Id.* at 419.
23. *Id.* at 417.
24. *Id.* at 418.
25. *E.g.*, Cook & Braga, *supra* note 18, at 308.
26. Braga et al., *supra* note 10; Pierce et al., *supra* note 10; D.W. Webster et al., *Effects of Undercover Police Stings of Gun Dealers on the Supply of New Guns to Criminals*, 12 INJ. PREVENTION 225 (2006).

residential burglaries, that were not committed specifically for the purpose of obtaining guns; (2) buy guns one at a time from friends and relatives who neither regularly sell guns nor act as straw purchasers; or (3) (if they have no criminal convictions) lawfully purchase guns from licensed dealers, to whom they are indistinguishable from noncriminal buyers. According to this model, high-volume or persistent traffickers are rare, and in the aggregate are of little significance in the arming of criminals. Those who sell guns illegally are not professionals, specialists, or part of criminal organizations devoted to gun trafficking, and they do not sell guns persistently or in large numbers. Illicit gun sellers are instead more likely to be thieves who sell a few guns (typically fewer than a half-dozen per year) along with all the other saleable property they steal, drug dealers who occasionally sell guns as a sideline to their drug business, or friends and relatives of the criminal recipient who do not regularly sell guns.[27]

Thus, while many crime guns are supplied by black market or street sources, almost all of these are casual low-volume suppliers rather than high-volume point sources. Those holding to this model recognize that some criminals acquire guns legally from licensed dealers through legal purchases (because the criminals are not convicted felons, and do not show up as hits in background checks), while others may use straw purchasers to illegally buy guns from licensed retailers who have no way of recognizing the putative buyers as straws. But the model denies that either intentional criminal conduct or carelessness on the part of licensed retailers contributes significantly to such diversion of guns to criminals, or that such acquisitions are typically part of repeated efforts by traffickers to acquire guns to resell for profit. Instead, the dispersed flow model implies that people who act as straws for ineligible buyers do so only once or very rarely, rather than repeatedly on behalf of traffickers intent on accumulating a supply of guns to sell for profit.

William Vizzard, a political scientist who also served for twenty-seven years as an ATF agent, summarized his view of gun trafficking:

> Nothing in the available studies supports an assumption of a well-structured illicit market in firearms. Transactions appear to be casual and idiosyncratic. My own experience, and that of most other agents I have interviewed, supports an assumption that the majority of sources is very dispersed and casual, and regular traffickers in firearms to criminals are few.[28]

27. *See* JOSEPH SHELEY & JAMES D. WRIGHT, IN THE LINE OF FIRE 46–51 (1996); WRIGHT & ROSSI, *supra* note 14, at 184–87, 196, 198, 202–04; Gary Kleck, *BATF Gun Trace Data and the Role of Organized Gun Trafficking in Supplying Guns to Criminals*, 18 ST. LOUIS U. PUB. L. REV. 23, 39–40 (1999).

28. WILLIAM VIZZARD, SHOTS IN THE DARK 31 (2000).

Vizzard attributed the rarity of "regular traffickers in firearms" to the huge reservoir of guns in the United States, and the concomitant fact that criminals can easily draw on many different sources for guns. The existence of these conditions suggests that "there is little economic incentive for persons to specialize in the illegal gun trade."[29] His discussion, however, leaves open the possibility that there could be such specialists in a few exceptional places, such as New York City, where gun laws are exceptionally restrictive and alternative sources of guns are unusually limited. It further leaves open the possibility that some criminals, such as drug dealers, might illegally sell a fairly large number of guns even though they do not specialize in the activity.[30]

B. The Scale of the Total Flow of Guns to Criminals

It is impossible to meaningfully judge whether the volume of guns moved into criminal hands through a given channel is significant without at least a rough sense of the total volume of guns acquired by criminals. A conservative estimate of the number of guns acquired by criminals can be obtained by beginning with estimates of the number of guns stolen each year, and then extrapolating that number to the total number of guns obtained by all methods, based on the share of their guns that criminals say they obtain by theft.[31] The best available estimate of the number of annual gun theft incidents comes from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), which collects data on thefts, including incidents not reported to the police. The survey indicated that in the calendar year 2000 there were 174,680 gun theft incidents that people were willing to report to its interviewers,[32] while the figure for 1993—a higher crime year—was 291,820.[33] These estimates are almost certainly conservative because people are reluctant to report thefts of guns that they possess illegally, or whose legal status they are unsure of. The NCVS does not establish the number of guns stolen per incident. The largest national survey to estimate this parameter found that there were 2.2 guns

29. *Id.*
30. WRIGHT & ROSSI, *supra* note 14, at 203–04.
31. Kleck, *supra* note 27, at 40–41.
32. BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION IN UNITED STATES, 2000 STATISTICAL TABLES, tbl.84, *available at* http://www.ojp.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cvus00.pdf (last visited May 27, 2009).
33. BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION IN UNITED STATES, 1993 STATISTICAL TABLES, tbl.84, *available at* http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cvus935.pdf (last visited May 27, 2009).

stolen per gun theft incident.[34] Thus, a conservative estimate of the number of guns stolen in 2000 would be 384,296, while the figure for 1993 would be 642,000. The NCVS's data indicate that about 53 percent of stolen guns are handguns,[35] and thus imply that at least 203,677 handguns were stolen in 2000, and 340,260 in 1993.

The most extensive questioning of criminals on the sources of their guns indicated that felons had personally stolen 32 percent of their most recently acquired handguns.[36] This implies that the total number of handguns acquired by criminals is about 3.125 times larger than the number of handguns stolen, and thus that about 636,490 handguns were acquired by criminals by all methods in 2000, and about 1.1 million in 1993. If the percent of all types of guns acquired by theft was the same as for handguns, these figures would imply that criminals acquired about 1.2 million guns of all types 2000 and about 2.0 million in 1993. On the other hand, if one accepts at face value, as some scholars apparently do,[37] the results of a 1997 federal survey of prison inmates who used or possessed a firearm during their current offense, which indicated that only 10 percent of criminals' handguns were acquired by theft,[38] then the total number of guns acquired by criminals each year would necessarily be ten times as large as the number they stole—about 3.8 million in 2000 and 6.4 million in 1993. We regard such huge figures as implausible, and believe it is unlikely that inmates were fully reporting their gun theft activity to the federal government interviewers. If the ten-percent figure is a product of underreporting, then the theft share would be over ten percent, and the total number acquired by all means would be less than ten times the number stolen. In any case, even conservative estimates indicate that the number of handguns annually obtained by criminals by all methods exceeds 600,000 even in low-crime years. And since handguns claim only half of the guns obtained by criminals via theft, if the same applies to all methods of acquisition, criminals obtain, by all methods, at least 1.2 million guns of all types each year.

34. PHILIP J. COOK & JENS LUDWIG, GUNS IN AMERICA 30 (1996).
35. BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, GUNS AND CRIME 2 (1994).
36. WRIGHT & ROSSI, *supra* note 14, at 184.
37. *See, e.g.*, Braga et al., *supra* note 10, at 328.
38. BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, FIREARM USE BY OFFENDERS 6 (2001).

C. Law Enforcement Evidence on the Prevalence and Volume of Gun Trafficking

The most direct, albeit limited, evidence on the extent of significant organized gun trafficking is law enforcement information gathered in connection with the investigation of traffickers. As with many other types of criminals, much of what we know about gun traffickers is based on those who are arrested. Christopher Koper and Peter Reuter uncritically cite the assessment of unnamed federal officials that a gun running operation that handled 116 guns was "typical of the size of most gun running operations."[39] However, traffickers handling this many guns are extremely rare among those caught by law enforcement, and a more typical volume would be fifteen or fewer guns sold per year.[40] Although ATF places a high priority on catching high-volume traffickers,[41] the agency was able to identify, over a two-and-a-half-year period (1996–1998), just thirty-seven trafficking operations in the United States in which over 250 guns were trafficked. Thus, on average, there were fewer than fifteen high-volume trafficking operations uncovered by ATF per year in the entire nation.[42] Further, ATF uncovered only 104 trafficking operations that handled over a hundred guns, or about forty-two such operations per year.[43] Thus, by any reasonable standard, ATF rarely uncovers large-scale gun trafficking operations.

It is possible, however, that local law enforcement agencies uncover many additional high-volume dealers, especially in places where political leaders prioritize going after gun trafficking. If big-time traffickers operate anywhere, one would expect to find them in New York City, given its huge size (and correspondingly large number of potential customers), its low level of legal handgun ownership, and its strict gun laws, which reduce the availability of legal handguns. Assuming that law enforcement agencies like to publicize their major successes, higher-volume trafficking cases should be reported in local newspapers once investigations are complete. However, an examination of all New York City daily papers over a 17-year period from 1990 through 2006 uncovered just six cases of trafficking operations purportedly involving a hundred or more guns, or about one such operation

39. Christopher S. Koper & Peter Reuter, *Suppressing Illegal Gun Markets: Lessons From Drug Enforcement*, LAW & CONTEMP. PROBS., Winter 1996, at 119, 127.

40. U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS, DEP'T OF THE TREASURY, CRIME GUN TRACE REPORTS (2000): NATIONAL REPORT 53 (2002) *available at* http://www.atf.gov/firearms/ycgii/2000/index.htm.

41. U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS, *supra* note 12, at 2.

42. FOLLOWING THE GUN, *supra* note 20, at 7, 24.

43. *Id.*

reported every three years in the nation's largest city.[44] Only two of these operations were alleged to have trafficked over 140 guns.[45]

Likewise, in Chicago, which like New York City bans the private possession of handguns, the police catch virtually no high-volume gun traffickers. A newspaper story clearly intended to convey the idea that interstate gun traffickers were important in supplying guns to Chicago criminals nevertheless identified only two traffickers who dealt in even modest numbers of guns—ninety-five and thirty-five guns, respectively.[46] To put this in perspective, these two traffickers were arrested in a year (2003) in which the Chicago police seized over 10,000 guns from criminals.[47] If high-volume gun traffickers are almost never uncovered in the nation's largest cities with the strictest controls on handguns, it is highly unlikely that local police in areas with weaker gun controls discover significant numbers of such traffickers, where there would be less need for their services.

These few high-volume operations are clearly the well-publicized exceptions, since average trafficking operations involve far fewer guns. In 2000, ATF initiated 1,319 trafficking investigations and estimated that the targeted operations had trafficked a total of 19,777 firearms, for an average of just fifteen guns per trafficking operation.[48] Arithmetic means, however, are misleading, with highly skewed distributions such as these in which a handful of operations handling extremely large numbers of guns drive up the average. It follows that the median number of guns trafficked per operation is less than half the average,[49] so a typical operation (one with a median volume) investigated in 2000 probably handled fewer than seven guns. Further, the average gun volume among *all* trafficking operations, including those not important enough to merit ATF investigation, would almost certainly be lower still. Although investigators may underestimate the number of the guns trafficked, the number that has been documented is clearly small. It also should be kept in mind that traffickers sell to virtually anyone with money, not just criminals, so the number of guns going to criminals is necessarily smaller than the total number trafficked.[50]

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44. This result was drawn from a LexisNexis search of all New York City daily papers for "gun trafficking," "gun smuggling," or "gun running."

45. *Id.*

46. David Heinzmann, *Gangs Run Gun Pipeline From Delta to Chicago—Lenient Laws Make Buying Weapons Easier in South*, CHI. TRIB., Feb. 5, 2004, at 1.

47. *Id.*

48. U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS, *supra* note 40, at 53.

49. FOLLOWING THE GUN, *supra* note 20, at 13.

50. VIZZARD, *supra* note 28, at 31.

What share of all guns acquired by criminals is supplied, then, by known traffickers? As noted above, the total number of guns known to have been trafficked by all traffickers investigated by ATF in 2000 was 19,777. We have estimated that in that same year, criminals acquired a total of at least 1.2 million guns.[51] Thus, even if one unrealistically assumed that all of the 19,777 guns known to have been trafficked by ATF-investigated traffickers were sold to criminals, and if all of these were trafficked in a single year, then at most this comprised 1.6 percent of the guns acquired by criminals in that year. More realistically, if traffickers sell indiscriminately to whoever will pay, and if they therefore sold only half of their guns to criminals, then these trafficked guns would comprise less than 1 percent of the guns acquired by criminals.

There are, however, traffickers unknown to police, and there may even be high-volume traffickers who are never caught. Law enforcement evidence, the best evidence available, cannot prove a negative, such as the assertion that virtually no high-volume traffickers operate. One can only say that the law enforcement agencies charged with uncovering such trafficking have discovered few large-scale operations, have not generated affirmative evidence of widespread high-volume trafficking, and have not supplied evidence that would support an affirmative claim that traffickers supply more than a tiny share of criminals' guns.

D. The Involvement of Licensed Dealers in Trafficking

Do corrupt or negligent FFLs contribute significantly to the flow of illicit guns to criminals? Compared to criminals who commit offenses like burglary or auto theft, illicit gun dealers should be especially easy for investigators to uncover, for the same reason that street dealers of illicit drugs are easy to identify: It must be possible for prospective customers to find the sellers. And if buyers can find them, then the police or their informants can do so as well. Licensed but corrupt dealers should be even easier to detect than unlicensed traffickers because all FFLs are known to authorities as gun dealers, required to maintain detailed records of every acquisition or disposition of a gun, and subject to close inspection of those records. Audits of these records can uncover suspicious patterns, and even if the required records are not maintained, this failure can itself serve as the basis for regulatory action, more intensive investigation, and in some cases, revocation of a dealer's license or criminal charges. Because FFL misbehavior is easier to detect, and because FFLs may

51. *See infra* Part I.C.

be targeted for investigation more frequently for this very reason, the FFLs' share of trafficking is likely to be overstated by law enforcement data.

Despite the relative ease of doing so, ATF discovered so little serious misconduct among FFLs that in all of fiscal year 1999 they revoked the licenses of only 20 FFLs in the entire United States—less than a fiftieth of one percent of the 103,942 total FFLs operating at that time.[52] Even when ATF selectively focused extensive compliance inspections on 1,700 dealers thought to be more likely to be involved in gun trafficking because they displayed "a range of indicators of potential firearms trafficking,"[53] few of these were found to be involved in misconduct serious enough to merit revocation of their licenses. Of the 1,700 suspect dealers inspected in 1998, ATF revoked the licenses of just thirteen, in addition to seventy-five who surrendered their licenses, were placed out of business, or were denied renewal of their licenses.[54]

Conversely, among 1,530 trafficking operations investigated by ATF during 1996–1998, only 8.7 percent involved trafficking by any FFLs.[55] Thus, few FFLs are involved in trafficking, and few trafficking operations involve FFLs. Those who believe in the importance of high-volume trafficking involving FFLs, however, stress that, on those rare occasions that an FFL is involved in trafficking, the numbers of guns trafficked are much larger than in other trafficking operations—an understandable result given an FFL's easy access to large supplies of guns.[56] Indeed, ATF figures indicate that 32 percent of guns trafficked by the operations investigated by the agency were handled by operations in which FFLs were implicated.[57] These data, however, cannot establish the share of all guns going to criminals that were moved by trafficking operations involving FFLs. ATF cautions that their investigations "do not necessarily reflect typical criminal diversions of firearms."[58] And this percentage almost certainly overstates the FFL share of trafficked guns given

52. U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS, COMMERCE IN FIREARMS IN THE UNITED STATES—FEBRUARY 2000 A-21, A-22 (2000).

53. *Id.* at 30.

54. *Id.* at 31.

55. FOLLOWING THE GUN, *supra* note 20, at 11.

56. *See, e.g.*, *id.*; Braga et al., *supra* note 10.

57. FOLLOWING THE GUN, *supra* note 20, at 13 tbl.3 (2000). This report indicates that 40,365 firearms were "trafficked by licensed dealer[s], including pawnbroker[s]," from among a total of 84,128 trafficked firearms identified in 114 investigations of trafficking by licensed dealers. *Id.* at 13. It is, however, inappropriate to calculate the FFL share as 40,365 out of 84,128, because ATF double-counted both its investigations and trafficked firearms in multiple "trafficking channel" categories. The sum of the firearms attributed to each separate category was 125,928, indicating that each trafficked gun was counted about 1.5 times (125,928 / 84,128 = 1.5). Using the proper base total, a more correct FFL share would be 32 percent (40,365 / 125,928 = 0.321).

58. *Id.* at 53.

the greater ease of detecting criminal activity within a group that Cook and Braga rightly characterize as "vulnerable to ATF's capacities for regulation and enforcement."[59]

ATF's caveat is more than merely pro forma—the agency clearly focuses disproportionately on more vulnerable investigative targets. To illustrate, 13.9 percent of ATF's 1996–1998 trafficking investigations were aimed at "gun shows and flea markets,"[60] even though the Census Bureau's 1997 Survey of State Prison inmates found that only 1.7 percent of gun criminals had obtained their crime guns from a gun show or a flea market.[61] ATF was clearly not focusing its investigations on gun show trafficking because this activity supplies a large share of crime guns. Rather, because gun shows are advertised, legal events, they may simply be easier to investigate than trafficking rings that operate secretly.

E. The Significance of the Prices Criminals Pay for Guns

Data on prices paid for illegal guns also strongly suggest that FFL involvement in trafficking, whether knowing or negligent, is rare. Traffickers who buy guns, new or used, from FFLs at retail prices can only make a profit if they sell the guns at prices substantially higher than retail price. Further, given the need to pay straw purchasers for their services, when employed, and to cover transportation and other expenses, it is unlikely that traffickers could begin to turn a profit unless they sold guns for amounts well above—perhaps at least double—the retail price. Thus, if many criminals obtain guns through the efforts of traffickers working in this way, we should find that a large share of criminals buy guns at prices well above retail price. Interviews with criminals, however, indicate that the vast majority instead generally pay *less* than retail price for their guns. Joseph Sheley and James Wright found that 65 percent of inmates of juvenile correctional facilities and 74 percent of high school students paid less than $100 for their most recently acquired handgun,[62] at a time (about 1990) when only a handful of handguns had a retail price under $100.[63] Similarly, Wright and Rossi concluded, based on interviews with adult inmates, that even though criminals often possessed higher quality guns, they typically paid much less than retail, because "prices in the informal, gray, and black markets are heavily discounted, in all

59. Cook & Braga, *supra* note 18, at 300.
60. FOLLOWING THE GUN, *supra* note 20, at 11.
61. BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, *supra* note 38, at 6.
62. SHELEY & WRIGHT, *supra* note 27, at 49–50.
63. KEN WARNER, GUN DIGEST 1990 *passim* (1989).

likelihood because of the predominance of stolen weapons in these markets."[64] Thus, even though virtually all guns are sold at or near full retail price when they are new, by the time their ultimate criminal consumers acquire the guns, they generally are sold for much less. This evidence strongly suggests that traffickers were not responsible for moving the retail-priced guns from licensed dealers to criminals.

Occasional claims that criminals pay substantially above-retail prices for guns are supported only by isolated, unsubstantiated anecdotes, typically fed to uncritical reporters by ATF agents. For example, Philip Cook and his colleagues cite a newspaper article in which an ATF agent was quoted as asserting that for illegal handguns purchased in New York City there was a markup of "five times or more over the price in Virginia."[65] These authors likewise cite unsubstantiated claims by journalists that handguns purchased for $50 in Ohio were sold for $250 in Philadelphia.[66] The evidence for such journalistic claims usually turns out to be unverified anecdotes supplied by ATF agents.[67]

Some scholars even insist that criminals pay a premium over retail for illicit guns in the face of their own contradictory evidence. For example, Philip Cook and his colleagues, based on interviews with criminals in one high-crime area of Chicago, claimed at one point that there was a substantial price markup in the underground gun market.[68] Their own interviews, however, indicated that even among the more naïve, less well-connected youth in the area of their study, prices actually paid ranged from $250 to $400.[69] Assuming that the mean price paid by these youth was around the midpoint between $250 and $400, then the average price paid was $325. This is very close to the mean retail price of handguns confiscated from criminals in that same area, which was about $316.[70] This implies an average markup of just 3 percent over the average retail price, which cannot be accurately described as substantial considering that it is far less than the 15 percent markup over cost that *legal* gun retailers typically charge.[71] Thus, in a low-gun-ownership city with very

64. WRIGHT & ROSSI, *supra* note 14 at 233.
65. Cook et al., *supra* note 10, at 72 n.56.
66. *Id*.
67. *E.g.*, Richard Lacayo, *Running Guns Up the Interstate*, TIME, Feb. 6, 1989, at 24; Howard Schneider, *Gun-Control Fusillade Heats Up; Rally in Annapolis Backs Bill's Foes*, WASH. POST, Mar. 8, 1991, at C5; John F. Harris, *Gunrunning Alleged in Indictment—Trail Said to Run From VA. to N.Y.*, WASH. POST, Jan. 6, 1993, at D1.
68. Philip J. Cook et al., *Underground Gun Markets*, 117 ECON. J. F588, F592–96 (2007).
69. *Id*.
70. Cook et al., *supra* note 68, at F594, F616.
71. Cook et al., *supra* note 10, at 71 n.54.

restrictive gun laws, even more naïve young gun buyers lacking extensive criminal connections were not paying prices substantially over retail. Although prices for used guns sold by licensed retailers would not be as high as the new-gun retail prices used by Cook and his colleagues,[72] the differences in prices charged by gun dealers between new guns and near-new used guns is slight, and Cook himself has asserted that most crime guns are relatively new.[73]

Moreover, these data pertain only to an unrepresentative sample of a small segment of the population in just one unrepresentative area of Chicago.[74] Cook and his colleagues also reported considerably more statistically meaningful city-wide data on prices paid by Chicago arrestees who were interviewed in 1996–1997 as part of the U.S. Justice Department's Drug Use Forecasting program. This more systematic body of data indicated that the median price paid for handguns by Chicago criminals was just $150,[75] less than half the $331 mean new-gun retail price of the guns confiscated from Chicago criminals during that time frame.[76]

It is certainly possible that traffickers served only a segment of the criminal market covered by Cook's study, and that criminal customers in this segment do indeed pay large markups over retail. Cook and his colleagues' data, however, indicate that only 6.8 percent of Chicago arrestees paid $500 or more for their guns,[77] a price that, based on Cook's claims in 1995, should have been commonplace in areas with a relative scarcity of guns and restrictive gun laws.[78] Since some of these arrestees may have been buying guns with retail prices only modestly above $500, the share of Chicago arrestees paying markups of three or four times retail price ($900–$1200) necessarily must have been quite small.

Thus, Cook's evidence consistently contradicts his earlier claims of huge price markups, as large as four- or five-to-one,[79] and does not even support his claim that criminals pay amounts even slightly more than retail prices. Even in Chicago, where handguns have been banned since 1982 and where gun ownership was quite low even before the ban, the prices paid by criminals are generally comparable with or below retail, and thus provide no support for the theory that gun traffickers buy guns at retail prices from licensed gun

72. *See* Cook et al., *supra* note 68, at F616.
73. Cook & Braga, *supra* note 18.
74. *See* Cook et al., *supra* note 68, at F561–62.
75. *Id.* at F573.
76. Computed from the data provided in *id.* at F616 tbl.A4.
77. *Id.* at F603.
78. *See* Cook et al., *supra* note 10, at 72.
79. *Id.* at 72 n.56.

dealers and then sell them at moderate-to-huge markups to criminals in areas with strict gun laws.

Perhaps Chicago is unrepresentative of high-control cities, and perhaps traffickers realize higher profit margins in other places with stringent controls. To provide comparative perspective, we analyzed Drug Use Forecasting data from interviews conducted in 1997 with arrestees in New York City and Washington, D.C., where handgun ownership is likewise banned. The mean price paid by arrestees for their most recently acquired handgun was $259 in New York, $219 in D.C., and $190 in Chicago.[80]

A rough estimate of the retail prices of handguns used by criminals in those cities can be obtained from published ATF data on guns recovered and submitted for tracing. The ten most frequently recovered types of guns, classified by manufacturer, caliber, and general gun type (revolver, semi automatic pistol, and so forth) are listed in ATF reports.[81] We looked up the suggested retail price of the least expensive model within each category (for example, the least expensive Ruger nine millimeter semiautomatic pistol) in the 1997 edition of *Gun Digest*, and conservatively assumed that this was the average retail price of guns in each category.[82] We weighted these prices by the number of crime guns in that category that were recovered and traced, in order to obtain an average retail price of the most popular crime guns recovered from criminals in each city. Even assuming conservatively that the least expensive handgun was used in each category, the average retail price of crime guns recovered in 1998 was $260 in New York City, $374 in Washington, D.C., and $237 in Chicago.

Thus, even in these exceptional urban areas with stringent gun controls, where traffickers are supposed to flourish, criminals pay *under* the retail price for handguns. Consequently, the notion that criminals could make significant profits by selling guns purchased at retail prices from FFLs is not plausible even in cities with unusually low gun ownership rates and unusually strict gun laws, such as New York, Washington, D.C. or Chicago. Traffickers who purchase guns at retail prices can, at best, profit only by selling to unusually ill-informed or poorly connected criminals, that is, the handful willing to pay far more than the average criminal in their city. The idea of such a trafficker profiting is even less plausible with regard to places where controls over gun sales

80. U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, NAT'L INST. OF JUSTICE, DRUG USE FORECASTING IN 24 CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1987–1997 (1998) [GUN ADDENDUM DATA, 1997] (restricted version of ICPSR Study 9477 obtained from the National Archive of Crim. Just. Data, on file with author).

81. U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS, *supra* note 12, at 33.

82. KEN WARNER, GUN DIGEST 1997 (1996).

are weaker, gun ownership (and thus gun theft) rates are higher, and traffickers therefore face more competition from legal dealer sales and from stolen guns.

II. HOW *DO* CRIMINALS GET GUNS?

A. The Survey Evidence

The richest sources of information on gun acquisition by criminals are surveys of incarcerated criminals.[83] The findings from direct questioning of felons are consistent with the "dispersed" model of the movement of guns to criminals, which hypothesizes that offenders most commonly steal their own guns or buy them from friends, relatives, or acquaintances. The most detailed questioning of criminals about their methods of gun acquisition was conducted by James Wright and Peter Rossi, who found that theft was an especially important method.[84] When asked how they had obtained their most recently acquired handgun, 32 percent of felons reported that they personally stole the gun. The prisoners were also asked if they believed that their most recently acquired handgun was stolen, and 46 percent stated that the weapon was "definitely stolen" (these inmates presumably included the 32 percent who reported having personally stolen the gun). Another 24 percent indicated the weapon was "probably stolen."[85] Thus, the criminals believed that 46–70 percent of their handguns were stolen.

This study also found that criminals do not typically seek out guns to steal, but rather steal those they happen to come across in the course of criminal activity,[86] most commonly thefts from homes or vehicles.[87] Criminals usually sell the guns they steal, but most gun thieves have also retained at least one gun for their own use. They typically kept the gun because the stolen weapon was a "nice piece," rather than because they did not already have one.[88] Thus, the criminals evidently used theft as a way of upgrading the quality of their weaponry, rather than as a way of becoming armed. Surveys also indicate that

83. *See, e.g.*, SHELEY & WRIGHT, *supra* note 27; U.S. BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, SURVEY OF STATE PRISON INMATES 1991 (1993); U.S. BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, *supra* note 38; WRIGHT & ROSSI, *supra* note 14; *cf.* DAVID C. MAY & G. ROGER JARJOURA, ILLEGAL GUNS IN THE WRONG HANDS 8–9 (2006).
84. WRIGHT & ROSSI, *supra* note 14, at 198–204.
85. *Id.* at 196.
86. *Id.* at 200.
87. *Id.* at 206.
88. *Id.* at 201–02.

offenders believe that they can get guns from multiple types of sources; therefore, eliminating a single channel would likely not prevent the acquisition of a gun.[89]

Wright and Rossi also found that 16 percent of the felons' handguns had been purchased from retail (presumably licensed) sources,[90] although their questions did not differentiate between a felon buying the gun directly and a felon using a straw purchaser. The authors did not ask whether the felon had any disqualifying criminal convictions at the time of the purchase, so it is impossible to tell whether any of these guns were acquired unlawfully, were straw-purchased, or involved unlawful behavior or negligence on the part of the retail seller.[91] Nevertheless, even some scholars who have adopted the theory that traffickers use straw purchasers to acquire guns from FFLs concede that criminals rarely use straw purchases from FFLs to obtain guns for themselves.[92]

Although the surveys provide little direct support for the concentrated flow model or the organized trafficking model, this at least partly reflects the limits of the method. Criminals typically know only the proximate source of their guns—the person from whom they directly obtained a gun. They usually would not know whether traffickers were involved in earlier movements of the gun, further back in the chain of possession. A buyer also would not always know whether the proximate source was regularly engaged in illicit gun sales. In any case, the questions asked in past studies have not been framed in a way that allows researchers to distinguish sources who regularly and persistently sold illicit guns from those who did so on only on a few occasions. Thus, while the survey evidence does not support the view that traffickers channel a significant share of the guns obtained by criminals, neither does it rule it out.

B. Evidence from Traced Crime Guns

The belief in the importance of persistent, organized, or high-volume gun trafficking is largely based on indirect inferences from information on guns that are seized or recovered from apprehended criminals and then traced by ATF. The process of tracing a gun works as follows: When a criminal is arrested and found to possess a gun, or when a gun is otherwise recovered by police

89. *Id.* at 210–15; SHELEY & WRIGHT, *supra* note 27, at 47; MAY & JARJOURA, *supra* note 83, at 37, 47 tbl.3.1.

90. WRIGHT & ROSSI, *supra* note 14, at 185.

91. *Id.*

92. Cook et al., *supra* note 68, at F566–F567; Daniel W. Webster et al., *How Delinquent Youths Acquire Guns*, 79 J. URB. HEALTH 60, 65–66 (2002).

and it is known or suspected to be a crime gun, law enforcement officers may submit a request to ATF for that gun to be traced. This means that its history is established, as officially recorded on various legal forms, hopefully up to the point of first retail sale—when it was first sold as a new gun. ATF typically does this by first contacting the manufacturer or importer (or, equivalently, by consulting a manufacturer's computer database supplied to ATF) in order to identify the distributor (wholesaler) to whom the gun was sold by the manufacturer or importer. ATF then contacts this distributor to establish the identity of the licensed retail dealer to whom the gun was sold. Finally, ATF contacts the retail dealer who sold the gun, in order to establish who first purchased the new gun. If all necessary records were completed and remain available, the gun can be traced as far back as its first private owner, at which point the paper trail ends, since ATF typically does not have access to records of transfers (including thefts) that occur after the first retail sale.[93] A criminal who uses a gun to commit a violent crime is rarely the weapon's first retail purchaser, so tracing alone rarely identifies a previously unknown suspect. Indeed, most crime guns become available for tracing only because they were recovered from criminal possessors at the time of their arrest. ATF and local law enforcement agencies more commonly use trace data for the purpose of identifying unlicensed traffickers or high-risk potentially corrupt FFLs.[94]

C. Putative Gun-Trafficking Indicators

ATF has identified a number of indicators that it believes are correlated with a heightened probability that a given crime gun was trafficked.[95] If indicator data are aggregated up to the dealer level, high risk dealers may be identified. In other words, FFLs who sell many guns with these traits, or who have many crime guns traced back to them, may be engaged in criminal or irresponsible gun selling. Further, if the data on crime guns are aggregated up to the city level, some of these indicators may also be useful measures of the relative prevalence of gun trafficking among cities.

ATF has not directly validated any of these indicators, for example, by demonstrating that it can efficiently differentiate trafficked guns from nontrafficked guns, or that it can identify dealers who were later found, through law enforcement investigation or inspection of dealer records, to be traffickers. Nor has ATF made any specific claims as to what share of trafficked

93. U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS, *supra* note 40, at 68 (2002).
94. *Id.* at 64.
95. *E.g.*, *id.* at ix.

guns or corrupt dealers are characterized by any given indicator. Scholars who use ATF's indicators have generally simply assumed their validity, based largely on ATF arguments as to why they should be associated with trafficking.[96]

An effective indicator of trafficking would have two attributes: (1) it would be substantially more common among trafficked guns than among nontrafficked guns, and (2) a large share of guns with this trait would be trafficked guns. If a potential indicator possessed the first attribute but not the second, it would be an inefficient tool for identifying trafficked guns, since a large share of guns characterized by the indicator would be false positives. In other words, they would be predicted to be trafficked guns when they were not. For example, suppose that 5 percent of guns possessing trait X were trafficked, while only 1 percent of guns without trait X were trafficked. Guns with the indicator are then five times more likely to have been trafficked than guns without the indicator, yet trait X would still have little value for identifying trafficked guns, because 95 percent of guns with trait X were not trafficked. It would be wasteful to direct investigative resources at FFLs who sold guns with this trait. Thus, the absolute prevalence of trafficking among guns with a given indicator is essential in assessing the indicator's utility. Nonetheless, ATF makes no claims about the approximate share of guns with any of its preferred indicators that it believes were trafficked, or about the share of trafficked guns characterized by a given indicator. For example, ATF has never asserted that even as much as 10 percent of crime guns recovered by police within three years of first retail sale (sometimes loosely described as "new" guns) were trafficked. Nor, conversely, has ATF asserted that at least 10 percent of trafficked guns are recovered within three years.

The Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence is among those entities who have misunderstood this limitation, claiming that ATF believes that crime guns with a "time-to-crime" (which is more accurately described as "time-to-recovery," or TTR) of under three years "*likely* were trafficked out of licensed dealers into the criminal market."[97] That is, the Brady Center asserted that ATF believes that most new crime guns were trafficked. However, ATF merely states, in its characteristically ambiguous way, "To the investigator, the short time from retail sale to crime, known as 'time-to-crime,' *suggests* illegal diversion or criminal intent associated with the retail purchase from

96. *See, e.g.*, Cook et al., *supra* note 10; Pierce et al., *supra* note 10; Daniel W. Webster et al., *Effects of a Gun Dealer's Change in Sales Practices on the Supply of Guns to Criminals*, 83 J. URB. HEALTH 778 (2006).

97. BRADY CTR. TO PREVENT GUN VIOLENCE, WITHOUT A TRACE: HOW THE GUN LOBBY AND THE GOVERNMENT SUPPRESS THE TRUTH ABOUT GUNS AND CRIME 11 (2006), *available at* http://www.bradycenter.org/xshare/pdf/reports/giw.pdf (emphasis added).

the FFL."[98] ATF thus does not claim that even 1 percent of new crime guns were trafficked, much less a majority or even many of them.

The most common logical fallacy that appears to underlie misinterpretation of tracing-based indicators is that of "affirming the consequent."[99] An analyst accurately notes that a large share of trafficked guns possesses attribute X, but then draws conclusions that follow only if the converse was true—if a gun has attribute X, it is certain or likely that it has been trafficked. Perhaps the most extreme example of this misinterpretation was by Daniel Webster, Jon Vernick, and Maria Bulzacchelli, who labeled all guns with a time-to-crime of under one year, and whose criminal possessor was not the original retail purchaser, as "new trafficked crime guns."[100] In fact, virtually all of these guns may simply have been stolen from their lawful buyers within a year of purchase.

In other research, this logical fallacy is implicit rather than overt. Glenn Pierce and his colleagues carried out a long series of statistical analyses exploring what traits of crime guns were associated with a short TTR.[101] Their key underlying assumption was that a short TTR is an indicator of trafficking or illegal diversion of guns. The authors inferred that other traits that were correlated with short TTR were also indicators that the gun had been trafficked. They did not explicitly assert that all or even most guns with a short TTR are trafficked or illegally diverted, but instead merely repeated the vague ATF claim that guns with this trait, in combination with other indicator traits, "may have been illegally diverted from legal commerce."[102] Obviously one can always infer that any given crime gun *may* have been trafficked, even without making use of any supposed trafficking indicators. This weak assertion leaves open the possibility that nearly all guns with a short TTR are *not* trafficked guns, in which case most or nearly all variation in TTR across crime guns is likely to be unrelated to whether the guns were trafficked. Consequently, any associations discovered between short TTR (or any other weak indicator) and other variables may tell us nothing about the correlates of trafficking history. The conclusions drawn by Pierce and his colleagues therefore embody the fallacy of affirming the consequent, by assuming that a large share of guns with short TTRs had been trafficked—an assumption with no empirical support.

98. U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS, *supra* note 40, at ix (emphasis added).
99. This fallacy is committed if one starts with the premise: If P, then Q. Upon observing that Q is true, one then (wrongly) concludes: Therefore, P is true.
100. Webster et al., *supra* note 96, at 779.
101. Pierce et al., *supra* note 10, 391–422.
102. *Id.* at 402.

We consider below the most commonly discussed trafficking indicators, including dealer-level traits of FFLs that may point to their involvement in trafficking (for example, a large number of crime guns being traced back to a dealer). We do not consider measures of the thoroughness or effectiveness of ATF enforcement actions, such as number of compliance inspections conducted, because the corresponding data are not available for use at the city level.

1. Shorter Time-to-Recovery (TTR)

Like legitimate businesses, gun traffickers likely seek to make sales quickly and avoid accumulating large unsold inventories, so they work to move their guns quickly from first retail sale (in which the trafficker or a straw-purchaser associate buys a gun) to a sale by the trafficker to his customer. The more quickly this happens, the sooner a gun is likely to end up in a criminal's possession, be used in a crime, recovered by police (usually in connection with the criminal possessor's arrest), and traced. Thus, ATF has long regarded a short TTR as an indicator that a gun has been trafficked.[103] However, firearms stolen by thieves who steal (and sell) a few relatively new guns each year are also likely to have a short TTR. Anyone who wants to profit from an illicit sale would prefer to do it quickly, and thieves also want to minimize the time they are in possession of stolen property. As will be explained, newer guns are disproportionately likelier to be stolen, and then purchased by other criminals. Thus, like trafficked guns, newer stolen guns will move quickly into the hands of criminals, and a short TTR does not imply anything about how a gun came into a criminal's possession.

Many guns move quickly into criminal hands because they were stolen from their owners shortly after retail purchase. A short average TTR among traced crime guns in a given area therefore may serve more as an indirect indicator of rates of property crime, especially burglary, in that area than of widespread firearms trafficking. Anthony Braga and Glenn Pierce reported data on the percent of recovered handguns in Boston that had a TTR less than three years, for the period 1996–2003, and interpreted declines in this percentage as evidence of declining gun trafficking in Boston.[104] We computed the cross-temporal Pearson's correlation between their figures for the percent of crime guns with TTRs under three years and Boston's burglary

103. CONCENTRATED URBAN ENFORCEMENT, *supra* note 20; U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS, *supra* note 40; Zimring, *supra* note 10.

104. Braga & Pierce, *supra* note 10, at 740–42.

rate, as reported in the Uniform Crime Reports (1997–2004),[105] and found it to be an extremely strong 0.89. The higher an area's crime rate, the shorter the time before the next crime occurs and thus the sooner any given firearm will be stolen from its lawful owner and used to commit a crime. In the absence of any direct evidence of a correlation between TTR trends and actual trafficking rates, it appears to be more likely that short-TTR guns are the result of thefts of relatively new guns than the result of high-volume, FFL-involved trafficking. Thus, it is likely that the share of a city's crime guns with short TTRs serves as an indirect indicator of the gun theft rate in that city.

Consequently, licensed dealers whose traced guns have shorter TTRs cannot be assumed to be involved in trafficking. Shorter TTRs would characterize guns sold by dealers located in or near high-crime neighborhoods, regardless of whether the dealers were operating in an unlawful or irresponsible fashion. One would likewise expect a shorter average TTR among those models or types of guns, such as inexpensive handguns, that are especially popular as self-defense weapons in high-crime areas, since they would be more likely to be stolen.

Gun thieves, of course, steal older guns as well as new ones, but are more likely to retain the better ones (presumably the newer ones) for their own use.[106] Criminals presumably prefer newer guns to old ones, just as criminals and noncriminals alike generally prefer new varieties of almost any consumer good to older ones. Among noncriminals, new guns would, on average, cost more to buy than their used counterparts, but among criminals who obtain their guns by theft, a preference for new guns costs nothing to indulge. For this reason alone one would expect a larger share of guns to be new among criminals than among noncriminals. Criminals who steal guns are presumably

105. *See* FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES 2004, at 100 (2005); FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES 2003, at 96 (2004); FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES 2002, at 92 (2003); FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES 2001, at 90 (2002); FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES 2000, at 88 (2001) [hereinafter FBI 2000]; FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES 1999, at 85 (2000) [hereinafter FBI 1999]; FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES 1998, at 85 (1999) [hereinafter FBI 1998]; FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES 1997, at 90 (1998) [hereinafter FBI 1997]. Burglaries per 100,000 population for 1996–2003 were (in chronological order): 914, 775, 645, 612, 710, 713, 642, and 737 (computed from City of Boston crime counts and population estimates), while the percent of crime guns with a TTR under three years was 53.8, 36.6, 24.9, 15.6, 15.1, 19.3, 15.5, and 22.3 (derived from Braga and Pierce, *supra* note 10, at 740).

106. *See* WRIGHT & ROSSI, *supra* note 14, at 200–01 (noting that 68 percent of gun thieves who kept a stolen gun for personal use did so because it was "nicer" than the one they were currently carrying).

likely to retain, and later use in crimes, the newer guns. Among those stolen guns sold by the thief, the newer ones are also likely to be the most attractive to the gun thief's customers, and the first sold, other things being equal. This would help to explain why guns with a short TTR comprise a disproportionately large share of recovered crime guns.

In addition, biases in samples of guns submitted for tracing are likely to exaggerate the share of short-TTR guns. Because newer guns are likely to have changed hands fewer times between retail sale and recovery in a crime, they have more value for the investigation of gun trafficking, since it is more likely that authorities can link such a crime gun to a trafficker or to a corrupt licensee. Consequently, police are likely to prefer to submit trace requests on newer guns, which would result in short-TTR guns claiming a larger share of traced crime guns than of all recovered guns.

Pierce and his colleagues disputed the idea that a large share of crime guns had been stolen, reasoning that "if most crime guns were stolen or were sold . . . as part of legal private transactions, we would expect to have an age distribution of crime guns that closely resembles the age distribution of firearms produced for sale in [the] United States."[107] They found that traced guns do not show such an age distribution, and concluded that most crime guns had not been stolen or sold in legal private transfers. However, this age distribution of traced guns is partly an artifact of the biased nature of traced-gun samples—they over-represent newer guns. But even ignoring this problem, the authors' reasoning is itself fallacious, because it implicitly assumes that, unlike virtually everyone else, criminals have no preference for newer guns, and in effect randomly choose, from among the available pool of stolen weapons, the guns they keep for themselves and later use in crime. Thus, the fact that newer guns are disproportionately involved in crime is not at all inconsistent with the proposition that most crime guns are obtained directly or indirectly by theft. Rather, the age distribution of crime guns suggests that, even though most of the firearms obtained by criminals may have been stolen, and many of these stolen weapons were older guns, gun thieves and other criminals prefer to retain, and use in crimes, the newer weapons.

There are still other reasons why one would expect relatively new guns to comprise a large share of crime guns, even if few were purchased by traffickers and quickly sold to criminals. First, crime victims are disproportionately

107. GLENN A. PIERCE ET AL., THE CHARACTERISTICS AND DYNAMICS OF CRIME GUN MARKETS: IMPLICATIONS FOR SUPPLY-SIDE FOCUSED ENFORCEMENT STRATEGIES 38 (2003), *available at* http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/208079.pdf.

young,[108] and the property owned by younger people tends to be relatively new. For example, among a randomly selected sample of 339 handguns reported in the 1994 National Survey of the Private Ownership of Firearms, the mean number of years that 18–24-year-old respondents had owned the gun was 2.7 years, compared to 4.8 years among those aged 25–39, 11.8 years among those aged 40–64, and 20.7 years among those aged 65 or older.[109] Thus, the higher rate of victimization among younger people implies that newer guns have a greater chance of being stolen, and thereby comprise a disproportionately large share of the guns possessed by criminals. Further, crime guns that were directly and lawfully purchased from FFLs by criminal users will be disproportionately new when used in crimes simply because criminals are themselves disproportionately young and thus likely to have been gun owners for shorter periods of time.

At the city level, if one interpreted the prevalence of guns with a short TTR among recovered crime guns as an indicator of the involvement of gun traffickers in supplying guns to criminals, one would be forced to draw some very dubious conclusions about where gun trafficking is most common. The consensus among scholars is that organized or systematic illicit trade in guns will be more profitable and thus more common in places where the acquisition of guns is more strictly regulated and gun ownership levels are lower.[110] Table 1 shows that all of the cities where gun trafficking is thought to be commonplace—due to strict local gun laws and low noncriminal gun ownership levels—actually have *longer*-than-average TTRs than other cities. In New York, Boston, and Chicago, three cities with some of the strictest controls in the nation, crime guns on average actually take longer to reach criminals' hands than crime guns in other cities. Therefore, if one views shorter-than-average TTR as an indicator of the prevalence of gun trafficking, one would have to conclude that there is less gun trafficking taking place in these cities with relatively strict gun controls. Conversely, crime guns recovered in many cities with higher gun ownership rates, weaker gun laws, and thus little need for the services of gun traffickers, have very short average TTRs. Such cities include Albuquerque, Atlanta, Greensboro, Memphis, Nashville, New Orleans, Phoenix, Richmond, and Tucson. This observed pattern makes

108. *See* BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION IN UNITED STATES, 1994 STATISTICAL TABLES, tbl.84.

109. *See* POLICE FOUND., NATIONAL STUDY OF PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF FIREARMS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1994, ICPSR version, (1998), *available at* http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/access/ index.html.

110. *See, e.g.*, Cook & Braga, *supra* note 18, at 308; Braga et al., *supra* note 10, at 333; Cook et al., *supra* note 10, at 72; D.W. Webster et al., *Relationship Between Licensing, Registration, and Other Gun Sales Laws and the Source State of Crime Guns*, 7 INJ. PREVENTION 184 (2001).

sense if a shorter average TTR mostly reflects high rates of gun theft, and if crime guns that move quickly into criminal hands are more prevalent in cities with high rates of gun ownership and high rates of gun theft. We empirically test this hypothesis later.

TABLE 1. DOES A SHORT AVERAGE TIME-TO-RECOVERY (TTR) INDICATE A HIGH LEVEL OF GUN TRAFFICKING?[111]

City	% Traced Guns with TTR < 3 years	Median TTR (in years)
Albuquerque, NM	43	4.7
Anaheim/Long Beach, CA	14	8.8
Atlanta, GA	49	3.1
Austin, TX	33	6.2
Baltimore, MD	26	6.8
Baton Rouge, LA	43	6.1
Birmingham, AL	29	3.0
Boston, MA	19	7.9
Buffalo, NY	30	6.6
Camden, NJ	27	6.1
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	41	4.4
Chicago, IL	29	6.2
Cincinnati, OH	38	5.4
Cleveland, OH	33	6.5
Dallas, TX	29	6.6
Denver-Aurora, CO	38	4.9
Detroit, MI	26	6.9
Gary, IN	53	2.6
Greensboro, NC	39	4.6
Houston, TX	26	7.1
Indianapolis, IN	49	3.1
Jacksonville, FL	24	6.7
Jersey City, NJ	31	6.4
Las Vegas, NV	39	4.5

111. U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS, *supra* note 40 (drawing figures from each corresponding city report pertaining to 2000).

Los Angeles, CA	17	8.0
Louisville, KY	38	5.5
Memphis, TN	35	5.1
Miami, FL	28	6.5
Milwaukee, WI	41	4.6
Minneapolis, MN	34	5.3
Nashville, TN	33	5.4
New Orleans, LA	39	5.0
New York City	21	7.4
Newark, NJ	28	6.5
Oakland, CA	19	8.0
Oklahoma City, OK	25	6.5
Philadelphia, PA	44	3.8
Phoenix, AZ	35	5.1
Pittsburgh, PA	16	7.8
Portland, OR	30	6.0
Richmond, VA	38	4.6
Salinas, CA	24	6.7
San Jose, CA	19	9.0
San Antonio, TX	26	6.9
Seattle, WA	46	4.1
St. Louis, MO	18	7.6
Stockton, CA	17	9.2
Tampa, FL	25	6.7
Tucson, AZ	43	4.0
Washington, D.C.	31	5.7
U.S.	31	6.1

In sum, though trafficked guns are likely to have a short TTR, this does not imply that guns with a short TTR are likely to have been trafficked. New York City (NYC) is commonly regarded as a place where gun traffickers are especially important as suppliers of criminals' guns, since there are virtually no sales of handguns to the general public by licensed dealers within the city.[112] If the ATF's view of TTR were accurate, one would expect to find that a large share of NYC crime guns move quickly from retail sale to recovery by NYC law enforcement. In fact, among NYC guns traced in 2000, only 11 percent had

112. VIZZARD, *supra* note 28, at 31.

a TTR under one year,[113] even lower than the comparable 15-percent share that prevailed in nationwide.[114] That is, looking only at TTR, only about a tenth of the city's traced guns moved quickly enough into criminals' possession to look like trafficked guns. Even fewer crime guns possessed multiple indicators.

2. Out-of-State (OOS) Origins

Some traffickers or their straws buy significant numbers of guns in batches from sources in states with weaker gun control laws, and then sell the guns in high-control states.[115] A significant volume of interstate gun smuggling would suggest that substantial numbers of crime guns were first purchased in a state different from the one in which police recovered them. It certainly is true that many guns used in crimes had previously been moved across state lines. Some scholars, however, have overinterpreted this fact as signaling something about the prevalence of interstate gun smuggling. For example, Jeremy Travis and William Smarrito asserted that guns were being supplied to NYC criminals by "a highly effective interstate black market," based almost entirely on the fact that a large share of those guns were originally purchased in a different state.[116] An out-of-state (OOS) origin, however, is not necessarily an indicator of the involvement of gun-smuggling traffickers, since there are mundane alternative explanations for cross-state movement, such as the gun being moved by its owner upon a change of residence and then being stolen.

NYC provides a useful extreme case study, since an unusually large share of its crime guns have OOS origins—84.5 percent of those traced in 2000, compared to 38 percent of guns recovered nationwide.[117] Given that virtually no private citizen may legally buy handguns in NYC, it is scarcely surprising that few crime handguns were first purchased in NYC. Does interstate gun smuggling into NYC, however, account for this cross-state movement of guns, or could routine migration of gun owners produce the same result? Census Bureau data indicates that in 2000, 798,565 of NYC's residents had been born in a different state, 368,388 of them in the South. All of these NYC residents necessarily lived in a different state, and then moved to New York. Still other residents were born in New York, moved to another state, and then moved

113. U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS, *supra* note 40, New York Section, at 5.
114. *Id.* at ix.
115. BRADY CTR. TO PREVENT GUN VIOLENCE, *supra* note 97, at 14.
116. Jeremy Travis & William Smarrito, *A Modest Proposal to End Gun Running in America*, 19 FORDHAM URB. L.J. 795, 802 (1992).
117. *See* U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS, *supra* note 40, at 16 tbl.F (noting that only 15.5 percent of traced crime guns recovered in New York City were originally sold within the state of New York).

back to New York. In just the five-year period between 1995 and 2000, 301,243 people moved from a different state to NYC.[118] These migrants presumably moved their possessions with them. If handgun ownership among these migrants was equal to U.S. average (at least 0.325 handguns per person),[119] migrants born in other states would have moved about 260,000 handguns from other states into NYC, and recent migrants alone would have moved around 98,000 handguns just in the preceding five-year period, about 20,000 per year. At this rate, over a period of a single seventy-year human life span, 1.4 million OOS handguns would have been moved into the city, lending some credence to the admittedly extreme guess by the Intelligence Division of the New York Police Department that there were two million illegal handguns in the city in 1980.[120] While some migrants who are both law-abiding and aware of New York's strict gun laws no doubt leave their handguns behind, others surely do not, either due to ignorance, or due to a judgment that retaining their handguns is more important than obeying gun laws. Among migrants, criminals would be especially likely to move their handguns with them, both because they are more willing to violate gun laws, and because they expect to need them for criminal activity and for self-protection.

As a standard of comparison, in 2003 a total of 3,666 violent crimes (homicides, robberies, and assaults) known to the police were committed with guns in NYC.[121] Even if one implausibly assumed that each gun crime involved a different gun, thereby maximizing the number of crime-involved guns, the criminal population needed at most 3,666 guns to commit all of the known violent gun crimes in NYC.

These numbers do not suggest either that all of NYC's crime handguns actually do arrive through people moving to the city, or that 1.4 million handguns have actually arrived in the city in this way over the course of the past seventy years. But these numbers do establish that all handguns used in crime in a given year easily could have been arrived in this way, without any organized gun smuggling. Thus, routine cross-state migration of gun owners provides a credible alternative explanation for cross-state movement of the city's crime guns. Further, still other mechanisms besides interstate gun-running

118. U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, TABLE 2, NET MIGRATION FOR THE POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OVER FOR THE UNITED STATES, REGIONS, STATES, COUNTIES, NEW ENGLAND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS, AND METROPOLITAN AREAS: 2000, CENSUS 2000, *available at* http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs/phc-t22/tables/tab02.pdf (county-level data from New York section of Table 2).

119. GARY KLECK, TARGETING GUNS: FIREARMS AND THEIR CONTROL 97 tbl.3.1 (1997).

120. *Illegal Guns By the Millions Filling City*, N.Y. TIMES, Mar. 31, 1980, at B1.

121. Memorandum From Joe Pascarella to Commanding Officer, Office of Management Analysis and Planning, Police Department, City of New York (Mar. 18, 2005).

move guns across state lines. Any NYC resident can get a handgun if she or he has a friend or relative in another state who is willing to buy a handgun for them. A one-time straw purchase of this sort would be unlawful, but it would be misleading to label either participant a trafficker.

After arrival in the city, many guns will inevitably move into criminal possession through residential burglary, vehicle theft, and other thefts. The last large-scale victimization survey conducted in NYC estimated that there were 184,100 household burglaries in 1972,[122] at a time when the city had about 2,832,036 occupied housing units.[123] Thus, assuming no repeat victimization within a year, an average NYC residence had a 6.5 percent chance of being burglarized. Homes in high-crime neighborhoods, where handgun possession for self-protection may be higher, had a still higher risk of burglary. At this rate, a home containing a handgun would have about a 49 percent chance of being burglarized within a decade.[124]

To be sure, gun smuggling does move at least a few handguns into NYC, given that law enforcement agencies occasionally uncover gun smuggling operations, albeit typically small-scale ones. There are evidently a few criminals who do not appreciate the difficulties of making a living from gun-running, particularly the risks associated with contacting large numbers of paying customers without coming to the attention of police. And the frequent news stories of guns being purchased "down South" for $100 and sold "on the streets" of NYC for $600[125] may inadvertently encourage occasional attempts at high-volume gun-running by especially naïve criminals. Nevertheless, as previously noted, over the period from 1990 to 2006, only six trafficking operations that moved a hundred or more guns were reported in NYC newspapers—about one every three years. There is no evidence that the total

122. U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS IN THE NATION'S FIVE LARGEST CITIES: NATIONAL CRIME PANEL SURVEYS OF CHICAGO, DETROIT, LOS ANGELES, NEW YORK, AND PHILADELPHIA 44 (1975).

123. Interpolated from 1970 and 1980 Census data, in BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, U.S. DEP'T OF COMMERCE, COUNTY AND CITY DATA BOOK, 1977 at 723; BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, U.S. DEP'T OF COMMERCE, COUNTY AND CITY DATA BOOK, 1983 at 753.

124. 1–(1–0.065)10=0.49 (The probability of any one NYC household suffering a burglary over a ten year period would be one minus the probability of not being burglarized over that period. The probability of not being burglarized in any of the ten years would equal the probability of not being burglarized in any one year, raised to the tenth power, i.e. multiplied times itself ten times. The probability of burglary in any one year was 0.065, so the probability of not experiencing a burglary in any one year was 1–.065 or 0.935, and the probability of not being burglarized in any of ten years would be 0.935 raised to the tenth power, or 0.51. Thus, the probability of being burglarized at least once over the ten year period would be 1–0.51=0.49, or 49 percent).

125. *See, e.g.*, Patrice O'Shaughnessy, *Students Major in Running Guns*, N.Y. DAILY NEWS, Sept. 29, 2002, at 4, *available at* https://www.nydailynews.com/archives/news/2002/09/29/2002-09-29_students_major_in_running_gu.html.

number of guns trafficked into the nation's largest city in a typical year is more than a few hundred—a tiny number compared to the 20,000 or so handguns that could move into the city annually as a byproduct of the routine migration of gun owners.

If ordinary migration followed by gun theft, rather than gun smuggling, accounts for the vast majority of cross-state movement of crime guns, one would expect that crime guns with OOS origins would be especially likely to originate in states with high gun ownership rates, since a higher share of migrants from such states would own guns in the first place. ATF trace data indicate that this is indeed the observed pattern. For example, among NYC crime guns recovered in 2000, the leading source states were New York (15.5 percent), Virginia (14.0 percent), North Carolina (9.4 percent), and Georgia (9.2 percent).[126] Based on 2001 state-level surveys, all of the three leading originating states had rates of household gun ownership higher than the national average.[127] While some scholars have interpreted such patterns as indicating that OOS crime guns tend to originate in places with weaker gun laws,[128] there is no evidence that weakness of gun laws in source states has any impact on the patterns of interstate movement of guns, independent of the higher gun-ownership levels that tend to prevail in those same states.

3. Criminal Possessor Was Not the Gun's First Retail Purchaser

If a trafficker was involved in moving a gun into the possession of another criminal, it follows that the criminal found by police to possess the gun is different from the person recorded on the initial purchase form (ATF Form 4473). This logic, however, cannot be reversed; it cannot be assumed that a large share of crime guns found in the possession of a person other than the first purchaser are trafficked guns. There are an enormous number of private transfers of used guns among noncriminal Americans. A national survey in 1994 found that 36 percent of guns and 31 percent of handguns acquired by the general public were acquired used.[129] Likewise, anytime a thief steals a gun and sells it to another criminal there is an intermediate possessor (the thief) even if no trafficker ever possessed the gun. Because it is so commonplace

126. U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS, *supra* note 40, at 16 tbl.F.

127. *See* Catherine A. Okoro et al., *Prevalence of Household Firearms and Firearms-Storage Practices in the 50 States and the District of Columbia*, 116 PEDIATRICS e370, e372 (2005).

128. *E.g.*, Braga et al., *supra* note 10, at 333 (stating that many crime guns recovered in cities with tight firearm controls originated in southern states with less restrictive controls); Pierce et al., *supra* note 10, at 401 (stating that because New York and Boston have relatively strict gun controls, "a higher percentage of guns are imported into these cities from dealers in states with weaker controls").

129. *See* COOK & LUDWIG, *supra* note 34, at 25 tbl.3.11.

that nontrafficked guns come to be possessed by people other than the first retail purchaser, this trait is likely to be at best a weak indicator that a gun was trafficked. It may also be an indirect indicator of out-of-state origins, if one accepts the premise that the further an object travels, the more likely it is that it was possessed by more than one person.

4. Guns Part of a Multiple-Handgun Sale

Based on the theory that traffickers acquire substantial numbers of guns by buying them in relatively large batches from corrupt or negligent licensed dealers, ATF equivocally states that "the acquisition of handguns in multiple[-handgun] sales *can* be an important trafficking indicator."[130] Philip Cook and Jens Ludwig even interpret trace data as indicating that handguns sold as part of a multiple-handgun sale (MHS) "are much more likely than others to move quickly into criminal use."[131] However, more recent evidence indicates that this conclusion is wrong; it is not true that a large share of MHS guns are trafficked, or that MHS handguns are more likely to end up in criminal hands.[132] If the typical MHS involved the purchase of dozens or hundreds of handguns, it would be reasonable to regard a MHS as highly suspect. But if MHS transfers more commonly involve just two or three handguns, this inference is weak. In fact, lawful concurrent purchases of small numbers of handguns are quite common. To illustrate, Christopher Koper found that 27 percent of all handguns sold by licensed dealers (not just those later used in crimes) in Maryland in 1990–1995 were sold as part of a MHS.[133]

Likewise, few MHS guns show signs of having been trafficked. As will be discussed later, there is good reason to view an obliterated serial number (OSN) as the strongest indicator that a gun has been trafficked. Yet, hardly any traced crime handguns that were originally sold in multiples have an OSN. Even when ATF examined a sample of handguns biased to over-represent handguns with OSNs (by analyzing only handguns from eight cities that requested traces on large numbers of guns with OSNs), it found that only 2.2 percent of MHS handguns had an OSN.[134]

130. U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS, *supra* note 40, at ix (emphasis added).
131. Braga, *supra* note 18, at 300.
132. Koper, *supra* note 10, at 760.
133. *Id.* at 758.
134. U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS, *supra* note 40, at 52. The OSN data came from just the eight cities (of forty-six total cities contributing to the 2000 national tracing report) that requested traces from ATF on at least eighty-five crime guns with OSNs. *Id.* at 50.

Further, it does not appear to be true that MHS guns are more likely to be used in crimes. Koper studied guns sold in Maryland and found that handguns sold as part of a MHS were slightly less likely to end up being used in a crime than those sold separately from other handguns. Even ten years after initial sale, only 4.1 percent of MHS handguns had been recovered by police in connection with a crime—slightly less than the 4.7 percent of single-purchase handguns linked with crimes.[135] This pattern directly contradicts the claim that MHS handguns are more likely than other handguns to be trafficked and later used in crime. Even though some traffickers do buy guns in multiples, very few guns sold in multiples show signs of being trafficked.[136] Likewise, a dealer-level study by Garen Wintemute and his colleagues found no significant relationship between a dealer's volume of MHS transactions and the rate at which crime guns were traced to the dealer.[137] The fact that a handgun was sold as part of a MHS is consequently unlikely to have much utility for identifying trafficked guns, and it is unlikely that geographic areas with more MHS transactions host more gun trafficking activity.

5. Guns Sold by a Dealer With a High Trace Count

Another possible indicator that a gun has been trafficked is if it was sold by a licensed dealer to whom many other crime guns have been traced.[138] The underlying rationale is that many dealers who sell a disproportionately large number of guns that end up in criminal hands are corrupt dealers who knowingly or negligently sell guns to criminal consumers, unlicensed traffickers, or straw purchasers. The Attorney General of New York, Andrew Cuomo, made it clear during his 2006 election campaign that his planned policies for dealing with illegal guns were based on the belief that high trace counts indicate illegal behavior by gun dealers: "A wave of illegal guns has been breaking over New York for years. Incredibly, 1 percent of gun dealers account for the majority of illegal guns [that is, traced guns]. We need to crack down on their illegal behavior and put them out of business."[139]

135. Koper, *supra* note 10, at 758.

136. Koper nevertheless asserted that MHS handguns were "at elevated risk for criminal use." *Id.* at 769. But this was true only within the tiny share (less than 1 percent) of all handguns that were recovered by police within one year of first retail sale, and the even smaller share of Maryland-sold guns that were recovered in nearby Washington, D.C. *Id.* at 761, 767.

137. Garen J. Wintemute et al., *Risk Factors Among Handgun Retailers for Frequent and Disproportionate Sales of Guns Used in Violent and Firearm Related Crimes*, 11 INJ. PREVENTION 357, 361 (2005).

138. *E.g.*, Pierce et al., *supra* note 10.

139. Andrew Cuomo, The Role of the Attorney General, N.Y. L.J., Nov. 1, 2006, at 7.

The fact that many crime guns are traced back to a licensed dealer may appear damning, but for most such dealers, there are perfectly legitimate explanations for their high trace counts. First, if a dealer has a higher sales volume, it necessarily implies a larger number of guns at risk of coming into criminal possession through channels (such as theft from the owner) that are beyond the dealer's control. Thus, merely operating a successful business will increase the chances that a dealer will register a high trace count. A study of California FFLs found that just 11.7 percent of dealers accounted for 85.5 percent of traced crime handguns. This might suggest, as Mr. Cuomo apparently believed, that many of these FFLs must be criminal or irresponsible dealers—until one learns that these same dealers also accounted for 81.5 percent of all handgun sales.[140] That is, their share of crime guns was only slightly higher than one would expect if the FFLs were lawful and responsible dealers, and sheer sales volume accounted for their high trace counts. A dealer-level analysis likewise found that sales volume alone accounted for most of the variation in dealers' trace counts.[141]

Second, some FFLs do business in areas with higher crime rates, which leads to a larger share of the dealer's guns being stolen from their lawful purchasers, used in crimes, recovered by police, and traced by ATF. Thus, some or all of the variation in dealer trace counts that is not due to variation in sales volume may be attributable to variation in gun theft rates in the areas served by the FFLs. A recent dealer-level study imperfectly tested this idea. Wintemute and his colleagues analyzed predictors of dealer trace rates, but tested the effects only of types of crimes that rarely involve gun theft; the authors did not report any findings for the impact of rates of burglary, a crime that does often result in the theft of firearms. Among the crime types that they tested, the one that came closest to a property crime was robbery, and this was the one crime rate found to be significantly related to dealer trace rates—dealers in cities with higher robbery rates had higher trace rates.[142]

Consonant with these observations, ATF has long acknowledged that most licensed dealers to whom crime guns have been traced have been found to have been "operating within the confines of Federal law, and the vast majority of the illegal acts relating to these firearms occurred on the part of the individual purchasers" and not the dealers.[143] Even Philip Cook and

140. *See* Wintemute et al., *supra* note 137, at 360.
141. Garen J. Wintemute, Research Letter, *Relationship Between Illegal Use of Handguns and Handgun Sales Volume*, 284 JAMA 566, 567 (2000).
142. *See* Wintemute et al., *supra* note 137, at 360 tbl.4.
143. CONCENTRATED URBAN ENFORCEMENT, *supra* note 20, at 62.

Anthony Braga,[144] who strongly favor using tracing to uncover trafficking, conceded that "the number of traces to a particular FFL is only a rough indicator of the likelihood that the FFL is engaging in negligent or criminal sales practices."[145] Even this weak endorsement of trace counts as an indicator of trafficking, however, cannot be justified, since the ability of high trace counts to efficiently identify corrupt FFLs has never been empirically demonstrated.

6. Obliterated Serial Number (OSN)

ATF is typically circumspect in its claims about the validity of the trafficking indicators it employs, for example, stating that short TTR "*suggests* illegal diversion" or that "acquisition of handguns in multiple sales *can* be" a trafficking indicator. In sharp contrast, ATF flatly states that "the obliteration of the serial number on a crime gun *is* a key criminal indicator of trafficking,"[146] and that "crime guns with obliterated serial numbers are *likely* to have been trafficked."[147] Braga and Pierce echo this assessment, unequivocally describing OSN as "a clear indicator of gun trafficking."[148] An OSN probably is the strongest available indicator of trafficker involvement in a gun's movement, since there are powerful motives for traffickers to efface serial numbers, while few people who are not traffickers have equally strong reasons for doing so. Obliteration not only definitively establishes that a criminal possessed the gun at some time (effacing a serial number is itself a crime), but also constitutes strong evidence that some past possessor wanted to obstruct the tracing of the gun, and thereby prevent it from being linked with past, presumably illegal, transfers. Traffickers would clearly want to impede tracing that could link them with their criminal associates, such as straw purchasers or a corrupt licensed dealer who supplied their guns. High-volume traffickers would be especially strongly motivated to impede tracing, since the more guns that one sells, the higher the risk that some of them can be traced back to the trafficker after being used in a crime.

144. *See* Cook & Braga, *supra* note 18, at 277–309.
145. *Id.* at 302.
146. U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS, CRIME GUN TRACE REPORTS (1999): NATIONAL REPORT IX (2000).
147. U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS, *supra* note 12, at 8 (emphasis added).
148. Cook & Braga, *supra* note 18, at 737; *see also* Koper, *supra* note 10, at 753 (noting that obliterated serial numbers are "an obvious flag for potential trafficking").

D. Biases in Samples of Traced Guns

Experts have repeatedly concluded that the guns traced by ATF are not a representative sample of crime guns, and cannot provide a reliable picture of the modes of acquisition most frequently used by criminals or the paths of distribution that crime guns most often follow.[149] For example, the National Research Council's Committee to Improve Research Information and Data on Firearms flatly concluded that "trace data cannot show whether a firearm has been illegally diverted from legitimate firearms commerce."[150] It further concluded that studies based on this data "cannot show what happened in between [the first retail sale and recovery by law enforcement]: whether a firearm was legitimately purchased and subsequently stolen, sold improperly by a licensed dealer, or any other of a myriad of possibilities."[151] Even ATF has never explicitly claimed that traced guns are representative of crime guns or that they show the typical ways that guns are diverted to criminals. Unfortunately, many scholars have not taken these caveats sufficiently seriously, and have repeatedly drawn conclusions about the trafficking of crime guns, when their supporting data pertained only to nonrandomly selected subsets of guns that were traced.[152]

The problem is not merely that traced guns do not constitute a random sample of crime guns, and thus might be unrepresentative of crime guns generally. Rather, the processes by which guns are selected for tracing are known to systematically bias samples of crime guns in ways that tend to exaggerate the share of guns characterized by putative trafficking indicators. The biased selection occurs at two stages: (1) when police choose to request ATF traces for some guns and not others, and (2) when ATF is able to successfully trace some guns submitted for tracing but not others.[153] When police recover crime guns, their primary motive for submitting the guns for tracing is to help identify possible traffickers (and occasionally other types of criminals). It therefore is sensible for law enforcement officers to favor tracing guns that

149. U.S. CONG. RESEARCH SERV., "ASSAULT WEAPONS": MILITARY-STYLE SEMIAUTOMATIC FIREARMS FACTS AND ISSUES, H.R. REP. NO. 92-434 at 65 (1992); COMM. ON LAW & JUSTICE, NAT'L RESEARCH COUNCIL, FIREARMS AND VIOLENCE: A CRITICAL REVIEW 40 (Charles F. Wellford et al. eds., 2004) [hereinafter FIREARMS AND VIOLENCE]; Kleck, *supra* note 27, at 29–32.

150. FIREARMS AND VIOLENCE, *supra* note 149, at 40.

151. *Id.*

152. *See, e.g.*, Christopher S. Koper, *Federal Legislation and Gun Markets: How Much Have Recent Reforms of the Federal Firearms Licensing System Reduced Criminal Gun Suppliers?*, 1 CRIMINOLOGY & PUB. POL'Y 151, 155, 175 (2002); Pierce et al., *supra* note 10; Travis & Smarrito, *supra* note 116, at 800.

153. U.S. CONG. RESEARCH SERV., *supra* note 149; FIREARMS AND VIOLENCE, *supra* note 149.

show initial indications of trafficker involvement. For example, if the gun's serial number was obliterated, trafficker involvement is more likely. Likewise, if the criminal who possessed the gun when it was seized had an out-of-state driver's license, it is more likely that the gun also originated out of state. This in turn could suggest that the gun was moved across state lines by a gun smuggler. There might also be a preference for tracing newer models of guns, or guns that, based on limited wear, look newer, since tracing older guns has less investigative value—it is unlikely that identifying the person who bought a gun when it was new ten or twenty years ago would help identify a current trafficker. ATF has explicitly acknowledged that there is more law enforcement value in tracing newer guns: "[S]hort time-to-crime guns have the most immediate investigative potential for law enforcement officials because they are likely to have changed hands less frequently."[154]

One implication of this bias in favor of guns with a short TTR is that unwary analysts may misinterpret data on samples of traced guns as indicating that a large percentage of crime guns move directly from retail sale as new guns into the hands of criminals, even if the large share of guns with a short TTR is largely a reflection of the fact that police see little value in tracing older guns. Even sophisticated consumers of trace data have fallen into this trap. Although in other ways skeptical about the value of trace data, the members of National Research Council's Committee to Improve Research Information and Data on Firearms were convinced that one could somehow infer from trace data that crime guns that moved from other states into cities with tight gun regulations "are imported directly after the out-of-state retail sale"[155] (uncritically citing the conclusions of Cook and Braga[156]). In fact, trace data can neither establish that such guns were deliberately imported for purposes of illegal sale (rather than merely moved along with their owner's other possessions), nor that a large share of them were moved immediately after retail sale.

Samples of guns submitted for tracing may also under-represent guns with in-state origins because law enforcement personnel in states with their own gun-registration systems can use those systems to trace in-state guns, turning to ATF mostly for tracing of out-of-state guns along with a few in-state guns that were not successfully traced by the state's databases. Such a systematic bias would artificially inflate the out-of-state share.[157] Police may

154. U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS, *supra* note 40, at xii.
155. FIREARMS AND VIOLENCE, *supra* note 149, at 80.
156. Cook & Braga, *supra* note 18.
157. *See* Kleck, *supra* note 27, at 32; JEFFREY A. ROTH & CHRISTOPHER S. KOPER, IMPACT EVALUATION OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY AND RECREATIONAL FIREARMS USE PROTECTION ACT OF

also prefer to trace guns that they suspect came from another state simply because they believe, correctly or not, that a large share of crime guns in their city were smuggled from out-of-state, and they want to identify the sources.

Further, types of guns that are of especially strong political interest and subject to heightened media attention may also be overrepresented among guns selected by police for tracing. Failure to fully appreciate this bias in traced-gun samples has lead to unwarranted conclusions in past research. For example, Travis and Smarrito claimed that assault weapons (AWs) were "disproportionately involved in criminal activity," based entirely on samples of traced guns,[158] which over-represent AWs.[159] Likewise, Christopher Koper and Jeffrey Roth concluded that national trends in trace requests suggest that criminal use of AWs declined after the federal assault weapons ban was passed.[160] In sharp contrast, Koper's and Roth's data on all AWs recovered by police (not just those submitted to ATF for tracing) indicated that there were no significant declines in the AW share of crime guns in the wake of the federal ban.[161] Thus the decline in AW trace requests may merely have been an artifact of a decline in police interest in tracing AWs once the AW problem was "solved" by passage of the federal AW ban and once news media interest in the issue declined. Although this hypothesis was dismissed by Koper and Roth, it is perfectly consistent with the authors' own observation that the decline was weaker in states that already had their own AW laws,[162] where passage of the largely redundant federal ban would presumably have been of less significance or popular interest.

In addition to police preferences for submitting trace requests on guns with certain traits, ATF has its own policies concerning which guns it will trace, and these policies further bias samples of traced guns. At various times in the past, ATF would not routinely trace guns more than five (or ten, or twenty) years old, which skewed the distribution so that nearly all traced guns were relatively new, no matter how common older guns were in the entire population of recovered crime guns. For example, in a 1999 report, ATF

1994, at 59 (1997); Eleanor Weber-Burdin et al., Weapons Policies: A Survey of Police Department Practices Concerning Weapons and Related Issues 4–9 (1981) (unpublished report to the U.S. Department of Justice, University of Massachusetts, Amherst); Zimring, *supra* note 10, at 105 n.2.

158. Travis & Smarrito, *supra* note 116, at 800.

159. *See* KLECK, *supra* note 119, at 112.

160. The assault weapons ban was Title XI of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, Pub. L. No. 103-322, 108 Stat 1796 (codified as amended in scattered sections of 42 U.S.C.). *See* Christopher S. Koper & Jeffrey A. Roth, *The Impact of the 1994 Federal Assault Weapons Ban on Gun Markets*, 18 J. QUANTITATIVE CRIMINOLOGY 239, 256–59 (2002).

161. *See id.* at 260–61.

162. *See id.* at 257–59.

stated that their National Tracing Center's "policy was not to trace firearms manufactured before 1990, unless specifically requested by a law enforcement management official"[163]—that is, no tracing of guns more than nine years old. Despite widespread, decades-old awareness of this censoring of older guns from trace samples, scholars have continued to insist, based solely on firearms tracing data, that few crime guns are older guns,[164] or that crime guns are "imported [into tight control cities] directly after the out-of-state retail sale."[165]

In sum, the process of selecting guns for tracing results in data that over-represent guns that are relatively new (and therefore have a shorter TTR), have out-of-state origins, or have other traits that are associated with these characteristics. That is, samples of guns successfully traced or submitted for tracing overrepresent guns that look like they were trafficked. This problem is routinely ignored by those who use trace data to support a claim that trafficking is important in supplying guns to criminals. For example, Glenn Pierce and his colleagues conclude that crime guns are disproportionately new compared to the total stock of guns, as judged by manufacture and importation data.[166] Their data, however, pertained only to samples of traced guns, which systematically excluded nearly all of the older crime guns.

It has been hinted (though never explicitly stated) that the unrepresentative nature of traced gun samples was, beginning around 1997, largely eliminated in cities participating in the ATF Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII) program, because these cities promised to trace "comprehensively" (i.e. request traces on all the guns that their police recovered). Some scholars appear to have taken it on faith that all police departments that promised to perform comprehensive tracing actually did so.[167] However, these scholars typically do not consider whether YCGII cities do actually submit trace requests on all, or nearly all, recovered crime guns. Rather, they draw conclusions about

163. U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS, *supra* note 12, at 19.

164. *See, e.g.*, Braga et al., *supra* note 10, at 331–33 (favorably listing studies that use firearms trace data to conclude that "recovered crime guns tend to be quite new"); Cook et al., *supra* note 10, at 62–63 ("[W]e conclude that *most* guns used in crime . . . have been acquired relatively recently.") (citing Zimring, *supra* note 10); Zimring, *supra* note 10, at 95–96 (supporting the "new guns" hypothesis with a study of "federally initiated traces."). Both Braga et al. and Cook et al. note some limitations of trace data, but then proceed to draw precisely the same conclusions that would follow in the absence of their caveats.

165. FIREARMS AND VIOLENCE, *supra* note 149, at 80.

166. Pierce et al., *supra* note 10, at 394.

167. *See, e.g.*, Cook & Braga, *supra* note 18, at 286; Koper, *supra* note 10, at 759 (stating that because Baltimore and Washington, D.C. have a comprehensive tracing policy, the cities can provide "complete data on guns recovered in those jurisdictions"); Pierce et al., *supra* note 10, at 397; Wintemute et al., *supra* note 137, at 361 ("Most traced guns in California come from cities with mandatory tracing policies, so within-jurisdiction selection bias should be minimal.").

crime guns in general based solely on analyses of traced guns—conclusions that logically follow from the evidence only if one assumes that YCGII cities actually do trace comprehensively, thereby guaranteeing that traced gun samples accurately represent the population of all recovered crime guns.[168]

This assumption, however, is clearly false for many of the YCGII cities, and remains unsubstantiated for the rest. ATF has repeatedly acknowledged that "the effort to achieve comprehensive tracing has not been fully institutionalized,"[169] that it "cannot determine definitively whether all recovered guns are being traced,"[170] that "the tracing of guns with obliterated serial numbers is not conducted consistently by law enforcement agencies,"[171] and that "the extent of program implementation varies from one jurisdiction to another"[172]—something that obviously could not be true if implementation was 100 percent in all participating cities.

In 1999 ATF conducted a survey of YCGII police departments in order to determine the completeness of tracing, and "about half" of the thirty-eight cities participating at the time in the YCGII program did not even respond to the survey. ATF explicitly acknowledged that ten of the remaining nineteen (or so) cities were tracing less than 100 percent of recovered guns.[173] ATF has not repeated this evaluation effort since 1999. Even the figures on tracing rates provided to ATF by these reporting agencies were not substantiated by ATF. ATF did not perform any independent assessments of tracing levels for any of the YCGII agencies, for example by performing their own audits of police department gun files in order to establish the share of recovered guns that matched up with trace requests submitted to ATF. Thus, the actual completeness of tracing remains unknown for most YCGII cities. In addition, there is still no firm evidentiary basis for the claim that YCGII eliminated or even substantially reduced the sample bias due to the preferences of police officers for requesting traces on guns displaying various presumed signs of trafficking.

Even if police really did submit all recovered guns for tracing, only an unrepresentative subsample could be successfully traced to the point where the presence or absence of various potential indicators of trafficking can be established. For example, a gun must be successfully traced to its first retail

168. *See, e.g.*, Braga et al., *supra* note 10, at 331; Cook & Braga, *supra* note 18, at 303–07; Koper, *supra* note 10, at 759; Pierce et al., *supra* note 10, at 397.

169. U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS, *supra* note 12, at A1.

170. U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS, *supra* note 40, at 67.

171. *Id.* at 50.

172. U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS, *supra* note 12, at B3.

173. U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS, DEP'T OF THE TREASURY, CRIME GUN TRACE REPORTS (1999): NATIONAL REPORT B4, B5 (2000).

sale in order to establish whether this sale occurred in a state different from the one in which it was recovered, or to determine how long ago the sale occurred, thereby establishing TTR. ATF, however, will not even initiate traces on older guns unless a law enforcement executive makes a special request, or the dealer that sold the gun has gone out of business and the records of their transfers can be found in ATF's out-of-business dealer files.[174] Thus, among the 88,570 guns for which police in forty-four YCGII cities requested a trace in 2000, ATF did not even begin a trace for 12.8 percent of them, in most cases because the gun was too old. Among the guns for which ATF did initiate a trace, another 33.6 percent could not be successfully traced to their first retail purchaser. And for at least 10.7 percent of all trace requests, a trace could not be completed to the first retail purchaser for reasons clearly related to the gun being older (it had been produced or imported by a manufacturer or importer no longer in business, the twenty-year record retention period had expired, or records were otherwise no longer available).[175]

Thus, even after the advent of YCGII, it was still impossible to successfully trace about half of the guns submitted for tracing. In addition, unknown numbers of other guns recovered by police were never submitted for tracing. As such, there remained ample reasons to suspect systematic bias in the data obtained from samples of successfully traced guns. In particular, the percent of recovered guns that appeared to be fairly new (have a short TTR), is overstated as a result of the systematic exclusion of older guns from those submitted for tracing, and from those for which a trace successfully was completed. On the other hand, because this problem is inherent in the national ATF tracing system, the inability to trace older guns operates to a similar degree in all localities. Thus, although traced gun samples overstate the absolute prevalence of supposed trafficking indicators among crime guns, use of such samples does not necessarily distort comparisons across different areas. Trace data may still provide a basis for macro-level indicators of the relative prevalence of trafficking between cities.

III. A TENTATIVE ESTIMATE OF THE TRAFFICKING SHARE OF CRIME GUNS

As previously noted, the guns known to have been trafficked as a result of law enforcement investigations comprise only a tiny share (probably under

174. U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS, *supra* note 40, at 68.
175. *See id.* at 25–27, 68.

1 percent) of the guns acquired by criminals.[176] This clearly establishes that ATF enforcement efforts impact only a tiny share of the flow of guns to criminals. However, it cannot establish the trafficker-supplied share of crime guns since some traffickers are not caught, and the authorities may underestimate the number of guns trafficked by those who are apprehended. One can instead approach this issue by considering the prevalence of stronger trafficking indicators among traced guns. Suppose, for the sake of argument, that all trafficked guns had OSNs, and all guns with OSNs had been trafficked. National tracing data indicate that less than 1.6 percent of traced guns have OSNs, suggesting that few crime guns were trafficked. When ATF examined a sample of recovered handguns from all 46 YCGII cities that was limited to just those with an extremely short time-to-recovery (TTR) of one year or less—which, according to ATF doctrine are especially likely to have been trafficked—only 1.6 percent of these handguns had an OSN.[177] If one takes into account the fact that some guns with OSNs were not trafficked, then the estimated trafficked share would be still lower than 1.6 percent—probably under one percent.

Moreover, if one only labeled as "trafficked" guns that possess other indicators in addition to an OSN and an extremely short TTR, the trafficking share would be lower still. For example, ATF found that only 0.4 percent of crime handguns with a TTR under one year that were traced in 2000 had an OSN and were purchased as part of a multiple handgun sale (MHS).[178] Because this sample was limited to those with TTRs under one year, it was biased in favor of guns with supposed trafficking indicators. Further, since crime guns with a TTR under one year comprised only 15 percent of all traced guns,[179] and just 0.4 percent of these fast-TTR handguns had an OSN and were part of a MHS, only about 0.06 percent, or one in 1,667, traced guns had all three of these putative indicators of having been trafficked.

In any case, trace data are fully consistent with the hypothesis that traffickers supply less than one percent of crime guns. Certainly, there is no affirmative evidence that traffickers supply even this large a share of crime guns. Nevertheless, since it is possible that substantial numbers of trafficked guns never had their serial numbers obliterated, the trafficked share could be larger than OSN prevalence suggests. Further, even small numbers of trafficked guns might influence the share of criminals with guns, if the trafficking was

176. *See supra* Part I.C, at 1245–46.
177. U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS, *supra* note 40, at 50, 52.
178. *Id.* at 50, 52 tbl.21.
179. *Id.* at 30.

concentrated in areas where significant numbers of criminals had no satisfactory alternative sources of guns. Thus, it remains an open question whether trafficking levels affect crime rates—a question that can be tested with an analysis of empirical data. This analysis, however, requires valid measures of trafficking.

IV. NEW CITY-LEVEL EVIDENCE ON GUN TRAFFICKING

A. Methods of the Present Study

We wanted to first evaluate the utility of ATF trace data for measuring the prevalence of gun trafficking activity in cities, so we tested various indicators of whether (1) individual crime guns had been trafficked, or (2) individual FFLs were involved in trafficking, in order to determine which, if any, could be used as city-level indicators of the prevalence of gun trafficking. Then, assuming that some of the indicators were valid, we sought to explore (1) the conditions that favor higher trafficking levels, (2) the impact of gun trafficking on gun possession among criminals, and (3) the impact of gun trafficking on violent crime rates.

Either of two likely possibilities regarding the validity of gun trace-based indicators of gun trafficking may be true. First, all of these indicators might be invalid, including even the one in which the most faith is placed, the prevalence of OSNs. If this is so, this means that the case for the concentrated gun trafficking model, which relies almost entirely on trace data, is fundamentally unsound and therefore cannot be taken seriously. Alternatively, some trace-based indicators—in particular, the prevalence of OSNs among recovered crime guns—might be relatively valid and useful as measures of the prevalence of gun trafficking. If this is the case, the concentrated gun trafficking model still fails, because our analysis of patterns among putative trafficking indictors shows (1) that most of them have little correlation with each other (suggesting that, even if some are valid indicators of gun trafficking, they are mostly measuring different things), and (2) that even the best indicators show no significant positive association with measures of gun availability among criminals or crime rates (suggesting that even if some sort of gun trafficking is being validly measured, it has no measurable effect on criminal gun possession or crime rates).

ATF has released detailed reports on fifty YCGII cities, describing the guns submitted by their police departments for tracing in 2000.[180] Our tentative working assumption was that the larger the share of these guns that displayed putative trafficking indicators, the larger the share of local crime guns that was supplied by traffickers. That is, we initially assumed that biases in samples of traced guns are sufficiently similar across YCGII cities to permit meaningful comparisons of the relative prevalence of putative trafficking indicators across those cities. We began by examining bivariate correlations among the indicators. If the measures all reflect levels of trafficking, they should have strong bivariate correlations with each other. Then we conducted a principle components analysis to see if the indicator variables all reflect, to varying degrees, a single underlying factor. Finally, we estimated regression models to estimate the impact of apparent trafficking levels (based on putative trace-based indicators) on criminal gun possession and on violent crime rates.

B. Findings

Table 2 lists the variables in the analysis, including the potential city-level indicators of the prevalence of gun trafficking, while Table 3 displays the weighted correlations among the trafficking indicators. Each YCGII city is weighted by the number of trace requests it submitted to ATF, since this quantity purportedly equals the total number of crime guns recovered by the police in that city. Table 3 also includes the percent of suicides committed with guns (PSG), which has been shown to be a highly valid proxy for measuring differences in gun ownership levels across areas.[181] PSG is used to test the hypothesis that there will be less trafficking in cities where local, predominantly lawful gun ownership is already high, and criminal demand can therefore be met by guns stolen from local residents. If this hypothesis is correct, PSG should be negatively related to any variables that are valid indicators of trafficking prevalence. Table 3 also includes a gun theft rate variable derived from the Stolen Gun Files of the FBI's National Criminal Information Center.[182] These data were available only at the state level, so they pertain to the state in which each city is located. The gun theft counts are for a two-year period from 1999 to 2000, so they were divided in

180. These data are available on the Web at BUREAU OF ALCOHOL , TOBACCO, & FIREARMS, *supra* note 40.

181. COOK & LUDWIG, *supra* note 34; Gary Kleck, *Measures of Gun Ownership Levels for Macro-Level Crime and Violence Research*, 41 J. RES. CRIME & DELINQUENCY 3, 8–19 (2004).

182. *See* AMS. FOR GUN SAFETY FOUND., STOLEN FIREARMS: ARMING THE ENEMY 16, 17 tbl.3 (2002) (report based on NAT'L CRIME INFO. CTR., FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, STOLEN GUN FILE RECORDS (1999–2000)).

half to produce an annual average, and then divided by the state's population (in 100,000s). No gun theft data was available for the District of Columbia (D.C.), but since D.C. has lower-than-average gun ownership but higher-than-average crime rates, it was assigned the national average gun theft rate as a reasonable approximation.

TABLE 2. VARIABLES IN THE CITY ANALYSIS
(Consolidated data from 50 cities, weighted by number of trace requests)

Variable	Description	Mean	Standard Deviation
OSN	Percent recovered guns with obliterated serial number	4.86	4.51
OUTSTATE	Percent recovered guns first sold in another state	32.97	19.94
DLR250ML	Percent recovered guns first sold by FFL ≥ 250 miles away	24.02	17.74
POSNOTBY	Percent recovered guns possessed by person not 1st buyer	88.84	5.93
TTRU1YR	Percent recovered guns with time-to-recovery under 1 year	14.46	5.26
TTRU3YR	Percent recovered guns with time-to-recovery under 3 years	30.96	8.86
TTRMEDN	Median time-to-recovery among recovered guns	6.00	1.42
DELR5PTR	Percent recovered guns traced to FFL with 5+ traces	52.45	16.27
DLR10PTR	Percent recovered guns traced to FFL with 10+ traces	42.67	18.91
DLR25PTR	Percent recovered guns traced to FFL with 25+ traces	29.53	18.70
DISTANCE	Distance in miles, city center to nearest state border	74.39	89.19
BURGRATE	Burglaries known to police per 100,000 people	1269.15	498.51
PSG9498	Percent of suicides committed with guns, 1994-1998	51.51	13.16
TRAFVOLU	Number of traced guns with OSN per 100,000 people	15.01	14.82

MURDRATE	Murders, nonnegligent manslaughters per 100,000 people	19.57	11.78
ASLTRATE	Aggravated assaults per 100,000 people	756.21	324.57
ROBRATE	Robberies per 100,000 people	534.83	222.04
PGH9902	Percent of homicides committed with guns	70.25	7.98
COPRATE	Sworn officers per 100,000 people	6027.13	9860.19
POVERTY	Percent population below poverty line	19.95	4.74
MFI	Median family income (dollars)	40950.40	7580.97
UNEMPLOY	Percent labor force unemployed	5.11	1.81
EDUC	Percent population age 25+ with high school diploma or higher	73.96	6.67
BLACK	Percent population African-American	34.99	21.46
HISP	Percent population Hispanic	19.31	17.66
AGE1824	Percent population age 18–24	11.20	1.52
OWNEROCC	Percent housing units occupied by owners	48.66	9.16
FEMHEAD	Percent of households headed by females	18.63	4.97
POPCHANG	Percent change in population from 1990 to 2000	5.85	13.60
POPCITY	Resident population of city (in 100,000s)	15.08	19.18
DENSITY	Persons per square mile	7112.03	6319.20
SOUTH	City located in former slave-owning state	0.43	0.50
STORES	Retail establishments per 100,000 people	375.62	100.64
ONEGUN	State law limiting handgun purchases to one per month (0=no, 1=yes)	0.06	0.23
REGISTER	State law requiring registration of handgun purchases (0 = no, 1 = yes)	0.28	0.12

PERMIT	State law requiring permit to purchase handgun (0 = no, 1 = yes)	0.31	0.47
WAITPER	Days buyer must wait before taking delivery of handgun	1.71	3.02

The correlations in Table 3 indicate that many of the potential trafficking indicators are not significantly correlated with each other, and some are even negatively correlated. For example, if one tentatively assumes that the percent of crime guns that have an OSN is a strong indicator of trafficking, as both ATF and scholars agree, one finds that cities where many crime guns can be traced back to retail dealers with high trace counts actually have less trafficking, as measured by the percent of recovered guns with OSNs. This is not what one would expect if one assumed that many high trace count dealers were involved in trafficking. On the other hand, these findings are fully compatible with the hypothesis that high trace counts primarily reflect high sales volume, since there is a strong positive correlation between the share of crime guns sold by dealers with high trace counts and the city's gun ownership rate, and thus its volume of gun sales to the noncriminal public. That is, these correlations suggest that indicators based on high dealer trace counts are more likely to reflect higher volumes of lawful gun sales than the involvement of corrupt licensees in trafficking.

Consistent with this idea, one of the strongest (and highly significant) correlations in the table is between PSG and OSN. This supports the hypothesis that the higher a city's local gun ownership level, the less its gun trafficking activity. Where more guns are owned, more guns will be stolen, other things being equal, which results in more guns circulating among criminals. A large volume of stolen guns competes with guns sold by traffickers and depresses black market prices, reducing both the profit incentive for traffickers and the need for their services. This interpretation is directly supported by the significant ($r = -0.517$) correlation between the gun theft rate and OSN prevalence among traced crime guns; where more guns are stolen, there is less trafficking. These correlations can also be viewed as indications of the construct validity of the OSN indicator as a measure of trafficking activity: it correlates strongly with variables (gun ownership levels and gun theft rates) with which it should be correlated if our hypothesis is correct.[183]

183. *See* JUM C. NUNNALLY, PSYCHOMETRIC THEORY 86–87 (1967).

TABLE 3. CORRELATIONS AMONG POTENTIAL GUN TRAFFICKING INDICATORS—PERCENT OF RECOVERED GUNS WITH INDICATED TRAIT
(Consolidated data from 50 cities, weighted by number of trace requests)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 Obliterated Serial Number	1	.689 .000	.660 .000	.442 .001	−.183 .102	−.151 .148	.158 .136	−.310 .014	−.290 .021	−.200 .082	−.425 .001	−.517 .006	−.695 .000
2 Out of State Origin		1	.918 .000	.656 .000	−.376 .004	−.342 .008	.354 .006	−.674 .000	−.635 .000	−.544 .000	−.492 .000	−.442 .001	−.684 .000
3 Dealer 250+ Miles Away			1	.575 .000	−.426 .001	−.419 .001	.456 .000	−.651 .000	−.615 .000	−.531 .000	−.258 .035	−.560 .000	−.729 .000
4 Possessor Not 1st Purchaser				1	−.370 .004	−.350 .006	.300 .017	−.510 .000	−.512 .000	−.472 .000	−.484 .000	−.254 .037	−.336 .008
5 Time-to-Recovery Under 1 Years					1	.968 .000	−.936 .000	.505 .000	.477 .000	.436 .001	−.102 .241	.481 .000	.381 .003
6 Time-to-Recovery Under 3 Year						1	−.975 .000	.496 .000	.484 .000	.447 .001	−.177 .109	.526 .000	.374 .004
7 Median Time-to-Recovery							1	−.522 .000	−.513 .000	−.478 .000	.188 .096	−.588 .000	−.398 .002
8 Dealer Has 5+ Traces								1	.979 .000	.927 .000	.193 .089	.370 .004	.404 .002
9 Dealer Has 10+ Traces									1	.956 .000	.168 .122	.358 .005	.357 .005
10 Dealer Has 25+ Traces										1	.096 .255	.256 .036	.226 .057
11 Distance from City to State Border											1	.035 .406	.189 .094
12 State Gun Theft Rate												1	.660 .000
13 % Suicides With Gun (PSG)													1

The OSN measure is moderately correlated with measures of the share of crime guns that traveled into the jurisdiction from distant locales—the percent first sold out of state, and the percent sold by FFLs over 250 miles from the city where the crime gun was recovered. These two "distant-origin" variables are almost perfectly correlated with each other, and are basically two ways of measuring the same underlying trait. The distant-origin measures, however, are ambiguous because they also reflect the geographical location of

the city. We measured the distance from each city's center to the nearest state border, and found significant negative correlations between this distance and the percent of crime guns first sold out of state or by a distant FFL. In other words, a city may have a larger share of its crime guns coming from another state simply because it is located closer to that state. Other things being equal, the closer a city is to a given state, the more of its migrants originate from that state. Migrants bring their possessions, including their guns, with them, and some of the migrants are burglarized in their new homes. Consequently, a city with many residents who moved there from state X is likely to have more guns that had been lawfully purchased in state X show up among the guns recovered from criminals in that city. Consistent with this, ATF trace data indicate that, among crime guns originating out of state, the state that guns are most likely to have come from is, other things being equal, the nearest state among those with larger populations.[184] Thus, the distant-origin indicators may reflect both a city's proximity to other states and trafficking prevalence. Nevertheless, distant origins of crime guns may be the next-best trafficking indicator, after OSN prevalence.

Among the remaining potential trafficking indicators, only one measure showed even a modest correlation with the OSN measure. The percent of guns whose criminal possessor was not the original retail buyer had a significant (r=0.44) correlation with OSN. It was also significantly correlated with the distant-origin measures. This is consistent with the expectation that the further a gun traveled to a city, the more likely it is that the gun passed through the hands of multiple possessors.

The measures of the prevalence of fast-TTR (TTR less than one year) guns had *no* significant correlation with OSN. Excluding their correlations with each other, they also were not strongly related to any other indicators. Indeed, many of their correlations were even negative. Thus, even if one rejected the validity of the OSN indicator, one would still have to conclude that there is little support for TTR as a trafficking indicator. The only indicators with which the TTR variables were moderately ($0.4<r<0.6$) and significantly correlated were those reflecting the share of crime guns linked to dealers with high trace counts. Both of these types of indicators appear to be poor measures of trafficking prevalence. Instead, fast-TTR and high-FFL trace counts are more likely to be indicators of higher gun theft rates, since the correlation between the state gun theft rate and median TTR was significant (r=–.588). It is all the more remarkable that this correlation is as strong as it is given the considerable error in the measurement of gun theft;

184. *See* U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, & FIREARMS, *supra* note 40.

most thefts are not reported to the police,[185] and this rate pertained to theft in the surrounding state rather than just the city itself. In any case, the rapid movement of guns into criminal hands is far more strongly correlated with gun theft rates than with putative gun trafficking indicators.

TABLE 4. PRINCIPLE COMPONENTS ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL TRAFFICKING INDICATORS
(Factor loadings of rotated solutions)[186]

	Exploratory Analysis			Confirmatory Analysis
Analysis	(No Constraints on number of factors) Component			(Constrained to one factor)
	1	2	3	1
OSN	.011	–.030	.898	–.505
OUTSTATE	–.405	–.150	.851	–.807
DLR250ML	–.365	–.249	.815	–.816
POSNOTBY	–.353	–.184	.630	–.671
TTRU1YR	.208	.944	–.171	.743
TTRU3YRS	.214	.962	–.137	.738
TTRMDN	–.249	–.942	.136	–.748
DELR5PTR	.886	.272	–.324	.885
DLR10PTR	.912	.254	–.287	.870
DLR25PTR	.933	.226	–.183	.811

Next, we performed an exploratory factor analysis of all the potential indicators. We initially did not restrict the number of factors that could be extracted because we wanted to know whether all the items were indicators of a single underlying construct, presumably the prevalence of gun trafficking, and thus loaded on a single factor. The left side of Table 4 displays the results of a principle components factor analysis with varimax rotation. This analysis extracted three factors with eigenvalues greater than one, indicating that a single underlying factor was not sufficient to adequately explain the observed correlations among potential indicators. The first factor primarily reflects the prevalence of crime guns with fast TTRs, the second primarily reflects the prevalence of guns originating with dealers with high trace counts, and the third mainly reflects the prevalence of guns with OSNs

185. BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, *supra* note 33 at tbl.93a.
186. Principal component analysis, using varimax rotation with Kaiser normalization.

and guns that originated in distant locales. Whatever these indicators are measuring, they do not appear to be measuring the same thing. Prior research suggests that the third factor is the relatively more valid measure of trafficking of the three because it reflects the prevalence of a reputedly strong indicator, OSN prevalence, and other indicators correlated with OSN.[187] The first factor may simply be measuring higher sales volumes in some cities, which would lead to higher average trace counts among FFLs even in the absence of trafficking activity. The second factor may be an indirect measure of high gun theft rates, since the more often gun thefts occur, the faster guns move into criminal hands. Results were substantially the same when oblimax rotation, which does not assume that factors are orthogonal, was used: three factors were extracted, with the same clusterings of items.

The right side of Table 4 displays the results of a factor analysis in which the solution was constrained to a single factor, based on the a priori assumption that all the items were valid indicators of a single unmeasured trait, such as trafficking prevalence. These results also suggest that the items are measuring different concepts, since about half of the supposed trafficking indicators load positively on the factor and about half load negatively. Whatever the single underlying concept might be, the individual items do not measure this concept in the same direction. Cities with more of this underlying concept have, on the one hand, more guns with fast TTR and more guns from dealers with high trace counts, but, on the other hand, have fewer guns with an OSN, a possessor different from the original buyer, or distant origins. These results are hard to reconcile with the idea that all of these variables are indicators of gun trafficking. A few of them might be indicators, but most of them probably are not.

Another approach to assessing measurement validity is to select a criterion measure thought, on a priori grounds, to be the best measure available, and then measure correlations between this criterion and other potential measures.[188] If one tentatively accepted the a priori reasoning that pointed to OSN prevalence as the best available measure of the prevalence of trafficking, as well as the rather definitive endorsement by ATF and scholars of the validity of this trait as an indication that a gun had been trafficked, it could be treated as a criterion measure. Table 3 correlations indicated that, by this standard, the only other indicators with even moderate validity are the distant-origins measures—the percent of crime guns originating out-of-state and the percent originating with dealers from over 250 miles away. But even these

187. *See* Part II.C.6 at 1269.
188. NUNNALLY, *supra* note 183, at 77–78.

variables share less than half their variation in common with OSN (r^2<.5), suggesting that they mostly measure something other than what OSN measures, and therefore should not be regarded as strong indicators of trafficking levels.

Because the validity of even OSN as a trafficking measure is debatable, the Table 5 multivariate analyses making use of this measure must be regarded as strictly exploratory. ATF states that police in YCGII cities do not consistently request traces on crime guns with OSNs,[189] though the same could probably be said of crime guns in general in these cities. These analyses are performed for the purpose of exploring the causes and consequences of higher trafficking levels if one accepts the validity of OSN as a measure of the prevalence of gun trafficking in a city.

Thus, we tentatively assumed that OSN prevalence among traced guns in a city measures the prevalence of gun trafficking, and we estimated weighted least squares models to investigate some of the possible determinants of gun trafficking levels, and the impact of gun trafficking on criminal gun ownership and crime rates. As in the previous analyses, cities were weighted by the number of crime guns for which traces were requested. Of course, if even this reputedly strong indicator of trafficking is not valid, it is highly unlikely that any of the other putative indicators are similarly valid. Therefore, the case for the importance of organized or high-volume gun trafficking collapses, since it is almost entirely based on analyses that assume the validity of these indicators.

TABLE 5. THE DETERMINANTS OF GUN TRAFFICKING LEVELS AND THEIR EFFECTS ON CRIMINAL GUN POSSESSION LEVELS AND CRIME RATES[190]

	Coefficients (Ratio of coefficient/standard error)				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Dependent Variable:	OSN	PCTGHOM	Murder Rate	Robbery Rate	Assault Rate
Independent Variables:					
OSN (Gun Trafficking)		.366 (1.28)	–.006 (–0.53)	.022 (1.88)	.008 (0.54)

189. *See* U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS, *supra* note 40, at 50.

190. Cities were weighted by number of trace requests. Variables present in some crime rate models but not others were omitted because they were found to be unrelated to that specific crime rate.

PSG9498	–0.207 (–4.23)	0.253 (2.05)			
PCTGHOM			0.034 (6.07)	0.009 (1.45)	0.001 (0.15)
Murder Rate		0.501 (5.14)			
Burglary Rate		–0.005 (–2.28)			
ONEGUN	4.171 (1.94)	14.435 (–3.11)	0.843 (3.97)	0.588 (2.54)	0.309 (1.07)
REGISTER	0.653 (0.48)	–4.029 (–1.57)	–0.224 (–2.00)	–0.346 (–2.83)	0.309 (1.07)
WAITPER	–0.221 (–1.21)	0.311 (0.93)	0.015 (0.94)	0.015 (0.86)	0.044 (2.04)
PERMIT	1.338 (1.02)	0.394 (0.15)	0.180 (1.72)	0.254 (2.22)	0.236 (1.66)
POVERTY			0.029 (2.78)	0.042 (3.78)	
BLACK			0.012 (4.61)	0.005 (1.65)	0.011 (2.83)
HISPANIC					0.008 (1.88)
Constant	14.999	53.735	–0.626	4.404	5.778
R^2_A	0.493	0.477	0.828	0.646	0.300
Alternate trafficking proxy results: DLR250ML[191]		–0.050 (–0.58)	–0.004 (–1.16)	–0.004 (–0.95)	–0.007 (–1.39)

The resulting estimates are shown in Table 5. Column 1 displays estimates of a model of the percent of a city's crime guns recovered by police that had an OSN, treated here as a proxy for the prevalence of gun trafficking in the city. That is, the estimates address the question: What conditions

191. These are estimates from models including the same variables in each model that are shown in this table, but using DLR250ML as the trafficking proxy instead of OSN.

favor higher gun trafficking levels? They indicate, first, that the higher the gun ownership rate that prevailed in a city in the late 1990s, the lower the share of the city's crime guns recovered in 2000 that were supplied by traffickers. Second, none of four types of state laws regulating the purchase of firearms influence trafficking prevalence: laws limiting handgun purchases to one a month, laws requiring the registration of handgun purchases, laws requiring a permit to purchase guns, nor laws specifying a minimum number of days that a buyer must wait before taking delivery of a gun. All showed no relationship with the share of crime guns that were trafficked. When the gun theft rate was included in the model instead of the gun ownership measure, its coefficient was also significant and negative ($b=-0.054$, $p<.01$), indicating that where gun theft was more common, trafficking was less prevalent. Because gun ownership and the gun theft rate were highly correlated ($r=0.66$), however, both could not be included in the same model and still retain significant coefficients.

Column 2 of Table 5 reports estimates of a model of the prevalence of gun possession among criminals, measured as the share of homicides committed with guns.[193] The results indicate that trafficking, as measured by OSN, has no significant effect on the share of criminals in possession of guns. We also created a measure of the volume of trafficking, computed as the number of trace requests (purportedly the number of crime guns recovered by police), multiplied by the percent with an OSN. When this was included in the model instead of OSN, the results (not shown) were even less supportive (1-tailed, $p = .438$) of the hypothesis that trafficking levels affect gun possession levels among criminals.

The murder rate appears to have a significant positive effect on criminal gun possession, suggesting that more dangerous environments motivate more criminals to acquire guns for protection. This association, however, could also reflect a positive effect of criminal gun levels on murder rates. Laws regulating gun sales generally show no effect on criminal gun possession, with one notable exception: Laws limiting citizens to one handgun purchase per month, which are explicitly intended to reduce gun trafficking, appear to have a significant negative effect on gun possession among criminals. It is unlikely, however, that this reflects an actual effect of one-gun-a-month laws via their effects on trafficking, since these laws showed no effect on levels of trafficking (see Column 1). This negative association may instead reflect a negative

193. For a recent example of this measure's use as a measure of access to guns among criminals, *see* Cook & Braga, *supra* note 18, at 306–07.

effect of gun ownership on the enactment of gun control laws. Gun levels among noncriminals are highly correlated with gun levels among criminals, and larger numbers of gun-owning voters discourage legislators from supporting new gun laws.[194]

Columns 3 through 5 report estimates of the parameters of models of rates of murder, robbery, and aggravated assault. All crime rates were expressed in terms of their natural logs, to reduce the skewness of their distributions. Because the Column 2 results indicated that trafficking levels have no effect on criminal gun possession levels, there is no obvious reason why trafficking should affect crime rates. The PCTGHOM (percent of homicides committed with guns) variable, however, is only an imperfect indicator of gun possession among criminals, so it remains possible that trafficking has some undetected impact on criminal gun possession, and thus on crime rates. The crime rate results nevertheless indicate that trafficking has no effect on rates of either murder or assault, but may have a marginally significant (1-tailed, p=.034) positive effect on robbery. Given the evidence that trafficking does not affect criminal gun levels or homicide or assault rates, this borderline-significant association with robbery may be nothing more than a product of random chance and a large number of hypothesis tests. The weakness of the associations between trafficking and either criminal gun possession or crime rates could, however, also be partly attributable to random error in measuring trafficking.

It might be argued that OSN data are unusually poor compared to other trace-based indicators, due to police inconsistency in requesting traces of guns with OSNs despite the stated commitment of YCGII cities to submit *all* such crime guns for tracing. Therefore, as a robustness check, we re-estimated the equations for criminal gun possession and violent crime rates using an alternative, though probably inferior, indicator of trafficking prevalence. Our correlation and principle component analysis results suggested that the percent of crime guns traced to dealers 250 or more miles from the city where they were recovered (DLR250ML) was the next-best trafficking indicator after OSN. When this was used as the proxy for trafficking prevalence, results were even less supportive of the hypotheses that trafficking affects criminal gun possession, or violent crime rates. The estimates for this alternate proxy are shown in the last row of Table 5. The coefficients are all negative, though nonsignificant. Thus, even if one believed that OSN data were more problematic than data for other indicators, the results still lead to the conclusion

194. *See* John M. Bruce & Clyde Wilcox, *Gun Control Laws in the States: Political and Apolitical Influences*, *in* THE CHANGING POLITICS OF GUN CONTROL 139, 150 (John M. Bruce & Clyde Wilcox eds., 1998).

that the prevalence of gun trafficking, measured using the two best proxies, is not significantly related to criminal gun possession or violent crime rates.

CONCLUSION

The model of criminal gun acquisition underlying lawsuits based on claims of negligent distribution is largely a myth, composed in part of rare and unrepresentative anecdotes about a handful of genuinely corrupt licensed gun dealers and misinterpreted ATF trace data. In contrast, the following conclusions are supported by the strongest prior research on the movement of guns to criminals, and the results of the empirical research reported in this paper:

1. Time-to-recovery (TTR, or "time-to-crime") measures are not trafficking indicators. They more likely are indirect indicators of the gun theft rate, with which they are far more strongly correlated.

2. High trace counts for FFLs are not indicators of trafficking by FFLs. They are, first, indirect measures of gun dealer sales volume and of local gun ownership levels. In places where there are more gun owners, there are more guns sold by licensed dealers, and eventually more guns stolen and found in the possession of criminals. Second, high trace counts are indirect measures of the rates of gun theft prevailing in the areas served by the FFLs. No research has ever shown high trace counts to be even weakly correlated with a dealer's identification as a trafficker once one holds constant the dealer's sales volume and gun theft rates prevailing in the areas served by the dealer.

3. The only variable that is likely to be a strong city-level measure of gun trafficking activity is the prevalence of obliterated serial numbers (OSNs) among recovered crime guns.

4. Illicit gun selling is almost all done at a very low volume. Typical trafficking operations uncovered by law enforcement authorities handle fewer than seven guns each, and ATF uncovers fewer than fifteen high-volume (greater than 250 guns) operations in the entire nation each year.

5. High-volume trafficking, with or without the involvement of corrupt or negligent FFLs, probably supplies less than 1 percent of criminals' guns.

6. Trafficking, if validly measured by OSN prevalence, has no measurable effect on levels of gun possession among criminals, as measured by the percent of homicides committed with guns, and has no effect on violent crime rates. One likely explanation would be that nearly all traffickers' potential criminal customers have other sources of guns (especially the pool of locally stolen guns) and are not dependent on traffickers.

7. These specific conclusions logically lead to the broad policy conclusion that even the best-designed strategies aimed at reducing gun trafficking are

unlikely to have any measurable effect on gun possession among criminals or on violent crime rates. In particular, lawsuits intended to make the firearms industry rein in gun trafficking involving the knowing complicity or negligence of licensed dealers are unlikely to have such effects.

We can learn something about the potential of such strategies by considering evaluations of existing programs aimed at reducing trafficking. Perhaps the best known effort to reduce gun violence by going after traffickers was the Boston Gun Project, implemented in 1996–1999. The academic architects of the Project have conceded that criminal gun possession probably did not decline in Boston, and that much-touted short-term drops in gang homicide could not be attributed to the "law enforcement attack on illicit firearms traffickers," since criminal cases against traffickers were made only after the drops in gang homicide had already occurred.[195] They also conceded that they had no firm evidence that "supply-side enforcement strategies have any measurable impacts on gun violence," though they nevertheless argued that these efforts somehow "increased the 'effective price' for new handguns."[196]

Their basis for this last claim was that the share of Boston's crime guns that were new (recovered within three years of initial sale) declined during the Project's implementation from 1996 to 1999, a drop that they interpreted as a decline in the trafficking of new handguns. In fact, this decline paralleled a 50 percent decline in the city's burglary rate over the same period, a decline that began years before the Project started. As soon as the burglary decline ended in 1999,[197] the decline in the new gun share of Boston's crime guns also promptly stopped.[198] Thus, the decline in new handguns that the authors perceived as evidence of a decline in one type of gun trafficking was more likely due to a drop in the burglary rate, and thus the gun theft rate.

Similarly dubious interpretations of trends in short-TTR guns afflicts the efforts of Webster, Bulzacchelli, Zeoli, and Vernick to assess the impact of police stings directed at suspect FFLs in Chicago, Detroit, and Gary, Indiana in the late 1990s.[199] The authors concluded that the stings caused a decline in Chicago in corrupt FFLs channeling guns to criminals, based on the declining share of traced crime guns that were recovered from a criminal who was not the original possessor, and that had a short TTR (this share

195. *See* Braga & Pierce, *supra* note 10, at 722–23.
196. *Id.* at 741.
197. *See* FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS FOR THE UNITED STATES 1996, at 87 (1997) [hereinafter FBI 1996]; FBI 1997, *supra* note 105, at 90; FBI 1998, *supra* note 105, at 85; FBI 1999, *supra* note 105, at 85; FBI 2000, *supra* note 105, at 88.
198. *See* Braga & Pierce, *supra* note 10, at 740 tbl.3.
199. *See* Webster et al., *supra* note 26, at 229.

increased nonsignificantly in Gary).[200] The authors failed to note, however, that over the period studied, 1996–2001, the burglary rate declined by 39 percent in Chicago and 62 percent in Detroit,[201] implying similarly huge drops in gun thefts, which would in turn result in fewer crime guns with a short TTR. Thus, the patterns among traced crime guns that the authors observed could be entirely due to the decline in gun theft rather than stings of licensed dealers.

Theft is central to criminal gun acquisition.[202] Interviews with incarcerated felons indicate that most guns acquired by criminals were probably stolen at some time in the past.[203] Most gun theft is a by-product of residential burglary and other thefts from private owners. Less than two percent of stolen guns are stolen from dealers and other licensees. Only 12,302 gun thefts from FFLs were reported in 1997,[204] compared to about 618,000 total gun thefts, based on victim survey estimates.[205] Unlike gun sales by traffickers, every gun theft by definition places a gun directly and immediately into criminal hands. Further, the known volume of gun theft is many times higher than any evidence-based estimate of the volume of trafficked guns.

One could speculate that even though virtually all known traffickers handle very small numbers of guns, there are many high-volume dealers who are too smart or lucky to be caught. One might also speculate that even though trafficked guns known to authorities are few in number, traffickers actually sell large numbers of undiscovered guns. One could also speculate that, unknown to criminal buyers, a large share of the guns they bought had been moved by professional traffickers further back in the chain of possession. There is, however, no affirmative evidence to support any of these speculations. The view that organized or large-scale trafficking is important in arming American criminals is based not on strong evidence but rather on

200. *Id.*

201. *See* FBI 1996, *supra* note 197, at 123, 128; FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS FOR THE UNITED STATES 2001, at 130, 137 (2002).

202. *See* Cook et al., *supra* note 10, at 80–84.

203. *See* WRIGHT & ROSSI, *supra* note 14, at 17 (reporting that 70 percent of felons surveyed reported their most recent handgun acquisition had either been directly stolen by them, definitely stolen by someone else, or probably stolen by someone else).

204. U.S. BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO & FIREARMS, DEP'T OF THE TREASURY, ATF ANNUAL REPORT 1997, at 19 (1997).

205. There were about 281,080 gun theft incidents in 1997, times 2.2 guns stolen per incident. *See* BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION IN UNITED STATES, 1997 STATISTICAL TABLES, tbl.84, *available at* http://www.ojp.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cvus97.pdf (last visited May 27, 2009); COOK & LUDWIG, *supra* note 34, at 30 (dividing number of guns stolen in noncommercial theft in 1994 by total number of gun-owning households that experienced the theft of at least one firearm that year).

(1) claims phrased in terms so vague and ill-defined as to render the assertions meaningless or trivial, (2) isolated anecdotes about unrepresentative, extremely rare large-scale trafficking operations uncovered by law enforcement authorities, and (3) dubious interpretations of highly ambiguous gun trace data. These are not sound bases for making public policy.

Virtually everyone believes that unicorns are mythical creatures. This belief is not, however, attributable to some scientific demonstration that unicorns do not exist. It is logically impossible to prove a negative, and previously unknown species are discovered all the time. Rather, unicorns are regarded as mythical because there is no reliable affirmative evidence that they do exist. Likewise, though a handful of large-scale gun trafficking enterprises are uncovered each year, there is at present no reliable evidence to affirmatively support the view that such traffickers are common enough to be important in supplying firearms to criminals, either in the nation as a whole or in any major local jurisdiction. Nor is there any reliable affirmative support for the theory that corrupt or negligent dealers play a significant role in supplying guns to traffickers. It is in this sense that the belief that big-time traffickers, or corrupt licensed gun dealers, significantly contribute to the arming of America's criminals is a myth. Indeed, there is no sound empirical foundation for the belief that any type of gun trafficker, as distinct from burglars and other thieves who occasionally sell guns they have stolen, has a substantial effect on the share of criminals who are armed with guns.

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Transcript of Scott Thomas Miller

Date: March 27, 2018
Case: Maryland Shall Issue, Inc., et al. -v- Hogan, et al.

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EXHIBIT
25

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

MARYLAND SHALL ISSUE, INC., et al.
Plaintiffs,
v.
LAWRENCE HOGAN, et al.
Defendants.
Civil Case No. 16-cv-3311-MJG

CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Deposition of SCOTT THOMAS MILLER

Baltimore, Maryland

Tuesday, March 27, 2018

2:07 p.m.

Job No.: 179483

Pages: 1 - 37

Reported By: Dawn M. Hart, RPR/RMR/CRR

you've been deterred from purchasing a handgun because of the HQL requirements; is that correct?

A Yes.

Q And what is it about the HQL requirements that you contend has deterred you from purchasing a handgun?

A I'm a busy guy and I don't like spending money on things that I feel are unnecessary or not a good value to me. I know how to operate handguns safely. I'm a law abiding citizen. My job is to help people in need. So I just feel it's mostly a matter of principle. I don't want to, you know, waste my time and money.

But besides that, I'm very busy. I mean, as I told you, I work, you know, 10-hour shifts and sometimes that leads to really long nights, and I'm also in school. So for me to, you know, go through that, that's pretty much taking up my only day of the week off, which is already going towards running errands and, you know, doing other necessary tasks.

Q So aside from the inconvenience that you just described, is there anything else about the HQL

that has deterred you from purchasing a handgun?

A Well, thank you for mentioning the word inconvenience because I think that's the word I was searching for.

No, I wouldn't say so. I'm not a fan of firearm registration. However, I have no reason to believe that I'd be barred from owning one, so it's mostly the inconvenience. But I don't -- I just don't feel that there's a need to be licensed to own a handgun when other types of firearms you can own without any type of licensure.

Q Assuming that you purchased a handgun, would you plan to carry it with you, or keep it in your home, or both?

A I would certainly keep it in my home. I would not be carrying it with me because as you're probably aware, the Maryland State Police is very withholding of their conceal carry permits and they do not recognize conceal carry permits from other states. So I don't believe that there would be any way for me to legally carry a handgun with me.

Q So you don't have any plans to obtain a

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Transcript of John Matthew Clark

Date: March 27, 2018
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EXHIBIT
26

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

MARYLAND SHALL ISSUE, INC., :
et al. :
Plaintiffs, :
v. : Civil Case No.
LAWRENCE HOGAN, et al. : 16-cv-3311-MJG
Defendants. :

CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Deposition of JOHN MATTHEW CLARK

Baltimore, Maryland

Tuesday, March 27, 2018

9:05 a.m.

Job No.: 179483
Pages: 1 - 33
Reported By: Dawn M. Hart, RPR/RMR/CRR

Q How often do you use it?
A Just occasionally, to punch holes in paper. Target practice.
Q Okay. Got you.
Do you go to a range for that?
A Yes.
Q Which range?
A Hap Baker in Carroll County.
Q How far is that from your house?
A Maybe two miles.
Q Have you ever owned any other firearms?
A No.
Q How much did you pay for the gun?
A Maybe 400 and change.
Q Did you buy it new?
A Yes.
Q You have been identified in some discovery responses in this case as someone who has been deterred from purchasing a handgun by the requirements of obtaining an HQL. Are you aware of that?
A Yes.
Q Okay. What is your understanding of what

you would need to do to obtain an HQL?

A See if I can remember. I'm exempt from the training because I previously owned a firearm, a handgun, if I remember right. I would have to find some place to have fingerprints taken, and pay, I believe it's a 75-dollar fee to the State, and I think that's it.

Q And these requirements have deterred you from purchasing a handgun?

A Yes.

Q What other handgun do you want to buy?

A I want to get -- mine's a small conceal carry. I wanted a larger, more comfortable to hold.

Q And why do you want this larger gun?

A Just more comfortable.

Q Do you have a particular type of handgun in mind that you want to purchase?

A Another 9-millimeter.

Q And have you shopped for that?

A No.

Q Do you know how much it would cost?

A Probably about the same, four to 500.

Q Have you done any research to determine where you could have your fingerprints taken if you decided to apply for an HQL?

A I did when it -- when the requirement first came out. The place I would have used was Carroll County Sheriff's Office. The new Sheriff dropped the program.

Q When you say you did the research when the requirement first came out, are you saying in 2013?

A Yes.

Q So that would have been what time of the year in 2013? After you bought the gun that you have now, or before?

A After the law officially -- actually, it would have been 2014 because it was after it became law.

Q And was there anything in particular that prompted you to want to get this larger handgun at that time?

A When I bought the first one, I was beating the clock for all the laws that were being enacted and it was slim pickings so I didn't really have time to

really choose the one that I wanted.

Q And do you keep the gun for any other purpose other than target practice?

A Home defense.

Q Anything else?

A No.

Q You don't use it to hunt?

A No.

Q So other than -- well, when you found out that -- how did you find out that the Sheriff in Carroll County was no longer offering fingerprinting services?

A It was a bulletin on their website.

Q Have you ever been fingerprinted before?

A Yes.

Q For what purpose?

A Job at -- with the -- as a Defense contractor.

Q When was that?

A 1996, 1997.

Q Is that the only time you've been fingerprinted?

A I was fingerprinted once as a kid with some, you know, I don't know what you call it. It was in a school, like with the child protection kidnaping thing.

Q Okay. Any other times?

A No.

Q So once you found out that the Sheriff in Carroll County was no longer offering fingerprinting services, did you do any other research to determine where you could get your fingerprints taken for an HQL?

A Just some very light research.

Q What did you do?

A Checked the forum messages at Marylandshooters.com to see who else was looking in my area.

Q And did you -- is that a website?

A Yes.

Q And did you find out about any other fingerprinting services that you could use to get an HQL?

A There were some. I don't recall finding any

in Carroll County, but there were others around with varying fees.

Q What were the fees, do you remember?

A I think some were as high as 150.

Q What was the low?

A Seventy-five, I think.

Q Did any of these places that offered fingerprinting services for HQL licenses tell you that you had to do the fingerprinting only during business hours, Monday through Friday?

A No, I did not go that far.

Q So you don't know whether or not you could have it done on a weekend or in the evenings; is that correct?

A Correct.

Q Did you ever go on the Maryland State Police website to look -- to research additional places where you could have your fingerprints taken for an HQL application?

A I did once.

Q And what was the result of that?

A I honestly don't remember. Their website

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

MARYLAND SHALL ISSUE, INC., et al.;	)	
	)	
	)	
Plaintiffs,	)	
	)	
v.	)	**Case No.: 16-cv-3311-ELH**
	)	
LAWRENCE HOGAN, et al.;	)	
	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	
	)	

DECLARATION OF CONNOR M. BLAIR

I, Connor Blair, under penalty of perjury, declare and state as follows:

1. I am an attorney at Bradley Arant Boult Cummings LLP. I am over the age of 18 and am competent to testify, upon personal knowledge, to the matters stated below.

2. Attached as Exhibit 1 to Plaintiffs' Memorandum in Support of Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment and in Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment ("Plaintiffs' Cross-Motion") is a true and correct copy of the Redacted Declaration of Stephen Schneider, dated October 3, 2018. The unredacted declaration is filed under seal identified as ECF 77-01.

3. Attached as Exhibit 2 to Plaintiffs' Cross-Motion is a true and correct copy of the Declaration of Mark Pennak, dated January 22, 2021, including true and correct copies of its accompanying exhibits.

4. Identified as Exhibit 9 to Plaintiffs' Cross-Motion is a true and correct copy of the 77R Handgun Registration presentation produced by Defendants in this case, in CD-Rom format previously filed and identified as ECF 77-09.

EXHIBIT 27

5. Attached as Exhibit 14 to Plaintiffs' Cross-Motion is a true and correct copy of Defendants William M. Pallozzi's Third Supplemental Answers to Plaintiff Atlantic Guns, Inc.'s First Set of Interrogatories and a true and correct copy of Assistant Attorney General Robert Scott's October 30, 2020 email that updates the number of HQL applications initiated but not submitted as final to the Maryland State Police.

6. Attached as Exhibit 15 to Plaintiffs' Cross-Motion is a true and correct copy of Deposition Exhibits 48, 105, and 106 and a true and correct copy of Maryland State Police Firearm Transfer Data emailed by Mr. Scott on October 27, 2020.

7. Attached as Exhibit 20 to Plaintiffs' Cross-Motion is a true and correct copy of Defendant William M. Pallozzi's Answers to Plaintiff Atlantic Guns, Inc.'s First Set of Interrogatories.

8. Attached as Exhibit 21 to Plaintiffs' Cross-Motion is a true and correct copy of the Handgun License administrative log produced by Defendants in this case as bates MSP Supplemental Production Jan.2021_000001-Jan.2021_000199. To calculate the number of applications that were administratively denied after thirty days because the safety course instructor or fingerprint vendor had failed to timely submit the Firearms Safety Training Certificate to the Maryland State Police or live-scan fingerprints to the Central Repository, I reviewed the reasons for disapproval, identified applications added to the administrative log due to livescan, training, or instructor reasons, and added the total number of these applications.

9. Attached as Exhibit 22 to Plaintiffs' Cross-Motion is a true and correct copy of a chart of Maryland crime statistical data and its accompanying exhibits that support the chart.

10. Attached as Exhibit 23 to Plaintiffs' Cross-Motion is a true and correct copy of the Declaration of Carlisle Moody, dated October 3, 2018, including true and correct copies of its accompanying exhibits.

11. Attached as Exhibit 24 to Plaintiffs' Cross-Motion is a true and correct copy of the Declaration of Gary Kleck, dated October 4, 2018, including true and correct copies of its accompanying exhibits.

12. Attached as Exhibit 28 to Plaintiffs' Cross-Motion is a true and correct copy of the Supplemental Declaration of Gary Kleck, dated January 26, 2020, including true and correct copies of its accompanying exhibits.

I declare and affirm under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

/s/ Connor M. Blair
Connor M. Blair

January 27, 2021
Date

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

MARYLAND SHALL ISSUE, INC., *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v. Civil Case No. 16-cv-3311-ELH

LAWRENCE HOGAN, *et al.*,

Defendants.

SUPPLEMENTAL DECLARATION OF GARY KLECK

I, Gary Kleck, under penalty of perjury, declare and state:

1. This supplemental declaration is a response to Daniel W. Webster's Second Supplemental Declaration, in which he cites three additional studies that purportedly buttress his opinion supporting Maryland's Handgun Qualification License ("HQL") law. In Part 1 I explain fundamental problems afflicting Webster's evaluation of background check laws, addressing problems characterizing all of his studies on this topic. Then, in Parts 2-4 I separately examine each of the three studies he newly cites in the Second Supplemental Declaration.

Part 1 - Problems with the Webster Research Program as a Whole

2. Each of the individual studies on which Webster relies in his Second Supplement is fatally flawed in itself, but the entire series of studies on background check laws co-authored by Webster is misguided and misleading as a whole, showing all the earmarks of data-dredging to obtain chance findings and present them as if they were tests of a single *a priori* hypothesis formulated before looking at the data.

EXHIBIT 28

3. "Data dredging" is a misuse of data analysis in which the analyst examines a large, complex body of data (such as the set of all the rates of firearm violence in all states over the past 80 years), identifies some chance (non-causal) associations, formulates a hypothesis after this peek at the data, conducts an analysis rediscovering these associations, then reports the results of the analysis as if it provides a test of a single *a priori* hypothesis, i.e. one formulated before examining the data. The strategy is disreputable partly because it employs tests of significance that rely on the assumption that the analyst was only testing a single hypothesis (such as "firearm purchasing licensing laws that require the applicant to personally appear before law enforcement authorities reduce firearms homicide") when the analyst had actually tested dozens or hundreds of variants of the hypothesis (e.g., "some kind of gun control law (unspecified) reduces some kind of crime or violence"). Tests of statistical significance are supposed to assess the probability that a statistical result could be entirely the result of chance factors (rather than the product of actual causation), but the significance levels yielded when the analyst indulges in data dredging are grossly inaccurate, because the probability of a purely chance finding is far greater when the analyst performs dozens or hundreds of tests rather than the single test assumed by conventional significance computations (for a classic discussion of data dredging, see Selvin and Stuart 1966).

4. The tactic is notably unreliable because it lends itself to cherry-picking unrepresentative subsets of the available data and reporting misleading results that confirm the researcher's expectations, and not reporting results contrary to those expectations.

5. There have been thousands of changes in gun control law in the 50 states and the District of Columbia (DC) in past decades. Further, over the past 80 years or so, homicide and suicide rates have increased about half the time and decreased about half the time (U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation 2017; Kleck 1997, pp. 262-263, 289-290). Thus, at any one time that a

new gun control law is passed or an old one is repealed there is roughly a 50% chance that enactment of the law will *coincide* with a reduction in the homicide or suicide rate – even if the policy has no actual effects. An unscrupulous analyst could dredge through decades of violence statistics, examine data for each of the 50 states and D.C., identify the many time points when firearms violence decreased in this or that state, and then selectively look for the states and years when the decreases coincidentally happened to be preceded by a change in gun law. Even if gun law changes had no actual causal effects on violence rates, there would be hundreds or thousands of such coincidences simply because there were so many changes in gun laws and so many years in which violence decreased. Under a no-effect assumption, it would be a reasonable expectation that roughly half of enactments of new gun laws would be followed by increases in firearm violence and half by decreases.

6. If one were sufficiently selective, one would also be able to identify some very specific subtypes of gun laws for which violence decreases were *more* common in the post-law period than violence increases, just as other subtypes were more often followed by *increases* than decreases. The unethical analyst might be tempted to publish results pertaining to the former type of gun law, while ignoring the latter.

7. Webster and his colleagues do not assert that firearm background check laws in general reduce firearms violence. Quite the contrary, they have explicitly rejected this position (McCourt, Crifasi, Stuart, Vernick, Kagawa, Wintemute, and Webster 2020, pp. 1546-1547). Rather, Webster has claimed that only very specific subtypes of background check laws, incorporating very specific elements, have this beneficial effect, though over time he has changed which elements he thinks are responsible for gun violence reductions.

8. Webster has offered multiple speculations about which background check subtypes are consequential, and has changed over time which ones he has stressed as beneficial. Thus, he cannot assert that, at the very start of his research on this topic, around 2013, he was going to test for the gun violence-reducing effects of one specific type of background check laws, such as those requiring fingerprinting. Rather, he effectively revised his implied hypothesis as he and his colleagues examined more subsets of the available data, testing multiple specific versions of the general hypothesis that some kind of background check on firearms purchasers reduces gun violence. There is nothing wrong with scholars changing their views about what an evolving body of evidence shows; indeed, flexibility is generally a scholarly virtue. What is not desirable is: (1) selectively presenting only some research findings regarding a wide variety of hypotheses and not others; and (2) reporting erroneous significance tests as if the researcher had tested only a single version of his hypothesis.

9. Webster's earliest empirical work in this area assessed the effect of repealing Missouri's permit-to-purchase ("PTP") law (which he now relabels a "purchaser licensing law") on firearms violence, finding that the repeal was followed by increases in firearms homicides (Webster, Crifasi, and Vernick 2014). Since the repeal did not eliminate background checks on people trying to get guns from licensed dealers, he had to offer some kind of rationale for why Missouri's repeal of its PTP law would increase firearms violence. The repealed law had to have some additional provisions that reduced gun violence when it was still in effect. At that time (2014) Webster seemed to most strongly emphasize the fact that background checks were required for private transfers as well as dealer transfers, stressing that the repeal "eliminated mandatory background checks for handguns sold by unlicensed sellers" (p. 294; stressed again on p. 298).

10. Recent research on states with universal background checks, however, indicates that it is highly unlikely that this element of Missouri law had any measurable pre-repeal effect on gun violence or criminal acquisition of guns, since few private sellers obey this legal requirement, and virtually none of the few prospective private transferees who do submit to background checks are denied. Data from Colorado, Oregon, and California indicate that only about 1/10th of 1% of private transfers of guns in those states were both: (1) subjected to the legally required background check; and (2) resulted in a denial of the transfer (Kleck 2020). In this light, it is implausible that eliminating this feature of Missouri gun law could have had any measurable effect on rates of firearms violence. Indeed, Webster's own recent research concludes that universal background checks - which he has relabeled "comprehensive background checks" ("CBC") - do not reduce firearms violence (McCourt et al. 2020).

11. Webster also stressed that applicants for PTP permits in Missouri had to appear in person at some law enforcement agency to apply, asserting (though not documenting) that "most states with PTP handgun licensing require applicants to apply for the license directly at a law enforcement agency" (Webster, Crifasi, and Vernick 2014, p. 294). He speculated that this might deter some criminal applicants who would have passed the checks (those who would not have passed the checks are irrelevant to this claim since they would have been denied anyway).

12. By 2018 Webster and his colleagues (Crifasi et al. 2018) had obtained findings of *higher* firearms homicide rates in places with CBC laws, suggesting that violence-reducing effects of background check laws, including Missouri's pre-repeal law, were *not* due to background checks covering private (nondealer) transfers. Webster then argued that CBCs alone do not reduce firearms homicides, but that other elements of the permitting process do. He and his colleagues then speculated that these crucial elements were either: (1) the longer times that permit laws often

allow for authorities to conduct the background check (p. 387); or (2) the requirement for a personal appearance of the applicant at a law enforcement agency.

13. By 2020, however, Webster had become more ambivalent about the value of the personal appearance requirement for reducing gun violence. The background check laws that he and his colleagues claimed reduce firearms violence were those that required *either*: (1) an in-person application; *or* (2) fingerprinting (Webster, McCourt, Crifasi, Booty, and Stuart 2020, p. 187). In other places in that article, he alludes only to fingerprinting (p. 171). Strictly speaking, by this point Webster was unwilling to unambiguously commit himself to the value of personal appearance of applicants, effectively hedging his bets by claiming it *might* reduce gun violence, or it might not, and that it may instead be fingerprinting requirements that account for the purported benefits of permit laws.

14. Webster has never offered a credible explanation of why fingerprinting would strengthen the ability of background check laws to block criminals and other high-risk persons from getting guns. A fingerprinting requirement does not increase the comprehensiveness of criminal background databases' coverage, nor does it widen the scope of persons who fall into a disqualified category. Rather, the standard rationale for requiring applicants to be fingerprinted is simply to ensure that applicants really are who they claim to be, and minimize the use of fake documents to claim the identity of a person qualified to receive a gun. Whether a fingerprinting requirement has a measurable effect on gun acquisition by disqualified persons is, then, a function of how often such persons use false ID to impersonate a qualified person.

15. This tactic, however, appears to be extremely unusual. According to a 2016 national survey of 24,848 prison inmates, most criminals who possessed a gun during the offense for which they were incarcerated did not get the gun from a licensed source of the type required to

perform a background check, and among those who use such sources, most used their own name. Only about 1.3% of gun-armed criminals got their gun from a retail source and used a false name (Alper and Glaze 2019, p. 8). A fingerprinting requirement therefore seems to be a solution to an extremely rare problem, and therefore unlikely to produce the enormous effects on firearms homicides claimed by Webster.

16. In his most recent article on background check laws, Webster no longer stresses the personal appearance requirement at all - or even mentions it. In that article's conclusions, he and his co-authors primarily emphasize the purported benefits of authorities being allowed more time to conduct background checks (McCourt et al. 2020, p. 1550), though they also make a single brief allusion to "mandated fingerprinting" at the beginning of the article (p. 1546). Having dropped the stress on either universal background checks or personal appearance requirements (and possibly fingerprinting), he seems to now stress the waiting period element of the permitting process. The problem with this emphasis is that virtually all technically sound research indicates that waiting period laws have no measureable effect on homicide rates (Loftin and McDowall 1983; Kleck and Patterson 1993; Ludwig and Cook 2000; Lott and Whitley 2001; Makarios and Pratt 2012; Kleck, Kovandzic, and Bellows 2016). The authors cite a *single* study to support the contrary position (Luca, Malhotra, and Poliquin 2017), which supposedly showed that "longer waiting periods between applying to purchase firearms and receiving the firearms are associated with lower rates of firearm homicides and suicides," but even this study's strongest findings did not find an association between waiting periods and either total homicide or total suicide that was significant at the conventional 5% level (Kleck 2017, pp. 8-9).

17. Thus, Webster did not have, back in 2013, a single specific *a priori* hypothesis about a specific kind of background check law that he believed reduced gun violence. Rather,

over the years he tested for effects of many different variants of such laws, repeatedly changing which elements of those different laws were claimed to be responsible for supposed effects. He was testing multiple hypotheses, not just one. And the results of these multiple hypothesis test do not consistently support any one specific hypothesis about the benefits of permit laws.

18. They certainly do not consistently support *Maryland's* HQL law. Maryland requires fingerprinting of handgun applicants, yet the results of Webster's research do not consistently support the effect of fingerprinting of permit applicants. His most recent research concludes that the law in Connecticut, which requires fingerprinting, reduces gun violence, but that Maryland's law, which also requires fingerprinting, does not reduce gun violence (McCourt et al. 2020, pp. 1548-1549).

19. Nor are his results consistent regarding the view that allowing more time for background checks reduces gun violence. Maryland allows 30 days for the check to be completed, but Webster and his colleagues concluded that its law had no effect on firearms homicide, while concluding that Missouri's repealed permit law, which involved no wait at all, *did* reduce gun homicide (McCourt et al. 2020, pp. 1548-1549).

Cherry-picking States to Study

20. At least 11 states plus DC have laws requiring a permit to purchase firearms (CT, HA, IA, MD, MI, NE, NJ, NC) or a license to own or purchase them (IL, MA, NY) (Giffords Law Center to Prevent Gun Violence 2021)(collectively referred to as "Purchaser Licensing" or "PL" laws). Why, then, did Webster study just four of these 12 jurisdictions? And if only four, why CT, MD, MO, PA in particular? These questions are crucial because if researchers decide to study just a few instances of a policy that has been implemented in many jurisdictions, there is a risk that researchers will cherry-pick one or two unrepresentative examples that appear to support a

preferred finding, even if analysis of all instances would have indicated that the average effect of the policy was zero.

21. The danger can be illustrated by a simple example. Suppose gun control policy X had no effect whatsoever on homicide rates, but a hypothetical researcher wanted to create the false impression that X was effective. This is easy to do with any policy that has been implemented in numerous states. In the long run, over the past 80 years or so, homicide rates have increased about half the time and decreased about half the time (U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation 2017). Thus, at any one time that a new state gun control law is passed, there is roughly a 50% chance that its introduction will be followed by a reduction in the homicide rate, even if the law has no effect on violence. All the researcher would need to do to create the false impression that some kind of gun control law was effective in reducing homicide would be to dredge through data on homicide rates in the 50 states and DC, looking for declines in state firearms homicide rates occurring in any of the 80-some years for which state homicide statistics are available, and to then search for instances of new gun laws that happened to have been introduced just before the homicide declines began. Each of the 4,000-plus state-years (51 x 80 = 4,080) would represent a potential opportunity to observe a homicide decline that began just after a new gun law was enacted, and roughly half of these state-years would be cases in which the homicide rate was lower than it had been the year before. Consequently, there would be hundreds of instances where introduction of a new gun law was coincidentally followed by a drop in the firearms homicide rate. The researcher could simply pick a few of them that happened to coincide with an especially strong drop in the firearm homicide rate to analyze and publish the results for these few nonrandomly selected states, as if they were the specific states that the researcher wanted to study all along.

22. Studying just a small minority of a larger number of implementations of a given type of policy is prone to yielding misleading results for the foregoing reasons, and consequently is not accepted as a method by knowledgeable researchers. The more accepted procedure is to study *all* implementations of a given type of gun law, estimating the average treatment effect of the full set, in either a cross-sectional analysis of states, counties, or cities (e.g. Kleck and Patterson 1993; Kleck, Kovandzic, and Bellows 2016) or a panel design in which all state-years are coded as to which ones had a given type of law in operation (e.g. Lott and Whitley 2001; Marvell and Moody 1995). Either way, no one could claim that researchers using these methods had cherry-picked an unrepresentative subset of the instances of a given type of law being implemented.

23. It is unhelpful to phrase research results in associational language, saying that changes in handgun purchasing licensing laws were "associated with" changes in firearms homicide or suicide. This could charitably be interpreted as a sign of scientific caution, the authors refraining from making unwarranted claims about cause-and-effect. Less charitably, it serves to obscure the actual meaning the authors were clearly trying to convey – that changes in gun law *caused* changes in firearms violence. Webster and his colleagues conveyed their actual intended meaning in their abstract (and other places) when they admitted that they were trying to estimate "the *effects* of these laws on homicide and suicide rates" (p. 1546, emphasis added). The word "effects" plainly denotes causal effects. But, policy cannot be based on merely coincidental statistical *associations* between violence rates and changes in law. Accordingly, for purposes of this supplemental report, I treat the authors' conclusions as if they pertained to the purported causal effects of changes in gun laws.

Part 2 - Critique of the Hasegawa et al. (2019) Study

24. In his Second Supplement, Webster does not explain how the Hasegawa study adds anything to our understanding of the impact of Missouri's repeal of its PTP law or in what specific ways it improves on his original Missouri study (Webster et al. 2014). It fails to address the most glaring problems with that prior study.

25. Hasegawa et al. appeared to believe that a serious problem with the original 2014 research was that it did not address "concerns about history interacting with group" (p. 371). As applied to this study, "history interacting with group" refers to the possibility that unmeasured confounding variables had different effects on firearms homicide rates in Missouri in the post-repeal period than in other states that did not change their purchase permit laws. It is crucial to stress what "interacting" means in this context. A confounder (or an historical event) "interacting with group" means that the confounding factor has different effects in one group (e.g., Missouri) than in another (e.g. a bordering control state such as Iowa). It does not mean the level of the variable changed over time more in one group than another. Rather, it means that the *degree of effect* differs across groups, e.g. the amount of change in firearms homicide caused by a one unit change in the confounder (or the historical event) differs between the groups.

26. This is not a problem that afflicted Webster's 2004 study, and thus the solution is irrelevant to any of the actual problems with the earlier study (summarized in Kleck 2017). The most important problem with that study was uncontrolled confounders – variables beside the PTP repeal that affected firearms homicide rates, that were not controlled by Webster, and that changed over time more in Missouri than in control states. The problem was not "history interacting with group," but rather simple omitted variables bias. These "omitted variables" were uncontrolled variables that might well exert the same magnitude of effect, unit-for-unit, in both Missouri and

control states (and thus did *not* "interact with group"), both before and after the repeal, but simply changed more in Missouri than in the control states. This is not the problem addressed in the Hasegawa et al. study, and the procedures they employ do not solve it. The only way to solve it would be to measure and explicitly control for the omitted confounding variables, and this was not done in either the original Webster et al. (2014) study or in the Hasegawa et al. (2019) study.

27. Suppose, for example, that a spate of street gang violence occurred in Missouri for reasons completely unrelated to the PTP repeal, and resulted in more firearms homicides in Missouri in 2008, just after the repeal. The unit-for-unit impact on the firearms homicide rate of a given number of gang combats might be identical in both Missouri and in other states, and identical in both the pre-repeal and post-repeal period, so their effect does not interact with either group or period. Nevertheless, if the level of gang violence increased in Missouri more than in the control states, it would cause a larger increase in firearms homicide in Missouri than in other states. Since Webster did not control for the level of gang violence (or any other known confounders), he had no basis for attributing post-repeal homicide increases in Missouri to the PTP repeal (Kleck 2017).

28. In that earlier study, Webster did at least acknowledge in principle the need to control for confounders, and facially appeared to do that. A confounder in that study would be a variable that both affects the rate of firearms homicide and is correlated with the existence of a PTP law. The variables actually controlled by Webster, however, were not confounders, either because they showed no significant association with firearms homicide rates, or had no known association with the existence of a PTP law. For example, while Webster and his colleagues claimed to control for at least eight variables or sets of variables, results buried in their Supplemental Tables show that five of these showed no significant association with firearms

homicide rates (and thus could not be confounders), while two others showed nonsensical associations (they implied that more poverty *reduces* homicide, and that bans on Saturday Night Special handguns *increase* homicide) (Kleck 2017).

29. The Hasegawa study likewise did nothing to correct any other serious defects of the 2014 study. One fundamental problem was simply the decision to assess the impact of just one state's change in PTP law, rather than studying the average impact of all state PTP laws. Focusing on a single state lends itself to cherry-picking an unrepresentative state, and ignoring the more typical effects in other states, or the average effect across all states with a PTP law. At the time this study was done there were at least nine states with PTP laws, raising the question: "Why study just Missouri?" (Kleck 2017). The Hasegawa study is also confined to just Missouri, so it simply repeats this problem.

30. Another problem in the 2014 study left unsolved by the Hasegawa study was the extremely short pre-repeal time series, 1998-2007. Webster et al. had limited the pre-repeal period to just nine years, even though there were data for many times that many years. This decision to needlessly restrict the pre-intervention sample guaranteed more unstable results, particularly regarding how much post-repeal Missouri firearms homicide rates changed compared to the rates prevailing prior to the repeal. Hasegawa's analysis used exactly the same needlessly truncated pre-repeal time period (p. 375).

31. Yet another problem with the 2014 study of Missouri was that Webster and his colleagues could not explain why repeal of the PTP law appeared to have all of its "effect" in a single year. All of the post-2007 increase in the firearms homicide rate in Missouri occurred from 2007 to 2008. Thereafter, there was no further increase during the period studied by Webster et al. The Missouri firearm homicide rates jumped from 4.6 per 100,000 in 2007 to 6.2 in 2008, but

by 2011 had returned to its pre-repeal 2005 rate of 5.2. (Kleck 2017). If eliminating the PTP elements of background checks had actually caused a gun homicide increase, the effects should have persisted as long as those elements continued to be absent, i.e. right up through the end of the study period. They did not. Why would a persisting set of conditions for buying a gun have effects lasting only a year?

32. More likely causes of this very short-lived jump in Missouri gun homicide would be short-lived developments in Missouri, such as a brief spate of inter-gang violence in which killings by one gang triggered retaliatory killings by another. A similar development might be a brief elevation of homicide linked with conflicts over drug dealing. Since nearly all homicides linked with street gang conflict or drug dealing are committed with firearms (U.S. FBI 2007, Expanded Homicide Data Table 10), one would expect the impact to be largely limited to the rate of firearms homicide. This is precisely the pattern observed in Missouri, but one that Webster et al. touted as evidence that the increase was due to the PTP repeal.

33. Nothing in either the original 2014 study or in the 2019 Hasegawa study even establishes that more Missouri criminals purchased guns after the 2007 repeal, which is clearly the reason why Webster et al. thought that eliminating the PTP law would cause increased gun homicide (2014, p. 294). They claimed to have had measures of what they vaguely described as "illegal diversion" of guns to criminals (p. 299), a term they never defined, and asserted that this increased after the PTP law was repealed. Their indicator of "illegal diversion" was the share of guns recovered by police that: (1) had been first sold at retail a relatively short time before recovery; and (2) came from a state outside of Missouri. Neither is a valid indicator of gun trafficking or of criminals' gun acquisition (Kleck and Wang 2009).

34. The repeal of the PTP law only changed one mechanism for acquiring guns - purchase. Webster later concluded that extending background checks to cover private transfers does not affect gun homicide (McCourt et al. 2020), so repealing this element of Missouri's PTP law should not have affected criminal gun acquisition via purchases from private transfers. Thus, he must believe criminal purchases of guns from dealers must have increased. Since Missouri continued to have federally mandated background checks on purchases from gun dealers, one would expect that Webster might have checked whether an increased share of these checks in Missouri resulted in denials due to criminal records. He did not - or at least did not report the results of such an inquiry. Hasegawa et al. contribute nothing on this score – they provide no basis for believing that criminal purchases of guns increased after Missouri repealed its PTP law.

35. The Hasegawa study repeats the critical error pervading all of the studies Webster has advanced addressing the purported impact of gun control laws. He reports analyses confined to *firearms* violence. Nothing in either Missouri study even addresses whether Missouri's PTP law saved lives while it was in effect, i.e. reduced the total number of homicides. There is no public safety benefit in merely inducing criminals to murder people with different weapons, if there is no decrease in the total number murdered. Webster, in both the 2014 study and in his 2019 study with Hasegawa, simply ignores this problem. Consequently, nothing in either study – even if taken at face value – actually supports the view that PTP laws save any lives.

36. In sum, Webster's new reliance on the Hasegawa study does not strengthen his opinion that PTP laws in general or the Maryland HQL provisions in particular reduce firearms violence.

Part 3 - Critique of the Webster et al. (2020) Study

37. Webster, McCourt, Crifasi, Booty, and Stuart (2020) concluded, based on a panel study of annual state-level data, that the incidence of mass shooting incidents and the total number of fatalities linked with such incidents are reduced by purchaser licensing laws that require applicants to personally appear at a public safety agency or that require them to be fingerprinted, as well as bans on large-capacity magazines (LCM). The conclusion regarding purchaser licensing is not supported by any technically sound methods, and is highly sensitive to exactly how a mass shooting is defined.

38. Webster cites this study to support the claim that "handgun purchaser licensing laws requiring either in-person application with law enforcement or fingerprinting (of applicants) were associated with incidents of fatal mass shootings 56 percent lower than that of other states" (Webster Second Supplement, p. 3). Webster in this Supplement, and in the cited article, used associational language, but in the Abstract of that article advanced the meaning that he and his colleagues actually intended to convey: causation. They asserted that their findings indicate that "laws requiring firearms purchasers to be licensed through a background check supported by fingerprints and laws banning LCMs [large-capacity magazines] are the most *effective* gun policies for reducing fatal mass shootings" (Webster et al. 2020, p. 171, emphasis added).

The Failure to Control Confounding Variables Means the Results Cannot Be Used to Support any Causal Effects of Purchaser Licensing Laws

39. Accurately inferring causation in this case would have required the authors to control for as many confounding variables as possible. In this context, confounding variables would be other factors besides the two supposedly effective gun laws (PL laws and LCM bans)

that had both of two properties: (1) they affected the frequency or seriousness of mass shootings; and (2) they were correlated with the presence of absence of those two gun laws.

40. As far as can be determined from the authors' published findings, they did not actually control for *any* confounding variables, which are the only kind of controls that help establish causal effects of one's focal variables.

41. In the analysis reported in their Table 3, only two control variables (i.e. variables other than the two gun control laws) were even significantly related to incidence of fatal mass shootings, neither of which is known to be correlated with the presence/absence of purchaser permit laws or LCM bans. In the Table 3 analysis pertaining to number of victim deaths, *none* of the control variables were related to the outcome variable, and thus none could be regarded as confounders. In their Table 4 analyses limited to "domestic-linked" mass shootings, not a single control variable was significantly related to either outcome variable, and thus none could be regarded as confounders. Finally, in their Table 5 analyses, pertaining to mass shootings not linked to domestic violence, just *one* of the control variables was significantly related to either outcome variable, and the authors did not show this control variable to be correlated with their two preferred gun control laws. Thus, the authors did not control for a single known confounder in this analysis either. In particular, although they controlled for a few gun control laws unlikely to affect mass shootings, they did not even control for the one that would seem to be most likely to affect killings by mentally ill killers – bans on gun purchases by mentally ill persons. In sum, the authors simply did not control for variables that were actually confounders. The controls that they did introduce could not help isolate the effect of purchaser licensing laws because the variables they did control were not confounding variables, but rather were either irrelevant variables (i.e. variables that do

not affect the outcome variable) or variables that were relevant but uncorrelated with gun laws and consequently could not bias estimates of gun law effects.

The Misleading Effects of an Ambiguous Definition of the Gun Law Variable

42. If one ignores the authors' failure to control for confounders, and takes at face value their estimates of the effect of firearm Purchaser License ("PL") laws, what do their findings mean? The key to understanding these findings lies in the curiously ambiguous way they defined PL laws, as "handgun purchaser licensing laws that require *either* in-person application *or* fingerprinting" (p. 174, emphasis added). Any sensible analyst would obviously want to know which of these elements of PL laws reduce violence – it might be only the fingerprinting requirement, it might be only the personal appearance requirement, or it might be both. The ambiguous way that Webster and his colleagues chose to define their PL variable makes it impossible to establish which element has violence-reducing effects. Given that Maryland's PL law requires fingerprinting, but not a personal appearance, it would be especially important in the current case to know which element improves the law's potential for reducing violence.

43. The authors could easily have created two separate variables, one of which measured whether a state had a PL law requiring fingerprinting (without regard to whether it also required a personal appearance), and another that measured whether a state had a PL law requiring a personal appearance (without regard to whether it also required fingerprinting). This approach could have revealed which one worked. From the standpoint of which approach gives better guidance as to policy makers in crafting better public policy, the separate variables approach is obviously superior, but the authors did not utilize this strategy.

44. Since the authors do not report any results of analyses using the superior strategy, it cannot be known for certain what those results would have been. Nevertheless some relevant

statistical insights can be confidently stated. First, whether the PL/mass shooting association is statistically significant is a function of the standard error of the coefficient measuring this association. The standard error is a measure of the instability of estimates of the coefficient. The bigger the standard error, the less likely it is that a given estimate of the PL/mass shooting association is statistically significant.

45. Second, the size of a standard error is a function of, among other things, the variation in the variables involved in the association – in this case, PL laws and mass shootings. The more variation, the smaller the standard error. Variation in a binary variable that merely measures the presence or absence of a PL law, as with any other binary variables, is a function of how common the thing being measured is. If only two or three states have a specific kind of PL law, there is little variation, since nearly all states are the same, i.e. nearly all do *not* have the law. Conversely, if nearly all states had that type of PL law, there would also be little variation since nearly all states would be the same in that they *did* have the law. The greatest amount of variation, as with any binary variable, would be if half the states had the law and half did not.

46. Consequently, the standard error of the coefficient for a specific PL law would be larger if few states had that law, smaller if the share was closer to half. The rarer the specific type of PL law being tested, the bigger its coefficient's standard error would be, other things being equal, and the less likely the coefficient would be significant. By definition, the number of states with a type of PL law that required fingerprinting would have to be smaller than the number of states that had *either* a fingerprinting requirement *or* a personal appearance requirement, unless all states with the former requirement also had the latter – something we know is not true. Thus, there is less variation in a variable that specifically measures the presence of a PL law with a fingerprinting requirement, or a variable that specifically measures the presence of a PL law with

a personal appearance requirement, than there is in a variable that ambiguously measures whether a state has *either* provision. Consequently, the standard error will be smaller, other things being equal, using the ambiguous formulation used by the authors.

47. This means that by choosing to use the more ambiguous way of defining their PL variable, the authors artificially increased their chances of getting a significant association between the PL variable and the incidence or seriousness of mass shootings. Webster of all people should have been especially desirous of establishing which specific elements of a background check law reduce violence, since his own research indicates that some variants appear to be effective, while others do not.

48. Webster's ambiguity about which elements of PL laws help reduce violence is especially problematic in connection with Maryland's HQL law. It requires fingerprinting of applicants but does not require in-person application at a law enforcement agency. Therefore it is critical to know which of these two provisions reduce violence. If it is fingerprinting that matters, then Webster's results may support Maryland's HQL law as he claims. If only the personal appearance requirement matters, his results do not support Maryland's HQL law. As things stand, given the inherent ambiguity of Webster's definition of his PL law variable, it is impossible to tell whether the results of the Webster et al. (2020) study provide any support for Maryland's PL law.

The Results of this Study Are Inconsistent and Dependent on Arbitrary Decisions as to How a Mass Shooting is Defined

49. Tables A14 and A15 of the appendix include findings based on analyses using different cut-offs for the minimum number of victims that must be killed in an incident for it to be defined as a mass shooting. In the analysis reported in the main body of the article, there was a significant association between PL laws and the incidence of mass shootings, interpreted by the authors to means that PL laws "were associated with incidents of fatal mass shootings 56% lower

than that of other states" (p. 181). This was based on a definition of mass shooting as an incident with more than three victims killed. Since the exact numerical cut-off used is necessarily somewhat arbitrary, it is important to test whether the results are consistent if different cut-offs are used.

50. When the authors changed their cut-off by just one, to "more than four victims," there was no longer any significant association between PL laws and mass shootings (Table A14). When the cut-off was changed to "more than five victims," the association was not only insignificant; it almost completely disappeared (Table A15). The authors gloss over this glaring inconsistency by claiming that the magnitude of the association did not change much when the cut-off was changed (p. 187), but this is inaccurate. The estimated association changed from one implying 56% fewer mass shootings in states with PL laws when the cut-off was more than three (Table 3) to a nonsignificant *13%* lower when the cut-off was more than five (Table A15). Describing these results as "similar," as the authors did (p. 187) is misleading.

The Authors Analyzed a Biased Sample of Mass Shootings that Artificially Inflated Support for an Impact of Purchaser Licensing Laws

51. Background check laws of all types are most likely to affect gun acquisition by persons willing to submit to checks when trying to get a gun, i.e. the law-abiding. Conversely, the people least likely to get guns from a source that would require them to submit to a background check would be hard-core criminals. Surveys of prison inmates confirm that few serious criminals get guns from sources that require a background check, such as licensed gun dealers (Alper and Glaze 2019, p. 7). Thus, PL laws are least likely to influence the kinds of repeat offenders who deal drugs or belong to gangs, and when addressing mass shootings, one would expect that PL laws would be least likely to affect mass shooters who commit massacres connected to gangs or drug dealing.

52. This means that one could bias results in favor of the view that PL laws reduce mass shootings by simply not counting the kinds of massacres least likely to be affected. This is precisely what the authors did. They frankly admitted that "we excluded any case that was coded as having a connection to gang or narcotic activity" (p. 174). They did not acknowledge the biasing effects of this exclusion. Their justification for introducing this sample bias was that other researchers had altered their samples in the same way (p. 174).

53. They further biased their sample by non-randomly excluding five states from their analyses (p. 174). Their justification for these exclusions was that there were "Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)-SHR [Supplementary Homicide Reports] reporting issues over multiple years" (p. 374). A justification based on problems with UCR/SHR data is particularly implausible given that the authors did not need to use these sources for counting up either the number of mass shootings in a given state or the number of deaths linked with these incidents (or for any other purpose). They could rely on either the "Stanford Mass Shootings in America" dataset or the data in the Gun Violence Archive for producing these counts, and indeed they did use these very sources to "remedy" the deficiencies in UCR/SHR data (p. 374). Significantly, their "sensitivity analyses" (pp. 183-187) did not include any checks to see if their estimates of gun law effects were distorted by excluding these particular five states.

54. In sum, the Webster et al. (2020) study does not provide a scientifically credible basis for estimating the effect of handgun purchaser license laws on mass shootings, and does not strengthen Daniel Webster's support for Maryland's Handgun Qualifying License law.

Part 4 - Critique of the McCourt et al. (2020) Study

The Results Pertaining to Maryland

55. Before addressing why the McCourt et al. study cited by Webster is not credible, it is first important to note what its results bearing on Maryland, if taken at face value, imply for this case. Webster claimed that the McCourt study showed "that State handgun purchaser licensing laws such as the Maryland law at issue in this case—which require a prospective buyer to apply for a license or permit from state or local law enforcement—are highly effective at reducing firearm homicide and suicide rates." (Webster Second Supplement, pp. 3-4).

56. Webster uses the key phrase "laws *such as* the Maryland law," as opposed to simply "the Maryland law." Webster stresses the McCourt et al. study's findings regarding Connecticut and Pennsylvania, but is silent on what that study found specifically regarding the purchaser licensing law of Maryland - the only state whose law is at issue in this case. McCourt et al. only studied Maryland's "implementation of a CBC [comprehensive background check] law (1996-2013) (p. 1548). That is, they studied Maryland's pre-exiting and continuing background check law, and NOT the HQL that was adopted in 2013. And despite the fact they studied through the period of 2017, they failed to report what happened to the firearms homicide in Maryland after it implemented the HQL in 2013. Instead they compare Maryland's pre-existing CBC with Connecticut's PL and failed to report the effects if any of Maryland's comparable law, the HQL. In sum, Webster's own most recent study does not support a claim that Maryland's gun law reduced firearms homicide.

The Essential Analysis the Authors Failed to Do

57. There is no public health benefit in reducing the number of firearms homicides (or firearms suicides) if the number of *non-firearms* homicides (or *non-firearms* suicides) increases

by an equal or larger amount, so that the total number of people who are murdered or commit suicide is unchanged. If such an outcome did result from a change in gun law, however, it would be impossible to detect if analysts never analyzed the impact of the change on the *total* (firearms and non-firearms homicides combined) homicide rate or the *total* suicide rate (firearms and non-firearms suicides combined). For reasons the authors never explain, they never analyzed either total homicide rates or total suicide rates – or at least did not report the results of such an analysis.

58. It is possible the authors fell prey to a fallacy widespread among scholars who publish in public health journals. They accept, consciously or unconsciously, the following fallacious logic: If X is: (1) significantly associated with the rate of *firearms* homicide (or suicide); and (2) X has *no* significant association with the rate of *non-firearms* homicide (or suicide); then (3) X must have a significant association with the *total* homicide (or suicide) rate. In that case, the reasoning goes, it is unnecessary to actually show that X has a significant association with the total homicide/suicide rate.

59. We can be certain this logic is fallacious because numerous empirical studies have obtained results directly contradicting the logic. For example, many studies obtain findings of: (1) a significant positive association of gun ownership rates with *firearm* suicide rates; and (2) no significant association of gun ownership rates with *non-firearm* suicide rates, yet also find *no* significant association of gun ownership rates with *total* suicide rates. For a sample of examples displaying this pattern, see Smith and Stevens (2003, p. 37), Miller et al. (2002, p. 32), Markush and Bartolucci (1984, p. 126), Lester (1987, p. 288), and Killias (1993, p. 294).

60. Thus, if this is the logic the authors were relying on to believe that it was unnecessary to analyze total homicide or suicide rates, they were wrong. Based on the findings the authors did report, even if one took these dubious findings at face value, *there was no*

foundation in this study for believing that the changes in the four gun laws studied had any effect at all on either the total number of homicides or the total number of suicides. All of their results are completely consistent with the interpretation that these changes, if they had any actual impact at all, merely induced some people to change the weapons they used to kill others, or the methods they used to kill themselves, without any effect on the total number who died.

61. This issue is critical to understanding the extremely misleading summary of previous studies the authors provide on p. 1547. In study after cited study, the authors report that previous research found that purchaser licensing laws were significantly associated with rates of *firearm* homicide or *firearm* suicide (see their cited studies 11, 12, 14, and 15). The crucial information the authors omitted, however, was that none of these four studies showed any impact of such laws on either *total* homicide or *total* suicide. Three of the studies did not even address this crucial issue (or at least did not report the relevant findings), and the one that did (study 12, p. 48) found *no* significant association of the gun law with total suicide – a finding McCourt et al. did not feel obliged to share with readers. In sum, as far as the authors knew, all four of these studies supported the view that these laws were useless for reducing either total homicides or total suicides.

The Authors' Arbitrary Truncation of the Time Period Studied

62. The results of any statistical analysis can always be manipulated simply by arbitrarily picking unrepresentative subsets of the available data – in this case, unrepresentative sets of years – to analyze. The authors cannot justify their truncation of their study period by claiming the necessary data were not available. Official statistics on firearm and non-firearm homicides, and firearm and non-firearm suicides, have been available for every state and every year since at least as far back as 1933, in a volume titled Vital Statistics of the United States (year).

For example, the easily available online version of the 1933 data (and corresponding data for later years) may be found at https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/vsushistorical/mortstatsh_1933.pdf. By arbitrarily starting their study period at 1985, leaving out 1933-1984 (52 years), the authors were omitting over 61% of the available data (1933-2017 – 85 years).

63. This is especially harmful to their efforts to identify states that could effectively serve as components of the synthetic control because the efforts then rely on a needlessly reduced number of data points, which increases the probability that any correlation of pre-intervention trends found between the prospective control state and the target state is the mere result of a short-term coincidence prevailing only in the very brief 10-year pre-intervention period they chose to study. More generally, using smaller samples leads to less stable statistical results, regardless of the topic studied or the statistical techniques employed.

64. The authors themselves admit that their estimates of effects of the Connecticut law were smaller when they changed the end point of their study period from 2017 to 2012. Deleting just five years from their time series reduced the estimated effect of the law on firearm homicide by 40% (compare their Table 2 with Table I in Appendix A). In short, the results are extremely sensitive to exactly which set of years were analyzed.

65. The data for some of the predictor variables the authors incorporated in their synthetic controls (listed on p. 1547) would not be available for some earlier years, but this is irrelevant to whether it was legitimate to exclude the earlier years. The authors do not provide any evidence, in either their main article or the online supplement Appendix A, that these variables are essential or even helpful in predicting trends in homicide or suicide rates. Therefore, there is no reason to believe that the absence of such data in earlier years would justify excluding most of the years for which data on homicide and suicide were available.

66. The end points for some of the authors' study periods are also arbitrary. The end point for their Maryland analysis is 2013 even though the authors had data for years at least up through 2017. Having fewer post-intervention years makes their results more unstable and subject to chance findings, so one should have a very strong justification for this truncation, something the authors lack. They say they truncated their study periods because another change in gun law occurred after their end-point year (2013 for the Maryland analysis, 2017 for Missouri). If enactment of new laws really did mean that an analyst could not use years after such laws had been implemented, it would mean one could not use data for *any* year. *Every* state legislature makes multiple changes in the criminal law that could affect violence rates in *every* year. For example, over the period 1973 to 1992, the Florida legislature passed an average of 381 general bills (this total excludes resolutions), including 2.45 gun control bills, *per year* (Etten, 2002). A cursory glance at the Session Laws of other states, including MO, MD, PA, and CT, supports the same general point - almost every enactment of a change in gun law is preceded or followed by numerous other changes in criminal law, many also intended to reduce crime. If the occurrence of such changes were accepted as a legitimate reason for truncating a time series, every researcher would be entitled to trim their time series down to whatever subset of history generated results supporting a favored hypothesis.

67. Here the reason given for cutting off the study at 2013 in Maryland was enactment of a criminal law, but they do not reveal that the law was the HQL, similar to Connecticut's. Nor do they reveal that the homicide rates in Maryland increased during their study period – including 2017 – after that law's enactment. *See* Everytown for Gun Safety, Gun Violence in Maryland, at

p. 1[1]; Daniel W. Webster, *et al*., Reducing Violence and Building Trust, at p. 12[2]; Violent Crime & Property Crime Statewide Totals: 1975 to Present.[3]

The Synthetic Control Method is Unlikely to be Useful for Assessing Policy Impact

68. The authors tested the impact of changes in purchaser license laws on firearm homicide and firearm suicide rates using the "synthetic control" (SC) methodology. This method itself theoretically might be useful for evaluating the impact of a policy, but only in extraordinarily rare circumstances.

69. The basic logic of the design is that the researcher looks for areas (besides the target area that implemented the policy being evaluated) that had similar trends in the outcome variable (the firearms homicide or suicide rate in this case) as well as correlates of the outcome variable prior to the implementation of the new policy. These areas are then combined into a single "synthetic control" unit whose trends in the outcome variable are used to simulate how that outcome variable would have trended in the intervention area during the post-intervention period, had that policy not been implemented. The areas that more closely mirror the pre-treatment trends of the outcome variable are assigned greater weight in the computation of the synthetic control (SC). If post-intervention trends in the outcome variable are more favorable (more of a decrease or less of an increase in violence) in the area with the new policy than in the synthetic control, the analyst tentatively concludes that the intervention was effective.

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[1] https://maps.everytownresearch.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Every-State-Fact-Sheet-2.0-042720-Maryland.pdf

[2] https://www.jhsph.edu/research/centers-and-institutes/johns-hopkins-center-for-gun-policy-and-research/_docs/reducing-violence-and-building-trust-gun-center-report-june-4-2020.pdf

[3] https://opendata.maryland.gov/Public-Safety/Violent-Crime-Property-Crime-Statewide-Totals-1975/hyg2-hy98

70. The utility of the SC method, then, relies entirely on the coincidence of there being other areas whose trends in the outcome variable closely mirror those prevailing in the area in which the policy was implemented. In the present case, if there are no states whose trends in firearms homicide or suicide rates in the years prior to changes in purchaser licensing law happened to closely parallel those trends in the states experiencing such changes, the SC method cannot predict post-intervention trends and thus cannot generate an accurate estimate of the impact of the gun law change. This is true regardless of what weights are attached to each state – if none of the states are much good for predicting trends in firearms homicide or suicide rates, the differing weights can only reflect the fact that some states are even worse than others.

71. As it happens, there were no states whose trends in firearms homicide or firearms suicide closely matched those prevailing in the pre-intervention periods in the four states evaluated by the authors.

The Authors' Synthetic Controls Were Not Effective in Tracking Gun Violence Trends

72. The authors' conclusion that the changes in gun laws caused changes in firearms homicide or suicide rates was entirely dependent on a single assumption: that their synthetic controls could accurately predict how these rates would have trended in the target states, had those states not changed their gun laws. The empirical support for this assumption in turn consists entirely of the temporal correspondence of pre-intervention trends in the synthetic control and those trends in the target state.

73. The authors' own results, however, uniformly indicate that their synthetic controls had a very poor pre-intervention correspondence with actual trends in rates of firearms violence. Consider, for example, Figure 1 (p. 1550), focusing on pre-intervention trends in the firearm homicide rate (to the left of the dashed vertical line). In the figure pertaining to the Missouri

analysis (Figure 1b), the synthetic Missouri increases from 1997 to 1998, in effect predicting that Missouri's gun homicide rate would increase as well. In reality, the actual rate (solid line) *decreased*. Not only did the authors' synthetic Missouri fail to predict the magnitude of the actual change in firearm homicide, it did not even get the *direction* of change correct – something one could guess correctly 50% of the time by flipping a coin. One might think this was just an isolated failure, but the next year's change (1998-1999) indicates the same thing – the SC predicted a decline in firearms homicide, but Missouri actually experienced another increase. Then the SC predicted a reversal of trend from increases to decreases between 1999 and 2000, but actual gun homicides did precisely the opposite of what the SC predicted. Indeed, in *every single year from 1997 to 2002*, actual changes in firearms homicide rates were exactly the opposite of what the authors' SC predicted. In the last year before Missouri changed its law, from 2006 to 2007, the SC again failed to predict the direction of the change in firearms homicide. The same unsupportive patterns can be found in the figure pertaining to Connecticut (Figure 1a) – the direction of change predicted by the Connecticut synthetic control was wrong for 1986-1987, 1987-1988, 1989-1990, and 1991-1992. Even when the synthetic control got the direction of change correct, the magnitude of change was often wrong. For example, the SC predicted a sharp decline from 1993 to 1994, but Connecticut actually experienced only a mild decline.

74. Results in the online supplement Appendix A[4] regarding Maryland (see their figures A and B) and Pennsylvania (see their figures J, K, and L) likewise indicate that the authors' synthetic controls for those two states do a poor job of tracking pre-intervention trends in firearm and non-firearm homicides and suicides, and thus provide no sound basis for forecasting post-intervention trends, or judging the impact of the changes in gun laws. In sum, the authors did not

[4] https://ajph.aphapublications.org/doi/suppl/10.2105/AJPH.2020.305822

have effective synthetic controls for any of the four states they studied, and thus no scientifically valid basis for judging the effects of changes in purchasing licensing laws. The statistical method the authors contend to be "rigorous" (p. 1551) is anything but.

The Authors' Interpretation of their Findings is Unwarranted

75. The authors claimed that, because post-intervention trends in homicide or suicide rates deviated from what their synthetic controls predicted, the change in gun laws that they happened to be studying caused the deviation. This interpretation is unwarranted for two reasons. First, even if the authors' synthetic controls were effective in predicting post-intervention trends (something we know is not true), their interpretation of the results would still be unwarranted. At best, the SC method can only establish that *something* happened around the time of the intervention to change firearms homicide or suicide rates. It cannot establish what specific factor (or, more likely, factors) changed at that time to produce the change. The authors' opinion that it was changes in firearms purchaser license laws that caused the change is little more than speculation based on the temporal coincidence of the law change and the shift in gun violence trends. However, as previously noted, virtually every drop in violence will *coincide* with some change in law simply because of the frequency of law making and the frequency of violence declines, so this coincidence is essentially meaningless.

76. Second, there is an obvious alternative explanation for the deviation of (a) post-intervention trends in homicide or suicide in the target state from (b) post-intervention trends in the synthetic control. Trends in the synthetic control's homicide or suicide are used as predictions of future trends in homicide or suicide in the treated state, had no gun law changed. Predictions of future trends, however, tend to get less and less accurate the further into the future they are projected. For example, the weatherman can predict fairly well what the daily high temperature

will be tomorrow, and his predictions for a few days after that may be moderately accurate, but his predictions for two or three weeks into the future are usually much less accurate. Correspondingly, predictions of homicide or suicide for future years get worse and worse the more one tries to make predictions for times many years into the future. Thus, even if the purchaser licensing laws had no effect at all on homicide or suicides, one would still expect target states' trends in homicide or suicide to deviate more and more from what the synthetic control predicted the homicide or suicide would be, simply because the synthetic control's ability to predict future levels of violent crime degrades the further into the future the one goes.

77. To summarize, the McCourt et al. study does not provide any credible evidence on the effects of background check laws. None of the three Webster-coauthored studies increases the scientific strength of Webster's support for Maryland's Handgun Qualifying License.

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I hereby declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Date: 1-26-21

Gary Kleck

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

MARYLAND SHALL ISSUE, INC., et al.,	)	
	)	
Plaintiffs,	)	
	)	
v.	)	**Case No. 16-cv-3311-ELH**
	)	
LAWRENCE HOGAN, et al.,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

ORDER

Upon consideration of the Plaintiffs' Cross-motion for Summary Judgment and any opposition thereto as well as Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment and any opposition thereto, and the entire record in this action, it is this ____ day of _____ 2021, ORDERED:

1. That the Plaintiffs' Cross-motion for Summary Judgment be, and hereby is, GRANTED; and

2. That the Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment be, and hereby is, DENIED; and

3. That the Clerk is directed to enter judgment in favor of the Plaintiffs on all counts of the Amended Complaint.

_____
Ellen Lipton Hollander
United States District Judge