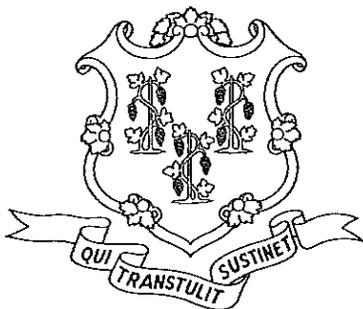


Board of Firearms Permit Examiners

Connecticut

General Assembly



LEGISLATIVE
PROGRAM REVIEW
AND
INVESTIGATIONS
COMMITTEE

SUNSET 1982

Volume III-13
January 1982

CONNECTICUT GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM REVIEW AND INVESTIGATIONS COMMITTEE

The Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee is a joint, bipartisan, statutory committee of the Connecticut General Assembly. It was established in 1972 as the Legislative Program Review Committee to evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of selected state programs and to recommend improvements where indicated. In 1975 the General Assembly expanded the Committee's function to include investigations and changed its name to the Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee. During the 1977 session, the Committee's mandate was again expanded by the Executive Reorganization Act to include "Sunset" performance reviews of nearly 100 agencies, boards, and commissions, commencing on January 1, 1979.

The Committee is composed of twelve members, three each appointed by the Senate President Pro Tempore and Minority Leader, and the Speaker of the House and Minority Leader.

1981-82 Committee Members

Senate

Nancy L. Johnson, Co-chairman
M. Adela Eads
John C. Daniels
Margaret E. Morton
Amelia P. Mustone
Carl A. Zinsser

House

Joseph H. Harper, Jr., Co-chairman
William J. Cibes, Jr.
J. Peter Fusscas
Carol A. Herskowitz
Dorothy K. Osler
William J. Scully, Jr.

Committee Staff

Michael L. Nauer, Ph.D., Director
Kenneth L. Levine, Staff Attorney
Anne E. McAloon, Program Review Coordinator
George W. McKee, Sunset Review Coordinator
L. Spencer Cain, Program Analyst
Catherine McNeill Conlin, Program Analyst
Debra S. Eyges, Program Analyst
Jill E. Jensen, Program Analyst
Leslee L. Meltzer, Program Analyst
Toby Moore, Ph.D., Program Analyst
Gary J. Reardon, Program Analyst
Lillian B. Crovo, Administrative Assistant
Mary Lou Gilchrist, Administrative Assistant

Staff on this Project

George W. McKee, Sunset Review Coordinator

Legislative Office Building, 18 Trinity St., Hartford, CT 06115 (203) 566-8480

SUNSET REVIEW 1982

BOARD OF FIREARMS PERMIT EXAMINERS

VOL III - 13

JANUARY 1982

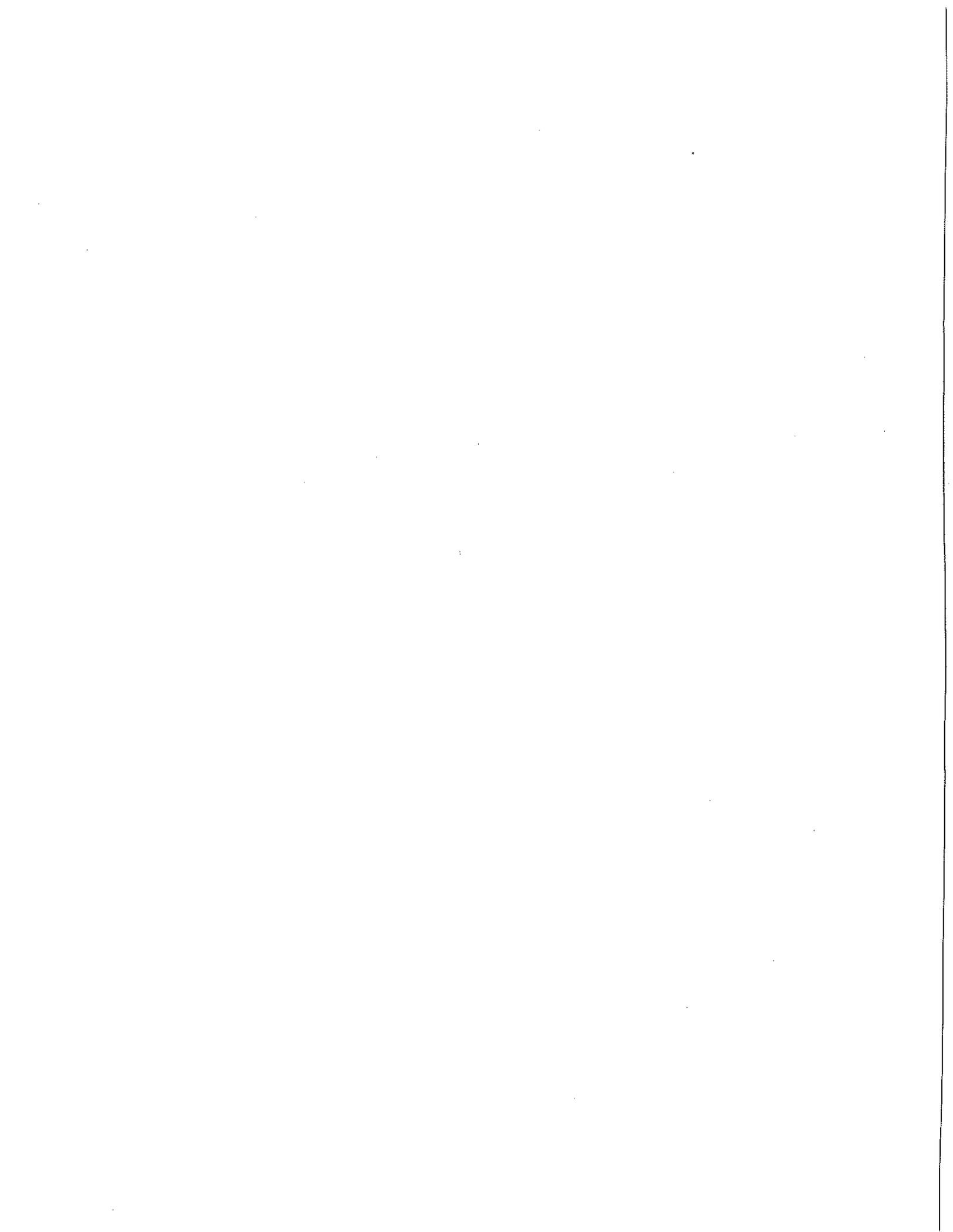
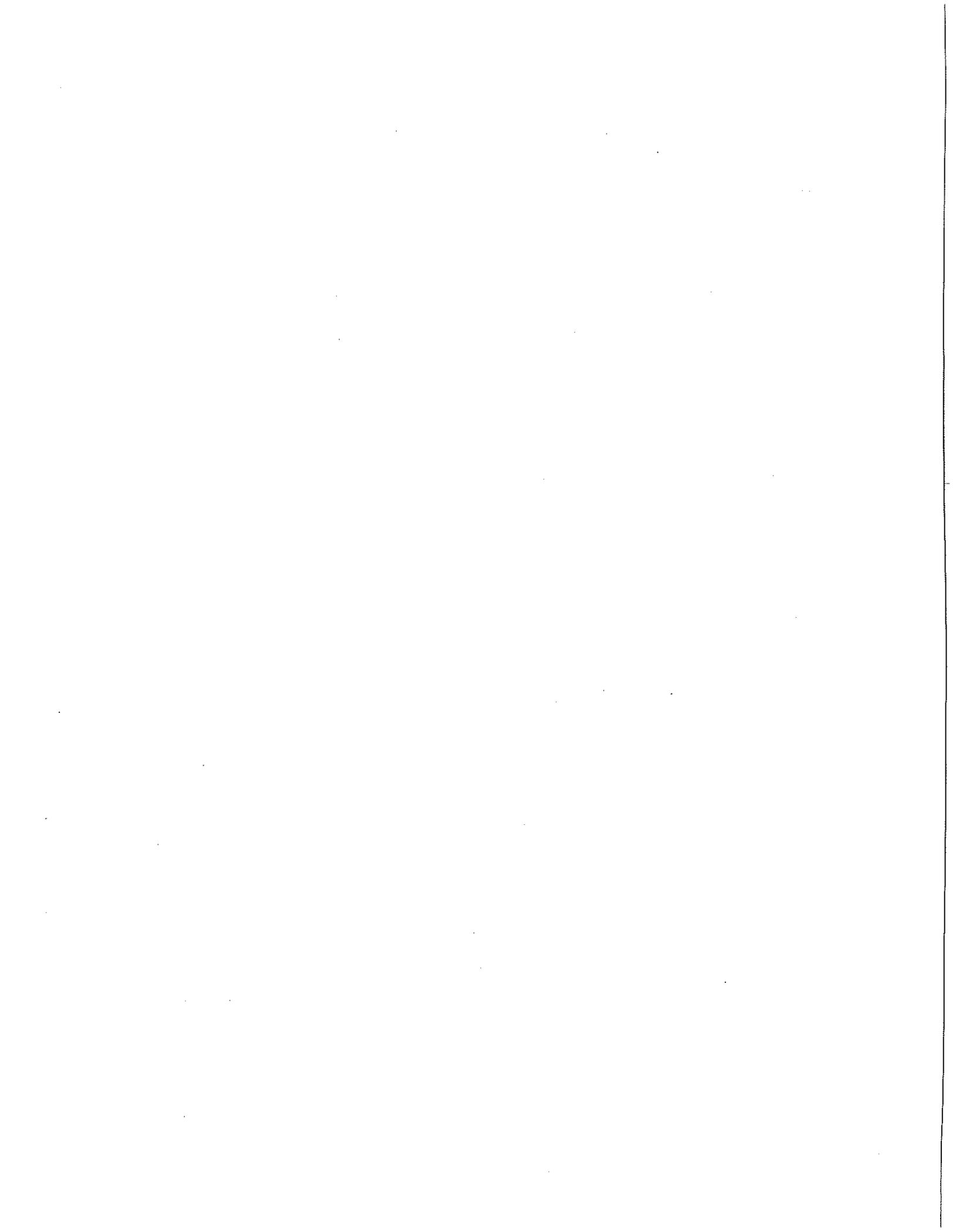


TABLE OF CONTENTS

	SUMMARY.....	iii
I.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
	Purpose and Authority for Sunset Review....	1
	Methodology.....	2
II.	BACKGROUND.....	3
	Legislative History.....	3
	Structure.....	4
	Purpose, Powers and Duties.....	4
	Fiscal Information.....	5
III.	ACTIVITIES.....	7
IV.	ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	11
	APPENDICES.....	15
	A. Summary Sheet.....	17
	B. Appeal Forms.....	19
	C. Legislative Changes.....	24



BOARD OF FIREARMS PERMIT EXAMINERS

SUMMARY

Sections 29-28 and 53-206 of the Connecticut General Statutes require all persons who carry a dangerous weapon to have a permit issued by either the local chief of police or, where there is no chief of police, by the chief elected local official or by the commissioner of the Department of Public Safety. The Board of Firearms Permit Examiners was established in 1967 by P.A. 633 to hear appeals from persons whose permit to carry a dangerous weapon was denied or revoked by such an issuing authority.

The board consists of seven members appointed by the governor. Included are: one representing the commissioner of public safety, one representing the Connecticut State Association of Chiefs of Police, one representing the commissioner of environmental protection, one representing the Connecticut State Rifle and Revolver Association, Inc., one representing Ye Connecticut Gun Guild, Inc., and two public members. It has one full time staff person and is located within the Department of Public Safety for administrative purposes only.

The purpose of the Board of Firearms Permit Examiners is to provide an administrative appeal mechanism to anyone who has been refused a permit to sell or carry pistols, revolvers, or dangerous weapons or who has had such a permit revoked. To meet its purpose, the board has the responsibility and authority to:

- receive and investigate complaints brought by persons refused permits or whose permits have been revoked by the issuing authority;
- hold hearings and compel attendance;
- render decisions upholding the issuing authority or ordering the permit to be issued or restored; and
- issue declaratory rulings as to the applicability of any statutory provision or of any regulation, decision or order of the board.

The Board of Firearms Permit Examiners is required by statute to hold hearings at least once every 90 days. However,

during the last two fiscal years it has met nearly every month. Its operating budget for fiscal 1982 was approximately \$25,000.

Any person aggrieved by an issuing authority's refusal to grant a permit or the revocation of a permit to carry a dangerous weapon may, within 90 days of such notification, appeal to the Board of Firearms Permit Examiners. The board must, within ten days following receipt of the appeal, set a time and place at which the appeal shall be heard.

The hearings are informal although the rules of evidence apply and all witnesses are under oath. Both the appellant and the issuing authority are entitled to be represented by legal counsel. The hearings are civil administrative proceedings aimed at determining whether the issuing authority's actions in refusing or revoking a permit were for just and proper cause.

During the last four fiscal years the board has issued decisions in 92 cases. An additional 35 cases were withdrawn during the hearing, usually because one or the other party determined they were clearly going to lose the case and did not want to prejudice any future actions they might take. The board upheld the action of the issuing authority in about 70 percent of the cases it decided. Any party aggrieved by a decision of the board may initiate a court appeal in accordance with the provisions of the state's Uniform Administrative Procedure Act.

The Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee acknowledged the need for some type of mechanism for appealing an issuing authority's decision. The committee focused its attention on determining how well the Board of Firearms Permit Examiners fulfilled this need and what alternatives were available.

Court appeals of decisions was one measure used in evaluating how well the board was performing. In the three years for which data were available, nine of a possible 69 cases had been appealed to the courts. An analysis of the outcome revealed the board had been upheld once, overturned once, one case was withdrawn, and six were still pending. Thus, only one percent of the board's decisions were overturned.

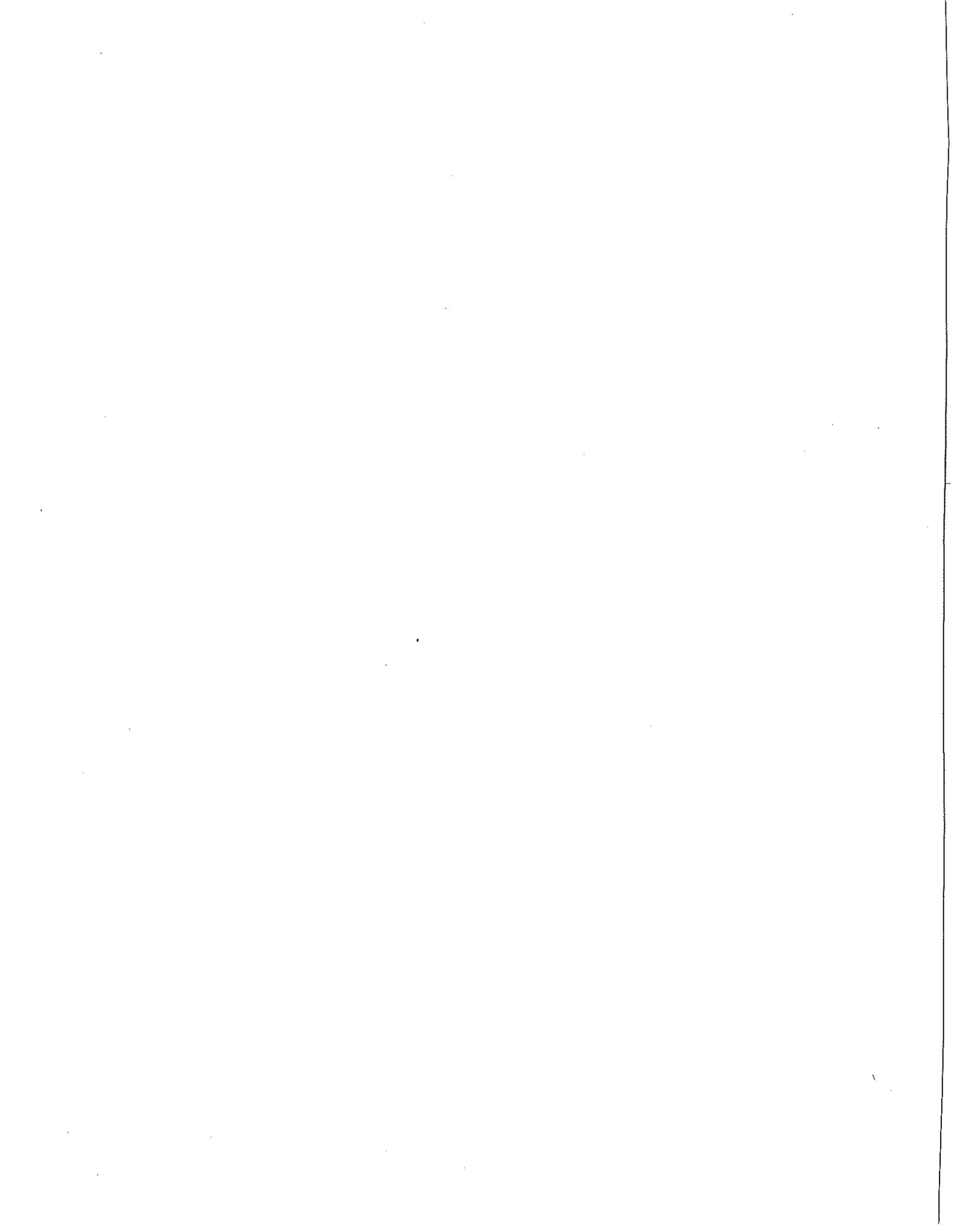
Another measure used by the committee to evaluate the performance of the board was a survey of a randomly selected sample of local police chiefs. The results indicated local police chiefs believed the board was doing a good job and should be continued.

The final consideration was whether another governmental entity could perform the functions of the board as well and for less money. The committee looked at the state's judicial system as the only viable alternative.

In assessing this option the committee compared the costs to the state associated with having the board handle appeals with the costs related to the judicial system handling appeals directly. A rough estimate of the board's cost per case was obtained by dividing its budget, minus printing costs, by the total number of cases filed. This procedure resulted in a cost per case estimate of \$185 to \$200. In determining court costs the committee consulted both the Judicial Department and the Attorney General. This procedure resulted in a cost per case estimate of \$450.

Based on these estimates the committee concluded the only way the judicial system could be cost effective in replacing the board would be if it proved so intimidating and costly to parties aggrieved by decisions of issuing authorities that the number of judicial system appeals was no more than half the number filed with the board. The committee did not believe that such a reduction was likely and concluded the board offered the least expensive appeal avenue to both the state and the aggrieved party.

As a result of its analysis the *Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee recommends the Board of Firearms Permit Examiners be continued.*



INTRODUCTION

Purpose and Authority for the Sunset Review

Chapter 28 of the Connecticut General Statutes provides for the periodic review of certain governmental entities and programs and for the termination or modification of those which do not significantly benefit the public health, safety, or welfare. This law was enacted in response to a legislative finding that there had been a proliferation of governmental entities and programs without sufficient legislative oversight.

The authority for undertaking the initial review in this oversight process is vested in the Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee. This committee is charged, under the provisions of section 2c-3 of chapter 28, with conducting a performance audit of each entity or program scheduled for termination. This audit must take into consideration, but is not limited to, the four criteria set forth in section 2c-7. These criteria include: (1) whether termination of the entity or program would significantly endanger the public health, safety, or welfare; (2) whether the public could be adequately protected by another statute, entity, or program or by a less restrictive method of regulation; (3) whether the governmental entity or program produces any direct or indirect increase in the cost of goods or services and, if it does, whether the public benefits attributable to the entity or program outweigh the public burden of the increase in cost; and (4) whether the effective operation of the governmental entity or program is impeded by existing statutes, regulations, or policies, including budgetary and personnel policies.

In addition to the criteria contained in section 2c-7, the Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee is required, when reviewing regulatory entities or programs, to consider, among other things: (1) the extent to which qualified applicants have been permitted to engage in any profession, occupation, trade, or activity regulated by the entity or program; (2) the extent to which the governmental entity involved has complied with federal and state affirmative action requirements; (3) the extent to which the governmental entity involved has recommended statutory changes which would benefit the public as opposed to the persons regulated; (4) the extent to which the governmental entity involved has encouraged public participation in the formulation of its regulations and policies; and (5) the manner in which the governmental entity involved has processed and resolved public complaints concerning persons subject to review.

In accordance with its legislative mandate, the Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee reviewed sixteen entities and programs scheduled to terminate July 1, 1982. Contained in this report to the General Assembly is the result of the committee's review of the Board of Firearms Permit Examiners.

Methodology

The Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee's sunset review was divided into three phases. The initial step focused on collecting quantitative and qualitative data related to each entity's background, purpose, powers, duties, costs, and accomplishments. Several methods were used by committee members and staff to obtain this information. These include: (1) a review of statutes, transcripts of legislative hearings, entity records (including minutes, complaint files, test results and reports), and data and statutes of other states; (2) staff observations of numerous meetings held by each entity between January and August of 1981; (3) surveys of persons connected with each entity; (4) formal and informal interviews of selected individuals serving on, staffing, affected by, or knowledgeable about each entity; and (5) testimony received at public hearings.

During the second phase, the staff organized the information into descriptive packages and presented them to the committee. The presentations took place in public sessions designed to prepare committee members for the hearings, identify options for exploration, and alert entity officials to the issues the committee would pursue at the hearings. Seven public hearings concluded this phase.

The final step of the review involved committee members and staff following up on and clarifying issues raised at briefings and public hearings. During this period, the staff prepared decision papers and presented recommendations to the committee. The committee, in public sessions, then debated and voted upon recommendations for the continuation, termination or modification of each entity.

BACKGROUND

Sections 29-28 and 53-206 of the Connecticut General Statutes require all persons who carry a dangerous weapon to have a permit issued by either their local chief of police or, where there is no chief of police, by the chief elected local official, or by the commissioner of the Department of Public Safety. The purpose of the Board of Firearms Permit Examiners is to hear appeals from persons whose permit to carry a dangerous weapon has been denied or revoked by such an issuing authority. The board's function is to determine if the appellant is fit to receive a permit.

Legislative History

The Board of Firearms Permit Examiners was established in 1967 by P.A. 633. The board consisted of five members appointed by the governor from nominees of the Commissioner of State Police, Connecticut State Association of Chiefs of Police, Director of Fisheries and Game, the Connecticut State Rifle and Revolver Association, Inc. and Ye Connecticut Gun Guild, Inc. All five groups represented on the board were actively involved in the legislation which created it.

The principal reason for establishing the board is revealed in the testimony surrounding P.A. 633 which indicated an issuing authority's discretion in granting or revoking permits for dangerous weapons was such that 170 different licensing systems existed. The testimony also noted the courts were an aggrieved party's only avenue of appeal from an issuing authority's decision. This, according to the Connecticut State Rifle and Revolver Association, principal proponents of the legislation, did not provide an adequate check on the exercise of discretion by issuing authorities.

In 1976, two minor changes occurred in the statutes governing the board. One, P.A. 76-435, transferred the nominating authority of the director of fisheries and game to the commissioner of environmental protection. The other, the Judicial Reorganization Act (P.A. 76-436), changed the designated court to which an appeal of a board decision had to be filed. The following year, P.A. 77-603, applied changes in the state's Uniform Administrative Procedure Act to the operation of the board. Also in 1977, the Executive Reorganization Act (P.A. 77-614) required two public members be added and placed the board within the Department of Public Safety.

Structure

The Board of Firearms Permit Examiners consists of seven members appointed by the governor. Included are:

- one representing the commissioner of public safety;
- one representing the Connecticut State Association of Chiefs of Police;
- one representing the commissioner of environmental protection;
- one representing the Connecticut State Rifle and Revolver Association, Inc.;
- one representing Ye Connecticut Gun Guild, Inc. and
- two public members.

It has one full time staff person and is located within the Department of Public Safety for administrative purposes only.

Purpose, Power and Duties

The purpose of the Board of Firearms Permit Examiners is to provide an administrative appeal mechanism to anyone who has been refused a permit to sell or carry pistols, revolvers or dangerous weapons, or who has had such a permit revoked. To meet its purpose, the board has the responsibility and authority to:

- receive and investigate complaints brought by persons refused permits or whose permits have been revoked by the issuing authority;
- hold hearings and compel attendance;
- render decisions upholding the issuing authority or ordering the permit to be issued or restored; and
- issue declaratory rulings as to the applicability of any statutory provision or of any regulation, decision or order of the board.

Fiscal Information

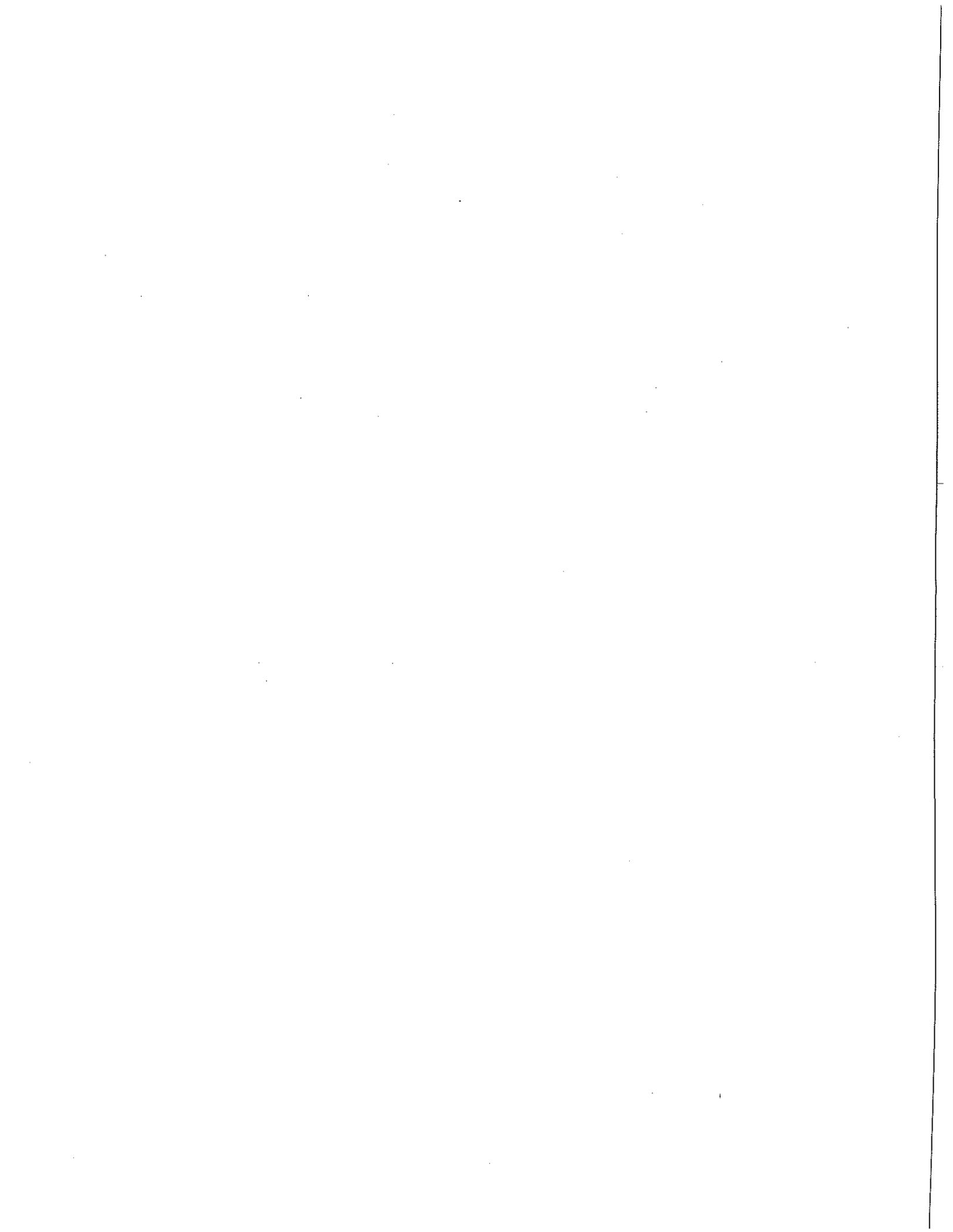
The Board of Firearms Permit Examiners prepares its own budget and has a separate listing in the state's budget document. The information contained in Table I-1 was supplied by the board.

Table I-1. Budget.

	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>1980-81*</u>	<u>1981-82</u>
Board	\$ 1,112	\$ 1,191	\$ 1,400
Staff	15,125	16,890	17,674
Other	799	5,809	5,600
TOTAL	<u>\$17,036</u>	<u>\$23,890</u>	<u>\$24,674</u>

* Estimated

An analysis of the budget shows staff salary to be the largest expenditure. The increase in the category labeled "other" between FY 80 and FY 81 was due to the cost associated with publishing a pamphlet titled Law Pertaining to Firearms and Dangerous Weapons. However, it should be noted that this is not a regular or recurring expense.



ACTIVITIES

The Board of Firearms Permit Examiners is required by statute to hold hearings at least once every 90 days. However, as Table II-1 shows, the board held hearings on 10 dates in FY 1980 and 11 in FY 1981. Table II-1 also illustrates the board's high attendance rate.

Table II-1. Board Meetings and Attendance.

	<u>Number of Meetings</u>	<u>Average Attendance</u>
FY 81	10	5.7
FY 80	11	6.1

Appeal Procedure

Any person aggrieved by an issuing authority's refusal to grant a permit or the revocation of a permit to carry a dangerous weapon may, within 90 days of such notification, appeal to the Board of Firearms Permit Examiners. The board must, within ten days following receipt of the appeal, set a time and place at which the appeal shall be heard.

Table II-2. Summary of Cases Filed.

<u>Year</u>	<u># Filed</u>	<u># Hearings Scheduled</u>	<u>Withdrawn</u>	<u>Hearing Outcome</u>	
				<u>Issuing Authority Upheld</u>	<u>Issuing Authority Overturned</u>
FY 81*	105	32	6	16	7
FY 80	93	27	10	11	6
FY 79	99	-	11	21	9
FY 78	70	-	8	17	5

* Incomplete data.

Table II-2 identifies the number of appeals filed with the board in each of the last four fiscal years and the number scheduled for a hearing. A majority of the cases filed involve a simple misunderstanding of the statutes and are resolved by a telephone call from the board secretary to either the issuing authority or the appellant, informing them of the law. Cases resolved in this manner account for the discrepancy in Table II-2 between the number filed and the number scheduled for hearing.

Once a hearing has been scheduled, the forms requesting additional information are sent to the appellant and the issuing authority (see Appendix B). Completed copies of the forms and the appellant's original application are sent to board members prior to the hearing.

The hearings are informal, although the rules of evidence apply and all witnesses are under oath. Both the appellant and the issuing authority are entitled to be represented by legal counsel. The hearings are civil administrative proceedings aimed at determining whether the issuing authority's actions in refusing or revoking a permit were for just and proper cause.

During the last four fiscal years the board has issued decisions in 92 cases. An additional 35 cases were withdrawn during the hearing, usually because one or the other party determined they were clearly going to lose the case and did not want to prejudice any future actions they might take. The board upheld the action of the issuing authority in about 70 percent of the cases it decided.

Any party aggrieved by a decision of the board may initiate a court appeal in accordance with the provisions of the state's Uniform Administrative Procedure Act. In the last four years nine court appeals have been undertaken.

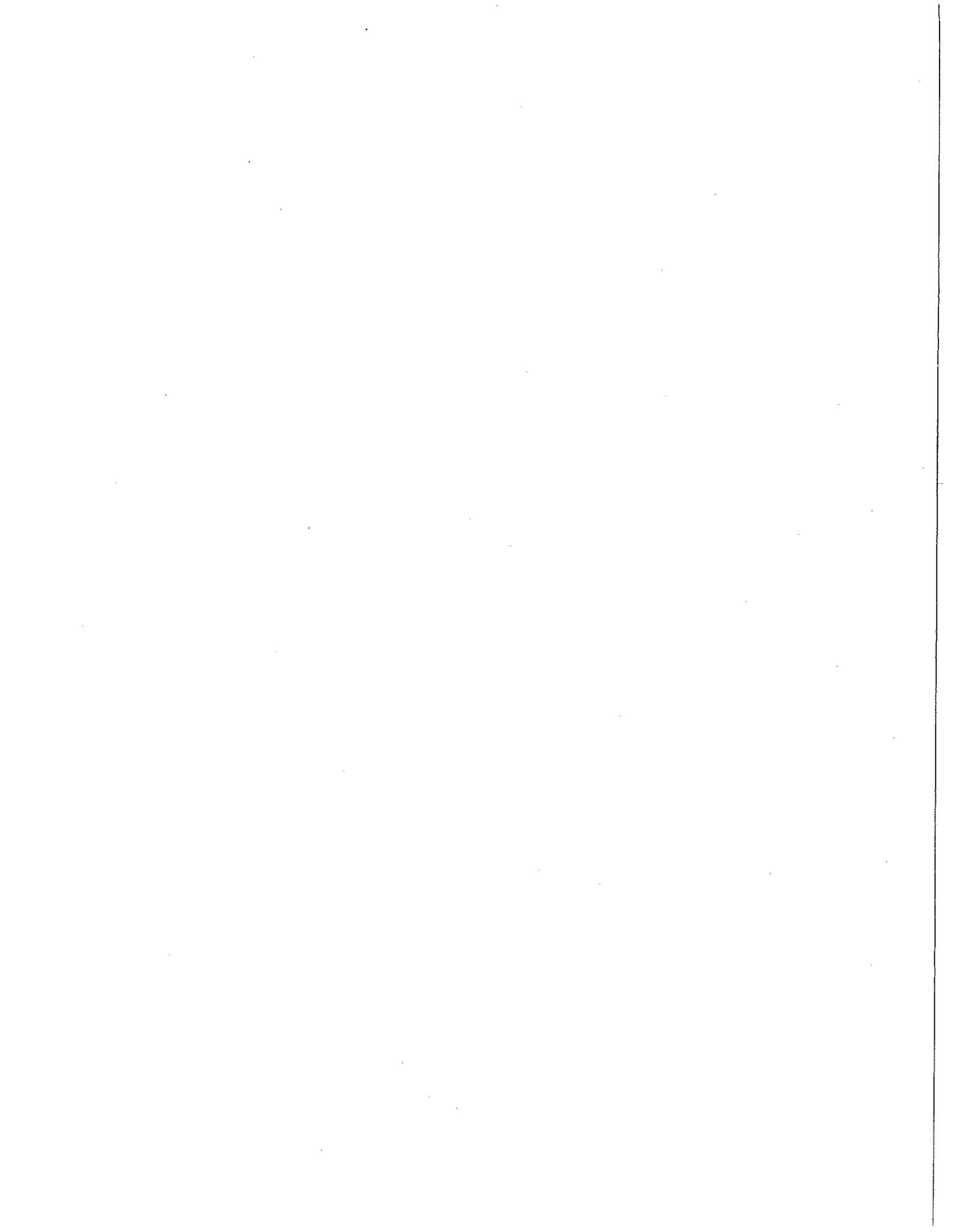
Typical Board Hearing

The hearing must be chaired by a member of the board who must be an attorney licensed to practice in the state. It is opened by the chairperson reading a statement which describes the procedures to be followed. The hearing is conducted in an informal manner, but in accordance with the rules of evidence. Both the appellant and the issuing authority are given an opportunity to make brief opening statements. Following the opening statement, each party presents its case. The issuing authority usually, though not necessarily, goes first. At the conclusion of the testimony of each witness, the opposing side is given an opportunity to cross-examine. This is followed by

questions from board members. After both sides have presented their cases, each is given an opportunity to make a closing statement.

A typical case lasts from 30 to 60 minutes. It often centers on events involving the appellant which took place five to ten years prior to the denial of the permit application. Much of the board's time is spent probing the incident or incidents in an attempt to determine current relevance.

The board averages about three cases per meeting. The cases are discussed in an executive session which takes place at the conclusion of the last hearing. The deliberations focus on the appellant's present suitability to carry a dangerous weapon in light of the evidence. Each party is notified of the board's decision by mail.



ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Connecticut law pertaining to carrying dangerous weapons gives authority to issue or revoke a local permit to the local police chief or chief elected official. The commissioner of the Department of Public Safety is given authority to issue statewide permits to persons already having a local permit or to revoke such permits. The effect of Connecticut's permit law is 170 separate issuing authorities, each with the power to interpret the state's dangerous weapons permit law.

On the basis of this understanding, the committee acknowledged the need for some type of mechanism for appealing an issuing authority's decision. The focus then turned to determining how well the Board of Firearms Permit Examiners fulfilled this purpose and what alternatives were available.

The number of court appeals of decisions was one measure the committee used in evaluating how well the board was performing. Table III-1 shows that in the three years for which data are available nine of a possible 69 cases have been appealed to the courts. An analysis of the outcome of the cases reveals the board has been upheld once, overturned once, one case was withdrawn and six are still pending. Thus, only one percent of the board's decisions were overturned.

Table II-1. Court Appeals of Board Decisions.

<u>Year</u>	<u># Appeals</u>	<u>Outcome</u>
FY 81	-	no data
FY 80	2	1 pending, 1 withdrawn
FY 79	3	3 pending
FY 78	4	1 pending, 1 overturned, 1 upheld

Another measure used by the committee to evaluate the performance of the board was a survey of a randomly selected sample of local police chiefs. The chiefs were asked if the board should be continued and to rate its performance on a scale ranging from excellent to poor. The results shown below indicate local police chiefs feel the board is doing a good job and should be continued.

Do you feel the administrative appeal mechanism the board provides should be continued?

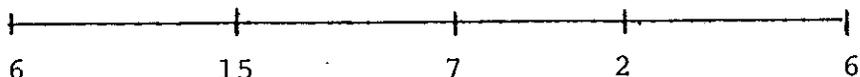
Yes
30

No
5

On a scale ranging from 1 = excellent to 4 = poor, how would you rate the overall performance of the Board of Firearms Permit Examiners?

Excellent

Poor No Opinion



On the basis of the analysis of the court data and the responses of the police chiefs, the committee concluded the Board of Firearms Permit Examiners was performing its job well. The final consideration was whether another governmental entity could perform the functions of the board as well and for less money. The committee looked at the state's judicial system as the only viable alternative.

In assessing this option, the committee compared the costs to the state associated with having the board handle appeals with the costs related to the judicial system handling appeals directly. A rough estimate of the board's cost per case was obtained by dividing its budget, minus printing costs, by the total number of cases filed. This procedure resulted in a cost per case estimate of \$185 to \$200.

In determining court costs, the committee consulted both the Judicial Department and the Attorney General. The Judicial Department estimated its costs at \$200 to \$250 per case. This included four judge hours, five clerk/clerical hours and four court monitor hours. The Attorney General estimated a case would involve approximately two working days for an assistant attorney general. This would result in a cost of about \$225 per case for the Attorney General's Office.

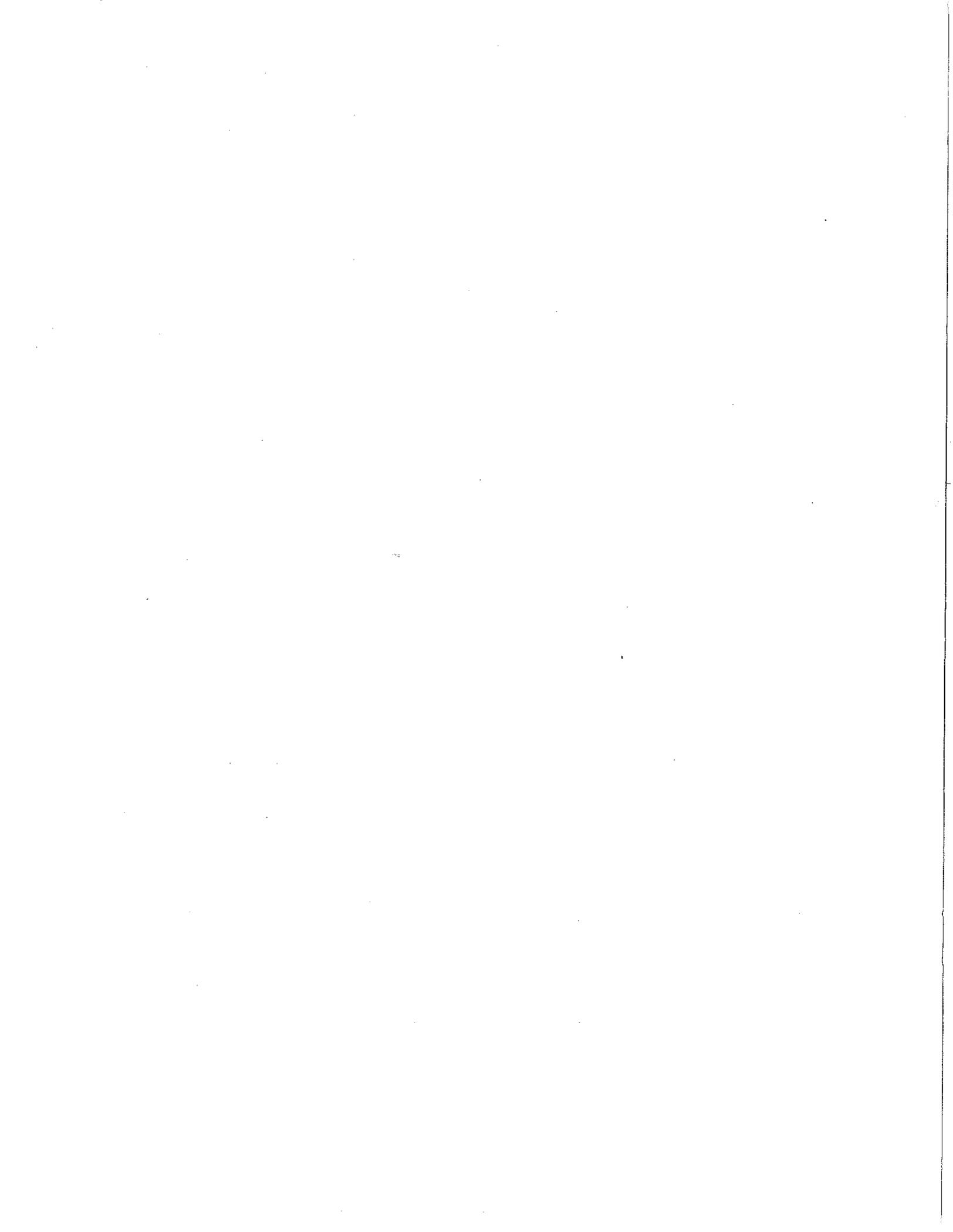
To facilitate its decision making, the committee used a cost estimate of \$450 per case for the judicial system and \$200 for the board. Based on this, the committee concluded the only way the judicial system could be cost effective in replacing the board would be if it proved so intimidating and costly to parties aggrieved by decisions of issuing authorities

that the number of judicial system appeals was no more than half the number filed with the board. The committee did not believe that such a reduction was likely and concluded the board offered the least expensive appeal avenue to both the state and the aggrieved party.

As a result of its analysis, the *Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee* recommends the *Board of Firearms Permit Examiners* be continued.



APPENDICES



APPENDIX A

SUNSET 1982

ENTITY: Board of Firearms Permit Examiners (Sec. 29-32b C.G.S.)

ESTABLISHED: 1967 (P.A. 67-633)

PURPOSE: To provide an administrative appeal mechanism to persons who have been refused a permit to sell or carry pistols, revolvers or dangerous weapons, or who have had such a permit revoked.

POWERS AND DUTIES:

- receive and investigate complaints brought by persons refused permits or whose permits have been revoked by the issuing authority
- hold hearings and compel attendance
- render decisions upholding the issuing authority or ordering the permit to be issued or restored
- issue declaratory rulings as to the applicability of any statutory provision or of any regulation, decision or order of the board

COMPOSITION: Seven members

- one representing the commissioner of public safety
- one representing the Connecticut State Association of Chiefs of Police
- one representing the commissioner of environmental protection
- one representing the Connecticut State Rifle and Revolver Association, Inc.
- one representing Ye Connecticut Gun Guild, Inc.
- two public members

STAFF: One

<u>BUDGET:</u>	1979-80	1980-81*	1981-82
Board	1,112	1,191	1,400
Staff	15,125	16,890	17,674
Other	799	5,809	5,600
TOTAL	17,036	23,890	24,674

*Estimated

STATISTICS

NUMBER OF MEETINGS

FY 81: 10
FY 80: 11

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE

FY 81: 5.7
FY 80: 6.1

SUMMARY OF CASES FILED

<u>Year</u>	<u># Filed</u>	<u># Hearings Scheduled</u>	<u>Withdrawn</u>	<u>Hearing Outcome</u>	
				<u>Issuing Authority Upheld</u>	<u>Issuing Authority Overturned</u>
FY 81 *	105	32	6	16	7
FY 80	93	27	10	11	6
FY 79	99	-	11	21	9
FY 78	70	-	8	17	5

* Incomplete Data

COURT APPEALS OF BOARD DECISIONS

<u>Year</u>	<u># Appeals</u>	<u>Outcome</u>
FY 81	- no data	-
FY 80	2	1 pending, 1 withdrawn
FY 79	3	3 pending
FY 78	4	1 pending, 1 overturned, 1 upheld

ESTIMATED COST PER CASE

Board
\$185-\$200¹

Court
\$200-\$250²

¹ Based on total board budget minus printing costs, divided by total cases filed.

² Based on estimates supplied by the Judicial Department. (Includes 4 judge hours, 5 clerk/clerical hours and 4 court monitor hours.)



STATE OF CONNECTICUT

BOARD OF FIREARMS PERMIT EXAMINERS

CASE NO. _____

NOTE: If the appeal relates to a Revocation rather than to a non-issuance, you may omit responses to questions 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7 on the Questionnaire. However, please be sure to inform us fully as to the reasons for the Revocation of the Appellant's permit.

QUESTIONNAIRE
(To be completed by issuing authority)

To be completed in connection with an appeal to be considered by the Board pursuant to the provisions of Section 29-32b of the General Statutes of Connecticut, as amended.

In the matter of: _____
(Appellant)

(No. & Street) (City or Town) (State) (Zip Code)

- 1. Date appellant requested permit under Section 29-28
2. What form of application did you require of the appellant...
3. What investigation of the appellant's suitability did you conduct?
4. What criminal record does the appellant have?
5. Were fingerprints sent to: (a) The FBI? (b) The State Police?
6. Has the FBI reported a criminal record on appellant?
7. Has the State Police reported a criminal record on appellant?

8. State the reasons (a) for your refusal or failure to furnish the appellant with an application, or (b) for your refusal or failure to issue the requested permit to the appellant, or (c) for your revocation of the appellant's permit, as the case may be (be specific - a mere recitation that the appellant is not a suitable person is insufficient.)

9. State here any other information or knowledge you have which you feel should be considered by this Board at the hearing; for example, if you know anything about the appellant which, in your opinion, would be a just and proper cause to deny a permit to the appellant, explain, clearly and concisely, the nature of that information or knowledge.

Upon completion, this Questionnaire and any accompanying papers, should be mailed to:

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
BOARD OF FIREARMS PERMIT EXAMINERS
STATE ARMORY
360 BROAD STREET
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06115

Date you completed this Questionnaire: _____

Name and title of issuing authority completing this Questionnaire:

(please print or type)

(Town or City)

(Zip Code)

Signature of issuing authority completing this Questionnaire:



STATE OF CONNECTICUT

BOARD OF FIREARMS PERMIT EXAMINERS

CASE NO. _____

QUESTIONNAIRE (To be completed by Appellant)

To be completed in connection with an appeal to be considered by the Board pursuant to the provisions of Section 29-32b of the General Statutes of Connecticut, as amended.

1. NAME: _____
(Print-Do NOT Write) Miss (First) (Middle) (Last)
Mrs. Mr.

HOME ADDRESS: _____
(No. & Street) (City or Town) (State) (Zip Code)

2. How long at above address? _____ Tel. No. Home _____
Business _____

3. DATE OF BIRTH: _____ PLACE: _____
(Mo.) (Day) (Yr.) (Town) (State) (Country)

4. Are you a U.S.A. Citizen? _____ If Naturalized: When _____ Where _____

5. Employer's Name: _____

Address: _____
(No. & Street) (City or Town) (State)

Type of Business: _____ Position: _____ How Long: _____

6. Have you ever held a permit or license to carry a pistol or revolver?
_____ If "Yes", WHEN? _____ WHERE?
(Yes or No) (Town) (State) (Country)

7. Is it still in force? _____ If not, WHY? _____

8. When and Where did you apply for the Permit you are now seeking?
_____ (Date) (Borough, Town, or State)

9. Was your application made in writing? _____ If "No", explain fully
_____ (Yes or No)
how it was made: _____

- 10. Give Name and Title of official to whom you made your application:

- 11. Give Name and Title of official who refused to issue the Permit or who revoked your Permit: _____
- 12. State reason(s) given you for failure or refusal to issue (or revocation):

- 13. How did you learn of the refusal or revocation (Check one):
In Writing _____ Orally _____ Other _____ If "Other", state how:

- 14. State here, clearly and concisely, any additional facts on which you rely for relief, and state the relief sought by you; for example, what do you want the Board to do and why you feel the Board should grant your request:

Upon completion, this Questionnaire and any accompanying papers, should be mailed to:

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
BOARD OF FIREARMS PERMIT EXAMINERS
STATE ARMORY
360 BROAD STREET
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06115

Date you completed this Questionnaire: _____

Your Signature: _____

APPENDIX C

Legislative Changes

Repeal section 2c-2(c)(10) of the Connecticut General Statutes.